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FACE TO VOLUME I.

and progress of the NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY has been told at length Origin of this work.
nals and magazines, and is familiar to most persons interested in the study
The scheme originated in a resolution of the Philological Society, passed
f the late Archbishop Trench, when Dean of Westminster. It was proposed
llected for a Dictionary which, by the completeness of its vocabulary, and
istorical method to the life and use of words, might be worthy of the English
olarship. With this view, it was resolved to begin at the beginning, and extract
the use of words, from all the great English writers of all ages, and from all
ts whose works might illustrate the history of words employed in special senses,
efore the 16th century, and from as many as possible of the more important
ral hundred readers accordingly entered on the task of selecting and transcribing
eminent scholars undertook to arrange the materials thus gathered. Among
ties, lent their services to the work, may be mentioned:—Dr. Trench himself;
ridge, the first general editor (who died while arranging for the press specimens
of some early words); Mr. F. J. Furnivall, M.A., his joint-editor and successor;
ensleigh Wedgwood, M.A.; the late Professor Malden; the late Professor T. H.
ton; the late Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum; Mr. Fitzedward Hall,
ge; Professor E. Dowden, M.A.; Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A.; the Rev.
.A.; the late Sir John Richardson, K.C.B.; Mr. W. M. Rossetti; the late Miss
late Hon. G. P. Marsh; the late Mr. R. Grant White. The time requisite to
nary labour of reading books and collecting quotations proved so long, that several
ng died, and many became absorbed in other duties, before it was possible to take
tion of the intended Dictionary; but the materials continued to accumulate, till
tations had been amassed, portions of which were also provisionally arranged, and
for use.

ther steps were taken; but, in 1878, specimens which had been prepared from Actual Preparation.
the present Editor, on behalf of the Council of the Philological Society, were
of the Clarendon Press. The Delegates consented, upon certain conditions, to
and publishing a Dictionary to be founded on these materials, the preparation
m was commenced in 1879. Careful examination of the quotations, then for
one place, and arranged in a continuous alphabetical series, showed that much
done, in order to render the material adequate for the purpose. Accordingly,
to volunteers to collect additional quotations from specified books, of which
me issued. More than 800 readers responded to this appeal, the majority of

them being [redacted] ber in the United [redacted] ota[redacted]
of Lafayett[redacted], most kindly undertook the organiza[redacted]
a few in var[redacted] Colonies and Foreign Countries. In the course [redacted]
quotations were furnished, raising the total number to about 3½ millions
from the works of more than 5000 authors of all periods. About thirty
had never ceased to work for the Dictionary) offered their gratuitous
preparing definitions, and otherwise contributing to the execution of th
aid of these various contributors and fellow-labourers, so great a task cou
The names of the Sub-Editors are given at the end of this Preface; and their
the preparation of parts of the work will be indicated as these are reached
read, to be given hereafter, will also commemorate the names of the Reade
most largely contributed to the work is appended to this Preface.

Aim.

The aim of this Dictionary is to furnish an adequate account of the n
English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time
years. It endeavours (1) to show, with regard to each individual word, when
what signification, it became English; what development of form and meaning
its uses have, in the course of time, become obsolete, and which still surviv
arisen, by what processes, and when: (2) to illustrate these facts by a series o
first known occurrence of the word to the latest, or down to the present day;
exhibit its own history and meaning: and (3) to treat the etymology of each
historical fact, and in accordance with the methods and results of modern philolo

In order to facilitate reference, great pains have been taken to make the
the employment of different sizes and styles of type, by the arrangement of
prominence given to the dates of quotations. Since the original scheme of th
projected, the great French Dictionary of M. Littré has been given to the wor
of in determining some of the features of the present work. The size of pa
that of Littré; but the breaking up of the articles into paragraphs, the typogr
explanations and quotations, and other differences, will, it is hoped, be recognized

Vocabulary.

The compass of the Vocabulary, and the general features of the work, are
Explanations which follow. The Vocabulary will be found to be, even in its n
extensive than that of any existing Dictionary. And it will be observed that
a large inclusion of words strictly foreign, or of the Latin or Latinized generic n
which are here inserted only when found to be used, more or less, as English w
this, it has to be borne in mind, that a Dictionary of the English Language
Cyclopædia *describes things*; the Dictionary *explains words*, and deals with the d
far as is necessary in order to fix the exact significations and uses of word
only to a limited extent identical: that of a Cyclopædia consists mostly of no
processes,—but without restriction as regards the language to which they be
Dictionary consists of words belonging to all the parts of speech; but they oug
currently used as such. We do not look in a Cyclopædia for the explanation a
or *busy*; we do not expect, in an English Dictionary, information about *Boo
Aniline Dyes*, or the *Bridgewater Treatises*, or mention of *Abyssinia*, *Argy
Blennenteritis*.

Contents of the present volume.

The present volume contains the words beginning with the letters A an
these—including the Main words, treated each in a separate article (e.g. **Air**)
distinct forms of words (e.g. **Aimont**), which appear also in their alphabetical pla
main form under which they are treated, and the special combinations or con
explained under the Main words—amounts to 31,254. This, however, does not inclu
of obvious meaning (such as *air-breathing*, *air-built*, *air-current*, *air-passage*),

wigged, *be-uncled*, *bebishop*, *beduchess*, *becobweb*; and, if every such combination had been separately set forth in its alphabetical place among the Main words, the size of this volume would have been seriously increased. It has seemed sufficient, therefore, in each case, that all those words (about 300 in ANTI-, and 850 in BE-) which appear to demand separate treatment, whether by virtue of their meaning, their long history, or frequent modern use, should be treated in their alphabetical order among other words; the remainder, of rare or unique occurrence, trivial importance, or obvious meaning, being arranged in groups under the various meanings or uses of the prefix, where each can be studied in connexion with words of similar formation. Each is, in general, provided also with at least one quotation, so as to show by whom and in what connexion, it has been used.

Admission or exclusion of proper names, etc.

In dealing with so vast a body of words, some inconsistencies, real or apparent, are, from the nature of the subject, inevitable. Thus, in deciding whether a word on or near the frontier line in any direction shall or shall not be included, it is not easy always to be consistent with what has been done in analogous cases; and it is impossible to anticipate what may have been done in other cases which may yet arise. For example, the word *African* was one of the earliest instances in which the question of admission or exclusion arose with regard to an important adjective derived from a geographical proper name. After much careful consideration, and consultation with advisers, it was decided (perhaps by a too rigid application of first principles) to omit the word, as having really no more claims to inclusion than *Algerian*, *Austrian*, or *Bulgarian*. But, when *American* was reached, some months afterwards, it was seen that *Americanize* and *Americanism* must of necessity be included, and that these (with 'the *Americanizing* of our institutions') could not be explained without treating *American*, and explaining its restricted application to the United States. *American* was accordingly admitted. Then the question arose, whether the exclusion of *African* was consistent with the inclusion of *American*: but the question came too late; *African* had been actually omitted, on its own merits. And the inconsistency is only on the surface; *American* is included, not on its own account, but to help to the better explanation of derived words; and, in every analogous case, it will be found that a proper noun, or adjective thence formed, is included, not for its own sake and as a proper noun, etc., but because it either has other uses, or has derivatives for the explanation of which it is of importance. Every such word must, in fact, be looked upon as exceptionally included, and not as forming a precedent for the inclusion of other words of the same class.

Similar remarks might be made concerning other classes of words lying on the various diverging lines in which the vocabulary extends: on each of these there is a wide fringe of words as to which it is difficult to say whether they ought or ought not to be treated in an English Dictionary. Nearly every day this question has had to be decided for some word for which a quotation or quotations lay before us, or which actually appears in some modern dictionaries. Every such doubtful case has had to be settled on its own merits; with careful consideration of the evidence as to its use, and of the critical opinion of literary advisers. And in such cases it has not always been possible to establish or follow precedents, or to avoid apparent inconsistencies.

Words of unsettled spelling.

Many of the words here treated are, in current use, spelt in more ways than one. This diversity naturally existed in the case of nearly all the words that became obsolete before the prevalence of the modern tendency to uniformity of spelling, which followed upon the introduction of Printing, and has become more and more marked as the influence of the printing-press has extended. Hence it still continues with archaic words which are no longer in ordinary use, but are maintained in a kind of artificial life in ballads, historical novels, and other compositions that affect the phraseology of former times; also, with names of things, customs, actions, etc., which are actually obsolete, but are frequently mentioned in historical and antiquarian treatises: in such cases, modern writers reflect the variety of spelling which they find in the authors who wrote when the words were still part of the living speech. Examples of such words are *to aby*, *acton*, *alfin*, *almoign*, *arbalest*, *arquebus*, *auncel*, *baldric*, *balinger*, *barrat*, *battel*, *baudekin*, *borrel*, *brigandine*, *brinie*, *broch*, *burd*, *by-coket*, *byrlaw*, *byrthynsak* (for other spellings of which see the articles themselves). The same diversity prevails in the spelling of words that either have arisen in Lowland Scotch, and English local dialects, or have lived on there when they became obsolete elsewhere, and now often appear, in various circumstances, in general literature, or are actually passing back into the common language: the

dialects have no standard orthography; and the words belonging to them appear in many diverse forms. To this class belong such words as *ablings, anbury, bargham, barghest, bauchle, baudrons, to beek, beestings, bever, bield, to big, bigg, to birsle, blae, bletherskate, bogie, bogy, bonally, bonny, boosy, brecham, brimse, brough, buirdly, bullyrag, byre,* and many others. Still more is uniformity of spelling wanting in words belonging to foreign languages, especially to those which do not use the Roman alphabet. Here the forms in use are the result of a multitude of imperfect, conflicting, and even contradictory modes of transliteration or phonetic representation. Among words of this class are *alcoran, aga, alchitran, alkekengi, anatta, archil, assagai, attar, baksheesh, barbecue, bashaw, Bengali, besonio, bhang, bidri, bilander, biltong, Brahmin, brinjal, buccan, bungalow, burnous,* etc., etc. But there are also many words fully naturalized, or even native, which, from having belonged to one or other of these classes, or from other causes, are still spelt in more than one way. Among those in this volume are *abbot* (*abbat*), *aerie* (*aery, eyrie,* etc.), *aline* (*align*), *ambassage* (*embassage*), *ambry* (*aumbry*), *aweless* (*awless*), *ay* (*aye*), *aye* (*ay*), *balk* (*baulk*), *bourn* (*bourne*), *brier* (*briar*), *browse* (*browze*), etc., etc. And there are whole series of words in *-able* (e.g. *blamable, blameable*), in *-eer, -ier* (e.g. *bandoleer, -ier*), in *-ize* (*-ise*), and other endings, as to which current usage varies.

The first aim of the Dictionary, in all such words, is to exhibit the actual variety of usage, as a part of their current history: this is done by means of the quotations, in which the diversity is faithfully represented. But, since it is also the plan of the work to treat each word, as far as possible, once for all, under the Main form (or at least under *one* form), while the various forms just referred to come more or less far apart in alphabetical order, e.g. *beaver bever, ambry aumbry, arquebus harquebus, coran koran qoran,* it is necessary to choose some one form as that under which the word, as a whole, shall be treated. In making this choice, regard is had chiefly to the preponderance of modern usage, when this is distinctly marked; when usage is more or less equally divided, considerations of etymological or phonetic propriety, of general analogy with similar words, or of practical convenience, are taken into account; but, in many cases, it is not implied that the form actually chosen is intrinsically better than others which are appended to it, and which also occur in their alphabetical places with cross-references. Where a decided reason of any kind exists for giving a preference to a particular spelling, this is briefly stated at the end of the etymology; especially is this done in the few cases where the spelling preferred (e.g. *ax, connexion, rime*) is not that at present favoured by the preponderance of usage, but is intrinsically the best, and therefore is recommended. The spelling of particular endings, as -BLE (*-able, -eable, -ible*), -EER, -IER, -IZE, is discussed under these suffixes. In this work -IZE, whenever it represents, historically or analogically, the Greek *-ίζειν*, late Latin *-izāre*, is, on etymological as well as phonetic grounds, uniformly used, to the exclusion of *-ise*, which is only the French spelling of the same Greek ending, as in *anatomiser, baptiser, barbariser, catéchiser.* As the French always represent the Greek *-ίζειν* by *-iser*, they are, of course, quite consistent in using the same form for new verbs, as *civiliser, carboniser*: equally consistent and appropriate is it for us, in English, to write *civilize*, after *barbarize*; *Calvinize* and *lionize* after *Hellenize, Judaize,* and *idolize.*

Unsettled Pronunciation.

From the composite character of the English Vocabulary, the pronunciation, also, of many words is in a very unsettled state. This is the fact not merely with words from other modern languages, the pronunciation of which depends largely upon the linguistic knowledge and taste of the person who uses them, but also with derivatives from Latin or Greek, for which there exist two or more analogies, one perhaps supplied by the treatment which historical words of the type have normally received when derived through Old French, another supplied by classical Latin quantity. Examples of this occur in words in *-ary, -ory,* such as *accessory, catenary, centenary, millenary, promontory, secretary, sublunary,* where stress upon the 4th syllable from the end is the preponderating custom, and obtains with the longer-established words; but, in newer words, many put the stress upon the third syllable from the end; and, when a word is merely scholarly, this is apt to remain the usual pronunciation, as in *catē·nary* as opposed to *pu·lmonary*, where the Latin forms *catēnā·rius, pulmōnā·rius*, are, in every respect, upon the same level. This conflict of analogies, or the absence of any analogy, appears still more in purely scientific words, in which there may be said to be no general standard of pronunciation. The Editor was once present at a meeting of a learned society, where, in the course of discussion, he heard the word *gaseous* systematically pronounced in six different ways by as many eminent physicists. If this was possible with a word which, though comparatively new, was even then

sufficiently popular to have attained to some standard pronunciation, how much more it is so with words such as *acetamine*, which have no popular currency, and which indeed were made, not primarily to be spoken, but to be used in books, and as to the pronunciation of which, or the question whether they are pronounceable, no thought was given by their makers? On several occasions, the Editor has applied directly to the introducer of a word, to know how he pronounces it, or means it to be pronounced, and has received the answer, that he has never thought of its pronunciation, does not presume to say how it ought to be pronounced, and leaves it to people to pronounce as they like, or to the DICTIONARY to say what is the *right* pronunciation. This, of course, reverses the natural order of language, in which speech comes first, and writing is only its symbolization; for here the first thing is the written symbol addressed to the eye (and reminding the reader perhaps more or less distinctly of other written symbols which are to be found in the Greek Lexicon), while, for 'pronunciation', anything passes muster which suffices to recall the written symbol in question; just as any reading of a mathematical formula passes muster, if it enables an auditor to write down the formula again. In dealing with words in which two or more pronunciations are current, these pronunciations are given in the Dictionary; in the case of those in which no standard exists, an attempt has been made to follow analogies so far as they go, and at least to mark the place of the stress; but sometimes it has not been possible to do even this.

Difficulties of the work.

The preparation of this volume has taken a much longer time than any of the promoters of the work anticipated. The time has been consumed chiefly in two directions: first, with the larger articles, as those on AT, BY, BUT, BE, BEAR, BREAK, the construction of which has occupied many days, sometimes even weeks. The mere study of the result, arranged in some degree of order, gives little idea of the toil and difficulties encountered in bringing into this condition what was at first a shapeless mass of many thousand quotations. And in this part of the work there was practically no assistance to be got from the labours of our predecessors; the attempt has never been made before to exhibit such a combined logical and historical view of the sense-development of English words. Our own attempts lay no claim to perfection; but they represent the most that could be done in the time and with the data at our command. The other direction in which much time has been consumed is the elucidation of the meaning of obscure terms, sometimes obsolete, sometimes current, belonging to matters of history, customs, fashions, trade, or manufactures. In many cases, the only thing known about these was contained in the quotations, often merely allusive, which had been collected by the diligence of our readers. They were to be found in no dictionary, or, if mentioned in some, were explained in a way which our quotations evidently showed to be erroneous. The difficulty of obtaining first-hand and authoritative information about these has often been immense, and sometimes insurmountable. Ten, twenty, or thirty letters have sometimes been written to persons who, it was thought, might possibly know, or succeed in finding out, something definite on the subject; and often weeks have passed, and 'copy' advanced into the state of 'proof', 'proof' into 'revise', and 'revise' even into 'final', before any results could be obtained. It is incredible what labour has had to be expended, sometimes, to find out the facts for an article which occupies not more than five or six lines; or even to be able to write the words "Derivation unknown", as the net outcome of hours of research and of testing the statements put forth without hesitation in other works.

Dr. Johnson's Experiences.

These experiences have often called to mind the classical words in which Dr. Johnson recounts in his Preface his similar difficulties: "When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack; the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to

be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them. I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed."

Assistance received.

If the present writer has been more successful than Dr. Johnson in finding what he searched for, it has been owing to the ready good-will and helpful co-operation of many scholars and specialists, most of them men whose time is much occupied, but whose interest in this undertaking has led them willingly to place some of it at the Editor's service, and freely to contribute of their knowledge to the perfection of the work. To the following, in particular, grateful acknowledgements are made:—Prof. Eduard Sievers of Halle (formerly of Tübingen), also Prof. Julius Zupitza of Berlin, Prof. Johann Storm and Prof. S. Bugge of Christiania, Prof. M. de Vries and Prof. E. H. Cosijn of Leiden, Prof. F. Kluge of Jena, Henry Sweet, Esq., M.A., the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, M.A., Guðbrandr Vigfusson, Esq., M.A., Oxford, and Mr. James Platt, jun., London, for help in various departments of Teutonic Philology and Etymology; Prof. Paul Meyer of the Collège de France, Membre de l'Institut, also the late Henry Nicol, Esq., Prof. F. Neumann, Freiburg im Breisgau, and Mons. F. Godefroy, Paris, for help with Old French and Romanic words; Prof. J. Rhŷs, Oxford, and the Hon. Whitley Stokes, D.C.L., also the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Mackinnon, Edinburgh, for help with words from Celtic; I. Bywater, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for help with many words of Greek origin or use; J. H. Hessels, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, for help with various Mediæval Latin words; W. R. Morfill, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for help with words and matters Slavonic; Prof. Ch. Rieu, Ph.D., Brit. Mus., Prof. W. Robertson Smith, Cambridge, the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Payne Smith), John T. Platts, Esq., M.A., and the Rev. Dr. Pope, of the Indian Institute, Oxford, Col. H. Yule, London, and the Rev. Prof. Legge, LL.D., Oxford, for help with words from Semitic and various Oriental languages; Dr. E. B. Tylor, Oxford, for help with words from Carib, Brazilian, African, and other savage languages, especially terms connected with native customs, products, weapons, etc.; A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., for help with Phonology and pronunciation; Miss Edith Thompson, also Prof. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., Prof. S. Rawson Gardiner, LL.D., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Stubbs), and F. York Powell, Esq., M.A., Oxford, for words connected with English History; Prof. F. Pollock, LL.D., for help with legal terms and phrases; the Rev. Dr. E. Hatch, the Rev. Prof. Sanday, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, the Rev. Dr. C. Bigg, Oxford, for help with various ecclesiastical words; James Britten, Esq., F.L.S., W. T. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., F.L.S., Prof. I. Bayley Balfour, and Dr. R. C. A. Prior, for help with Botanical terms and plant-names; the late Henry Watts, Esq., F.R.S., Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S., and Prof. W. Odling, M.A., Oxford, for help with Chemical terms; A. Geikie, Esq., F.R.S., Director-general of the Geological Survey, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, M.A., and Prof. Lapworth, Birmingham, for some terms of Geology and kindred sciences; Prof. A. Newton, M.A., Cambridge, for help with names of birds; C. E. Cockayne, Esq., M.A., Norroy King of Arms; Alex. Beazeley, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., for help with many architectural terms; W. Sykes, Esq., M.R.C.S., Mexborough, for earliest instances of technical terms, esp. of Medicine, Anatomy, etc.; Prof. Albert H. Chester, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, for history of Mineralogical terms, supplementary to Dana.

Also to the following for various help:—the Rev. E. A. Abbott, D.D.; the Rev. Dr. Angus; Prof. Edward Arber; the Rev. J. C. Atkinson; Dr. A. Bain; W. Beck, Esq. (author of the *Draper's Dictionary*); Prof. E. Jeffery Bell, M.A.; W. Blades, Esq.; Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte; the late Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., Cambridge; G. B. Buckton, Esq., F.L.S.; the Rev. Prof. L. Campbell, St. Andrew's; Dr. F. Chance; William Chappell, Esq., F.S.A.; Prof. R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., Oxford; R. N. Cust, Esq., R. H. Davies, Esq., Apothecaries' Hall; C. E. Doble, Esq., M.A., Oxford; Prof. E. Dowden, M.A., Dublin; Robinson Ellis, Esq., M.A., Oxford; C. I. Elton, Esq., M.P.; A. J. Evans, Esq., M.A., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum; the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., Westminster; the Rev. T. Fowler, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Dr. J. Hall Gladstone, F.R.S.; C. Gray, Esq., Wimbledon; Dr. W. A.

Greenhill, Hastings; the Rev. Dr. A. Grosart, Blackburn; Dr. A. Günther, F.R.S., Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.); Dr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps; the Rev. R. Harley, F.R.S.; Dr. H. R. Helwich, Vienna; R. O. Heslop, Esq., Corbridge (*Bogie*, and various terms connected with coal-mining, etc.); R. H. Hutton, Esq.; H. Jenner, Esq., Brit. Mus.; the Rev. Prof. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford; C. F. Keary, Esq., Brit. Mus.; J. A. Kingdon, Esq., late Master of the Grocers' Company (*Auncel*, *Bachelor*, *Balance*); Andrew Lang, Esq.; Prof. J. K. Laughton, London; W. J. Lawrence, Esq., Newcastle, County Down (contributions to the history of theatrical words); Dr. J. Wickham Legg, London; the Very Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; the Hon. J. Russell Lowell; the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Oxford; F. Madan, Esq., M.A., Sub-librarian of the Bodleian; Prof. F. A. March, M.A., Lafayette College, Pa., U.S.; Julian Marshall, Esq., London (words connected with games and sports); C. T. Martin, Esq., Public Record Office; Russell Martineau, Esq., M.A., Brit. Mus.; Prof. Sir M. Monier-Williams; the Rev. R. Morris, LL.D.; Prof. H. N. Moseley, M.A., Oxford; Prof. F. Max Müller; Dr. J. Murie, Linnean Society; Dr. Br. Nicholson; E. W. B. Nicholson, Esq., M.A., Bodley's Librarian; J. H. Nodal, Esq., Manchester; Wyatt Papworth, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., London; Dr. John Percy, F.R.S., London; E. A. Petherick, Esq. (*Australian words*); Henry Phillips jun., Esq., Ph.D., &c., Philadelphia; Isaac Pitman, Esq.; Prof. J. P. Postgate, M.A., Cambridge; E. B. Poulton, Esq., M.A., Oxford; H. Power, Esq., M.B. (Joint-Editor of Sydenham Society's Lexicon); R. B. Prosser, Esq., of the Patent Office; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A.; Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., Oxford; W. M. Rossetti, Esq., London; Prof. J. Burdon-Sanderson, M.D., Oxford; the Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce, M.A., Oxford; P. L. Sclater, Esq., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society; Edward J. Scott, Esq., M.A., Brit. Mus.; Prof. T. E. Scrutton, M.A., London; Dr. W. F. Skene, Edinburgh; P. H. Pye-Smith, Esq., M.D., London; Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith; Prof. Geo. Stephens, Copenhagen; E. Maunde Thompson, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D.; W. Vietor, Esq., Liverpool; Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq., M.A.; W. H. Wesley, Esq., Royal Astronomical Society; Dr. R. F. Weymouth; W. White, Esq., Royal Society; W. Aldis Wright, Esq., LL.D., Cambridge.

It has not, as a rule, been possible to submit to contributors or revisers the articles for which their assistance was asked; it will, therefore, be understood that none of the foregoing are responsible for the use made of their help in the Dictionary. If they have been misunderstood or misrepresented, the Editor alone must bear the blame.

Still warmer acknowledgements are due to those gentlemen who, not occasionally, or for special words, but systematically and continuously, have read the proofs, to improve the work as a whole by criticism, or to enrich it by additions. And first of all, and above all others, to Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who, as a voluntary and gratuitous service to the history of the English Language, has devoted four hours daily to a critical examination of the proof-sheets, and the filling up of deficiencies, whether in the vocabulary or the quotations. Those who are familiar with the pages of his *Modern English*, his *English Adjectives in -able*, and his numerous articles and papers on special points of English, know with what an amazing wealth of evidence the author illustrates the history of every word, idiom, or grammatical usage, upon which he touches; the whole of his stock of quotations, references, and indices, he has generously placed at the service of the Dictionary, and there is scarcely a page to which he has not added earlier instances of words or senses than those which our Readers had found; many rare words and rare senses have been added entirely from his stores. Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs has also read all the proofs from the commencement of the work, and enriched them systematically by valuable criticism and additions; many articles owe much of their accuracy and completeness to his assiduous care. The Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., of Glasgow, has also read all the proofs since the beginning of B; and this voluntary help has been specially valuable from the experience in the practical work of the Dictionary which he had previously gained as an assistant in the Scriptorium. Professor Eduard Sievers has read, in proof, all the etymological articles on Teutonic words, besides advising the Editor in the preparation of the more difficult ones, to the accuracy and completeness of which he has made many additions. M. Paul Meyer has similarly contributed to the correctness of the etymological articles on Romanic words, and has revised the proofs of the more difficult ones which have been submitted to him. Dr. F. J. Furnivall has been constant with his help on all points requiring further investigation, and, by personal search in the British Museum Library and elsewhere, has saved the Editor many hours of work.

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After all the help which has been received, and which has contributed so much to the completeness of the Dictionary, the element of time still remains inexorable; it is still, as in the days of Dr. Johnson, imperative that limits be set to research, in order that the work may 'in time be ended, though not completed'. Accordingly, since the close of Volume I, it has been the aim of the Editor and his staff to maintain such a regular rate of progress as will ensure the production of one Part a year. As Mr. Henry Bradley (whose co-operation in the present volume is mentioned above) is now at work independently, with a staff of assistants, on a third volume, there is reasonable ground to expect that the production of the work henceforth will be twice as rapid as it has been hitherto.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford, *April*, 1888.

APPENDIX TO PREFACE.

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The value of quotations is, of course, independent of their number, and many valuable contributions have been received from friends whose names do not appear in these lists; especially from those who have devoted their attention to supplying our desiderata, or who, keeping themselves acquainted with the current progress of the work, have been always ready to undertake searches in connexion with groups of words at which the Editor and his staff were actually working. Among those who have been specially helpful in this way are—Miss Edith Thompson, Dr. Furnivall, Messrs. T. Henderson, R. J. Whitwell, E. Peacock, E. L. Brandreth, A. Lyall, C. Gray, A. Beazeley, R. B. Prosser, A. Caland, J. Dixon, Harrow Lands, Dorking; the Revs. W. C. Boulter, J. T. Fowler, Cecil Deedes, W. Lees; Dr. W. Sykes, Dr. Brushfield, Dr. W. C. Minor, Prof. Skeat.

Several collections of quotations for rare words or senses, which had been formed, in some cases, with the intention of independent publication, have been generously given to the Dictionary, by Prof. G. Stephens, of Copenhagen; the Rev. Addison Crofton, Stockport (collected by his late father-in-law); the Rev. Kirby Trimmer, Norwich; Mrs. Hodgson, Bonaly Tower, Midlothian (collected by the late Prof. W. B. Hodgson); Mr. Alex. Smith, Langside, Glasgow (transcripts from MSS. collected by the late Mr. J. Payne Collier); a series of MSS. additions to Halliwell (from early wills), by Mr. J. Challenor-Smith, Probate Registry, Somerset Ho.; a series of references for early instances of French words in Middle English, by Mons. F. J. Amours, Glasgow. The Rev. T. L. O. Davies, M.A., who had already published his *Supplementary English Glossary*, has desired that work to be treated as a contribution to the Dictionary, and has presented all his subsequent gleanings to it. The quotations which we use from Mr. Davies's printed work are, as in similar cases, distinguished by (D.). Col. Yule was similarly good enough to put at our disposal the proofs of his *Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Terms*, as it was passing through the press. Quotations thence supplied are marked (Y.).

GENERAL EXPLANATIO

THE VOCABULARY.

THE Vocabulary of a widely-diffused and highly-cultivated living language is not
definite limits. That vast aggregate of words and phrases which constitutes the Voc
presents, to the mind that endeavours to grasp it as a definite whole, the aspect of one of
the astronomer, in which a clear and unmistakable nucleus shades off on all sides, thro
to a dim marginal film that seems to end nowhere, but to lose itself imperc ly i
constitution it may be compared to one of those natural groups of the z
forming the characteristic nucleus of the order, are linked on every side to o he
less and less distinctly apparent, till it fades away in an outer fringe of aberran
various surrounding orders, and whose own position is ambiguous and uncertain.
the naturalist may draw the line, which bounds a class or order, outside or inside of a
drawn it nowhere. So the English Vocabulary contains a nucleus or central mass of
'Anglicity' is unquestioned; some of them only literary, some of them only colloquial, the grea ma
and colloquial,—they are the *Common Words* of the language. But they are linked on every side with
are less and less entitled to this appellation, and which pertain ever more and more distinctly to the
dialect, of the slang and cant of 'sets' and classes, of the peculiar technicalities of trades and processes, of
terminology common to all civilized nations, of the actual languages of other lands and peoples. And there is
no defining line in any direction: the circle of the English language has a well-defined centre but no discer

circumference *. Yet practical utility has some bounds, and a Dictionary has definite limits: the lexicographer must, like the naturalist, 'draw the line somewhere', in each diverging direction. He must include all the 'Common Words' of literature and conversation, and such of the scientific, technical, slang, dialectal, and foreign words as are passing into common use, and approach the position or standing of 'common words', well knowing that the line which he draws will not satisfy all his critics. For to every man the domain of 'common words' widens out in the direction of his own reading, research, business, provincial or foreign residence, and contracts in the direction with which he has no practical connexion: no one man's English is *all* English. The lexicographer must be satisfied to exhibit the greater part of the vocabulary of *each* one, which will be immensely more than the whole vocabulary of *any* one.

In addition to, and behind, the common vocabulary, in all its diverging lines, lies an infinite number of *Proper* or merely *denotative* names, outside the province of lexicography, yet touching it in thousands of points, at which these names, and still more the adjectives and verbs formed upon them, acquire more or less of connotative value. Here also limits more or less arbitrary must be assumed.

* The above diagram will explain itself, as an attempt to express to the eye the aspect in which the Vocabulary is here presented, and also some of the relations of its elements typical and aberrant. The centre is occupied by the 'common' words, in which literary and colloquial usage meet. 'Scientific' and 'foreign' words enter the common language mainly through literature; 'slang' words ascend through colloquial use; the 'technical' terms of crafts and processes, and the 'dialect' words, blend with the common language both in speech and literature. Slang also touches on one side the technical terminology of trades and occupations, as in 'nautical slang,' 'Public School slang,' 'the slang of the Stock Exchange,' and on another passes into true dialect. Dialects similarly pass into foreign languages. Scientific terminology passes on one side into purely foreign words, on another it blends with the technical vocabulary of art and manufactures. It is not possible to fix the point at which the 'English Language' stops, along any of these diverging lines.

her undefined frontier, when it is viewed in relation to *time*. The living vocabulary on than definite in its extent. It is not to-day what it was a century ago, still less constituent elements are in a state of slow but incessant dissolution and renovation. olete and dying out: 'new words' are continually pressing in. And the death of a ate can be readily determined. It is a vanishing process, extending over a lengthened ever see the end. Our own words never become obsolete: it is always the words of our hem. Even after we cease to use a word, the memory of it survives, and the word itself nly when no one is left to whom its use is still possible, that the word is wholly dead. which it is doubtful whether they are still to be considered as part of the living language; d dead to others. And, on the other hand, there are many claimants to admission into som[illegible] them will certainly one day be received), that are already current coin with English', or even not English at all, to others.

current and obsolete as a subordinate one, and extend our idea of the Language ish from the beginning, or from any particular epoch, we enter upon a department ature of the case, our exhibition must be imperfect. For the vocabulary of past times reservation in written records; the extent of our knowledge of it depends entirely upon the co[illegible] and the completeness of our acquaintance with them. And the farther back we go, the more rds, the smaller is the fragment of the actual vocabulary that we can recover.

conditions which thus encompass every attempt to construct a complete English Dictionary, the present xhibiting the history and signification of the English words now in use, or known to have been in use since of the twelfth century. This date has been adopted as the only natural halting-place, short of going back to the ng, so as to include the entire Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' Vocabulary. To do this would have involved the inclusion of an immense number of words, not merely long obsolete but also having obsolete inflexions, and thus requiring, if dealt with at all, a treatment different from that adapted to the words which survived the twelfth century. For not only was the stream of English literature then reduced to the tiniest thread (the slender annals of the Old English or Anglo-Saxon Chronicle being for nearly a century its sole representative), but the vast majority of the ancient words that were destined not to live into modern English, comprising the entire scientific, philosophical, and poetical vocabulary of Old English, had already disappeared, and the old inflexional and grammatical system had been levelled to one so essentially modern as to require no special treatment in the Dictionary. Hence we exclude all words that had become obsolete by 1150. But to words actually included this date has no application; their history is exhibited from their first appearance, however early.

Within these chronological limits, it is the aim of the Dictionary to deal with all the common words of speech and literature, and with all words which approach these in character; the limits being extended farther in the domain of science and philosophy, which naturally passes into that of literature, than in that of slang or cant, which touches the colloquial. In scientific and technical terminology, the aim has been to include *all words English in form*, except those of which an explanation would be unintelligible to any but the specialist; and such words, not English in form, as either are in general use, like *Hippopotamus*, *Geranium*, *Aluminium*, *Focus*, *Stratum*, *Bronchitis*, or belong to the more familiar language of science, as *Mammalia*, *Lepidoptera*, *Invertebrata*.

Down to the Fifteenth Century the language existed only in dialects, all of which had a literary standing: during this period, therefore, words and forms of all dialects are admitted on an equal footing into the Dictionary. Dialectal words and forms which occur since 1500 are not admitted, except when they continue the history of a word or sense once in general use, illustrate the history of a literary word, or have themselves a certain literary currency, as is the case with many modern Scottish words. It is true that the dialectal words are mostly genuine English, and that they are an essential part of the contents of a *Lexicon totius Anglicitatis*; but the work of collecting them has not yet been completed; and, even when they shall have been collected, the phonetic variety in which they exist in different localities, and the want of any fixed written forms round which to group the variations, will require a method of treatment different from that applicable to the words of the literary language, which have an accepted uniform spelling and an approximately uniform pronunciation.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOCABULARY.

For the purposes of treatment in this Dictionary, words and phrases are classed as: (1) Main Words, (2) Subordinate Words, (3) Combinations. Main Words comprise (1) all single words, radical or derivative (e. g. *Ant*, *Amphitheatrically*), (2) all those compound words (and phrases) which, from their meaning, history, or importance, claim to be treated in separate articles (e. g. *Afternoon*, *Almighty*, *Almsman*, *Air-pump*, *Ailch-bone*, *Ale-house*, *Forget-me-not*, *Adam's apple*, *All fours*). The articles in which these are treated constitute the *Main Articles*. Subordinate Words include variant and obsolete forms of Main Words, and such words of bad formation, doubtful existence, or alleged use, as it is deemed proper, on any ground, to record. The *Main* and *Subordinate* Words are arranged in a single alphabetic series, the former being printed in a larger, the latter in a smaller type. Combinations, when so simple as either to require no explanation, or to be capable of being briefly explained in connexion with their cognates, are dealt with under the Main Words which form their first element, their treatment forming the concluding part of the Main Article.

MAIN WORDS.

Every Main Word is treated, once for all, under its modern current or most us
most typical of its latest spellings; the form or spelling thus chosen being considered

Occasionally a form or spelling of an obsolete word has been assumed, which is not actually
accordance with the usual analogies of the language, as seen in kindred words. Thus *Annoyously* is
annoy, annoyous, although only *anoyously* has actually been found.

All other important forms of each word, current or obsolete, are entered in their
Words, and are there concisely referred to the *Main Form* under which they are treated.

When a word which is historically one has different grammatical relations, it is t
different relations are indicated by the division of the article into sections (marked A
substantives used also *attributively* (or *adjectively*), as in 'an ounce of *gold*, a g tc
used *substantively* or *pronominally*, as in 'the *catholic* church, a good *catholic* wa
spoke'; to adjectives used adverbially, as in 'the *according* voice of national book,
to adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, originally the same word, as ABOUT, AFTER', 'he
to verbs used *transitively* and *intransitively*, as 'to abide battle, to abide at home,' whic CE, A
as two distinct words. some

In this Dictionary, *transitive* and *intransitive* seldom appear even as leading divisions of a verb, but, in ac fan
the word, in most cases only as varying and often temporary constructions, subordinate to the different senses, and liable
in the development of the language. Thus a verb at one time intransitive finally takes a simple object, through the phone
genitive ending, or the elision of a preposition, and is accounted transitive, without any change either in form or meaning (e. g
verb used transitively, likewise without change of meaning and form at length becomes intransitive, through the regular modern En
of the reflexive pronoun (e. g. Ezek. xx. 22 I *withdrew* mine hand; Mark iii. 7 Jesus *withdrew* himself to the sea; *Revised Versi*
drew to the sea). The history of ANSWER or WITHDRAW would be misrepresented by splitting them each into two words, o
classifying their senses in a manner which would conceal these historical relations.

But verbs uniform in their stems with substantives or adjectives, as LAND, to LAND, DRY, to DRY, ABSTRACT, to ABSTRACT, are, of course, distinct words; as are adjectives and adverbs which, through 'levelling' of terminations, have become identical in form, though originally distinct, as ALIKE *a.*, ALIKE *adv.*; and substantives and adjectives which have always been identical in form, but were of separate introduction into the language, and have separate histories, as ANIMAL *sb.*, ANIMAL *a.* Where a word originally one has been, in the course of its history, split into two, whether with distinction of sense, as ALSO, AS, or merely as synonyms, as ANT, EMMET, APPRENTICE, PRENTICE, both modern forms are treated as separate words, and there is a reference from one article to the other. Where two original words of identical or similar form have coalesced into one, the modern word is treated as one or two, according to practical utility. When they are treated as two words, these come, of course, immediately together: see ALLAY, ALLOW, AMICE.

The treatment of a Main Word comprises:—I. The **Identification**, II. The **Morphology**, III. The **Signification**, IV. The **Illustrative Quotations.**

I. The **Identification** includes:

1. The *Main Form*, i. e. the usual or typical spelling, as already described. (In certain cases where two spellings are in current use, both are given in the Main Form, as ANALYSE -YZE, CHEMISTRY CHYMISTRY, INFLECTION INFLEXION.) Words believed to be *obsolete* are distinguished by prefixing †; *non-naturalized* or *partially-naturalized* words, by ‖.

In the case of rare words, especially those adopted or formed from Latin equivalents, it is often difficult to say whether they are or are not obsolete. They are permanent possibilities, rarely needed, but capable of being used whenever they are needed, rather than actually discarded terms. To these and other words, of which the obsoleteness is doubtful, the † is not prefixed.

As to their citizenship in the language, words may be classed as *Naturals, Denizens, Aliens*, and *Casuals*. NATURALS include all *native* words like *father*, and all fully *naturalized* words like *street, rose, knapsack, gas, parasol*. DENIZENS are words fully naturalized as to use, but not as to *form, inflexion*, or *pronunciation*, as *aide-de-camp, locus, carte-de-visite, table d'hôte*. ALIENS are names of foreign objects, titles, etc., which we require often to use, and for which we have no native equivalents, as *shah, geyser, cicerone, targum, backsheesh, sepoy*. CASUALS are foreign words of the same class, not in habitual use, which for special and temporary purposes occur in books of foreign travel, letters of foreign correspondents, and the like. There are no fixed limits between these classes, and the constant tendency is for words to pass upwards from the last to the first. But, while casuals and aliens from barbarous languages are readily and quickly naturalized, words from French and the learned languages, especially Latin, which are assumed to be known to all the polite, are often kept in the position of denizens for centuries: we still treat *phenomenon* as Greek, *genus* as Latin, *aide-de-camp* as French. The words marked with ‖ in the Dictionary comprise *Denizens* and *Aliens*, and such *Casuals* as approach, or formerly approached, the position of these. Opinions will differ as to the claims of some that are included and some that are excluded, and also as to the line dividing *Denizens* from *Naturals*, and the position assigned to some words on either side of it. If we are to distinguish these classes at all, a line must be drawn somewhere.

2. (Within parentheses) the *Pronunciation* or symbolization of the actual existing form of the word, as explained hereafter. A recognized difference of pronunciation is also shown, with occasional notes on the diversity. Of Obsolete Words usually no pronunciation is given, but the place of the stress or accent, when ascertained, is indicated by a 'turned period' after the stress-vowel, as **Alfe·res, A·nredly.** In partially naturalized words two pronunciations are often given, viz. the native (or what passes for the native), and one conformed more or less to English analogies; in actual use many intermediate varieties may be heard, cf. *rendez-vous, envelope, environs, prestige, chignon, recitative, Koran, caviare*, and the like.

3. The *Grammatical Designation*, i.e. the Part of Speech, or subdivision of the same, as *pers. pron., vbl. sb.* See the list of Abbreviations. All words having no Grammatical Designation are *substantives*; the letters *sb.* are employed only where required to avoid ambiguity.

ic use, the *Specification*, as *Mus.* (in Music), *Bot.* (in Botany), etc.
peculiarity, as *Obs.* (obsolete), *arch.* (archaic or obsolescent), *colloq.* (colloquial), *dial.*
eral use: words exclusively dialectal are not inserted, except on special grounds). Here
bithet *rare*, with $^{-1}$, or $^{-0}$, indicating that only *one*, or *no* actual instance of the use of the
ently employed only *for the nonce*, are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-wd.*
or Spellings, with their chronological range indicated by the unit figure of the century,
standing for all centuries down to 1100.
dly to distinct periods of the language; viz. 1 *Old English* or 'Anglo-Saxon'; 2 (12th c.) *Old English*
Early Middle English; 4 (14th c.) *Late Middle English*; 5 (15th c.) *Middle English Transition*; 6
h; 7 (17th c.) *Middle Modern English*; 8, 9 (18th and 19th c.) *Current English.*
substantives, and principal parts of verbs, when other than the ordinary *-s, -ed.*
ory [within heavy square brackets] includes:—1. the *Derivation*, or *Etymology*,
ascertained. 2. The *Subsequent Form-history* in English, when this presents
ntraction, corruption, perversion by popular etymology or erroneous association.
y of the word, its age, obsolescence, revival, refashioning, change of pronunciation,

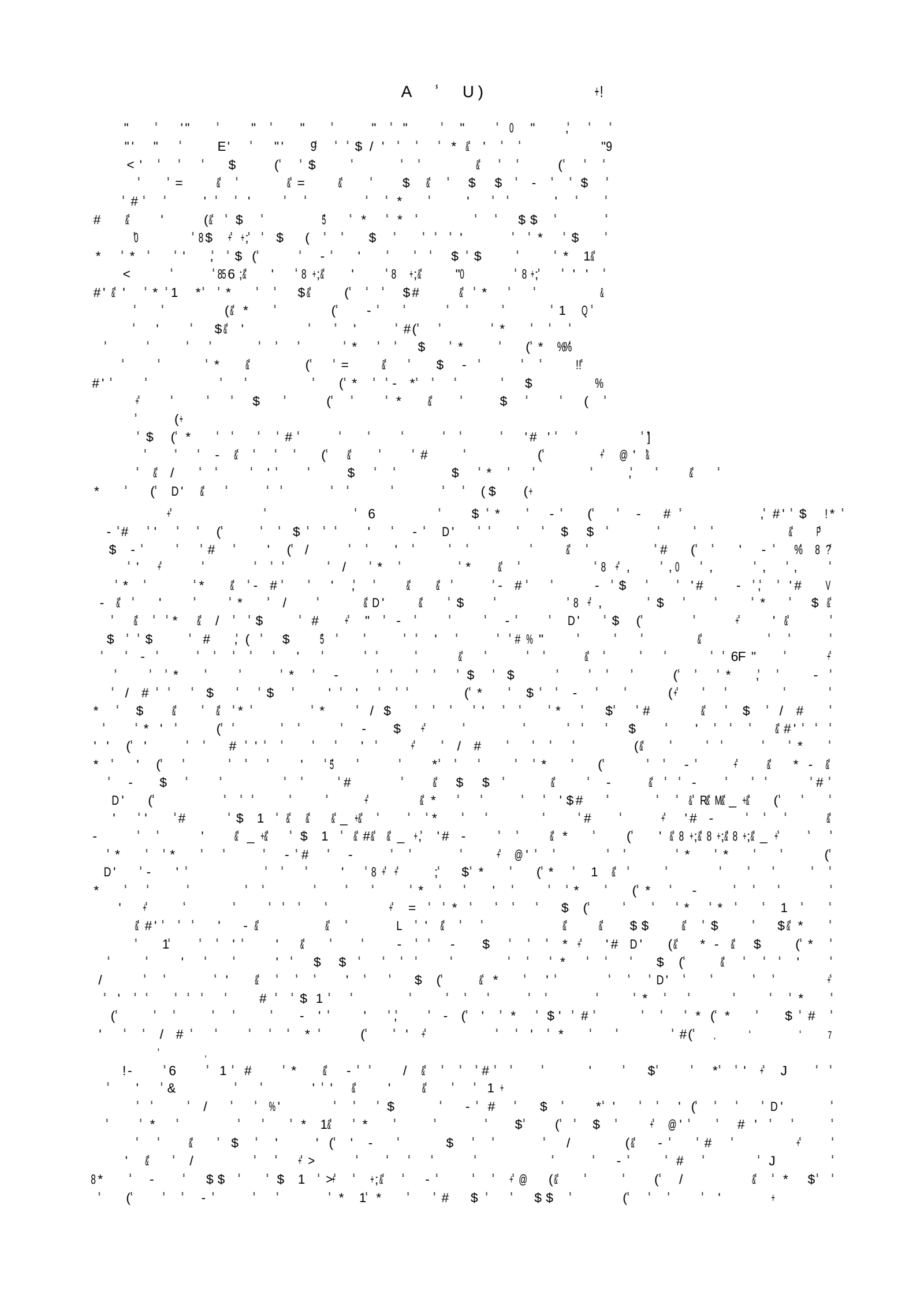
Etymology, an English word is (1) The extant formal representative, or direct phonetic
er word; that is to say, it is the earlier word itself, in a later or more recent form, as it has been
ed in the mouths of the successive generations that have used it. For example, Acre (now really
aker, is the extant form of Old English *æcer*, this the later form of prehistoric *æcr*, the special English
akr, this of West Germanic *akra*, this, through earlier *akra-z*, of Original Teutonic *akro-z*, this of original
Indo-European *agro-s*; and *agros*, *akroz*, *akraz*, *akra*, *akr*, *æcr*, *æcer*, *aker*, *āker*, *ācre* (ē^{i}·kəɹ), are all merely
essive and temporary forms of one and the same word, as employed during successive periods. The word has never
died; no year, no day probably, has passed without its being uttered by many: but this constant use has so worn it
down and modified its form, that we commonly look upon *acre* as a distinct word from *agros*, with which it is con-
nected by many intermediate forms, of which only a few have been discriminated in writing, while the finer and more
intimately connecting links have never been written. This *phonetic descent* is symbolized by (:—); thus Acre:—OE.
æcer:—O.Teut. **akro-z*.

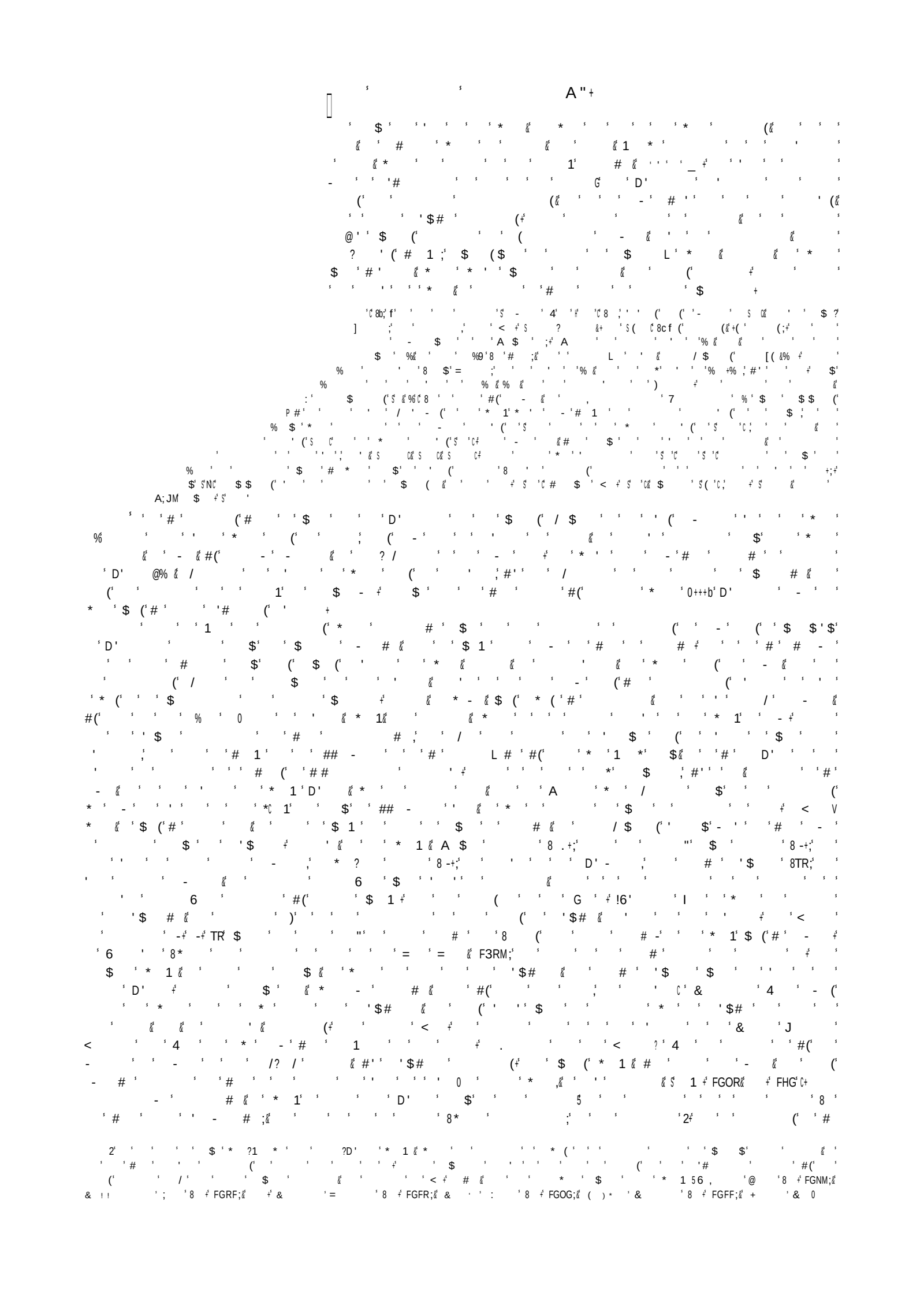
If not the extant formal representative of an original Teutonic word, an English word has been (2) *adopted* (a.), or (3) *adapted* (ad.), from some foreign language; i.e. it is a word once foreign, but now, without or with intentional change of form, used as English; or it has been (4) *formed* on or from (f.) native or foreign elements, or from a combination of them. *Adoption* is essentially a popular process, at work whenever the speakers of one language come into contact with the speakers of another, from whom they acquire foreign things, or foreign ideas, with their foreign names. It has prevailed in English at all periods from the earliest to the latest times: *inch, pound, street, rose, cat, prison, algebra, antic, orange, tobacco, tea, canoe, focus, meerschaum*, are adopted words. *Adaptation* is essentially a learned or literary process; it consists in adapting a foreign word to the 'analogies of the language', and so depriving it of its foreign termination. Examples are Latin or Greek words reduced to their stem form, or receiving recognized English endings. Latin words which lived on in Gaul there underwent regular phonetic changes, whereby they at length became 'French'; in this living French form they were adopted in Middle English; but in more recent times numerous Latin words have been taken into English directly, yet modified, in their terminations, in the same way as if they had lived on in French and been thence adopted into English*. Such English words originate in an *adaptation* of the Latin original, not in an adoption of its French (or other Romance) extant representative. *Formation* consists in the combination of existing words or parts of words with each other, or with *living formatives*, i.e. syllables which no longer exist as separate words, but yet have an appreciable *signification* which they impart to the new product. Formation is the chief natural process by which the vocabulary of a language is increased: it is both popular and learned; in its popular application, it gives such words as

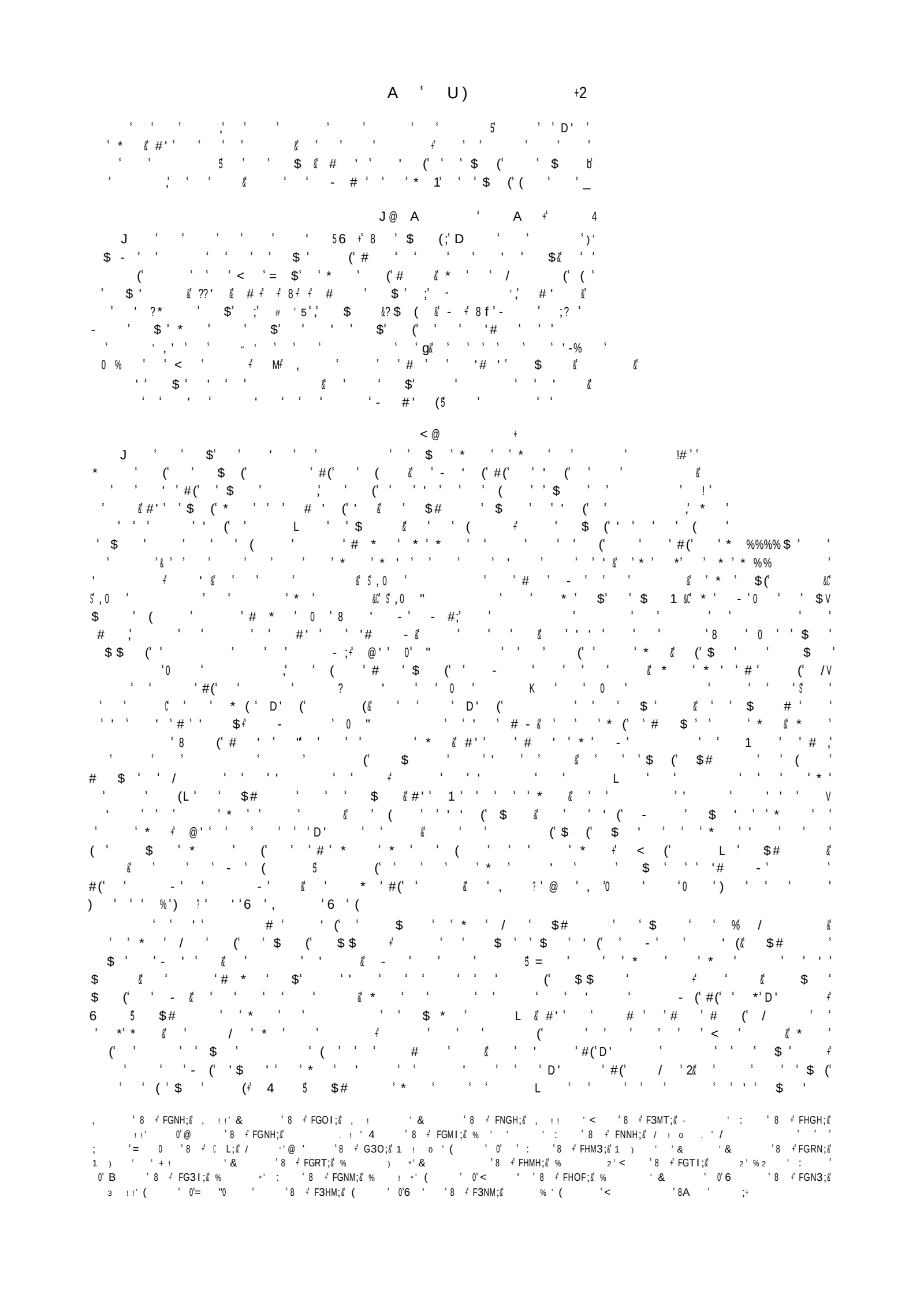
* The French words adopted before 1400 were generally taken from the Anglo-French, or French spoken for several centuries in England, where they had undergone further phonetic change. It was in strict conformity with linguistic facts that Chaucer told of his *Prioresse*:

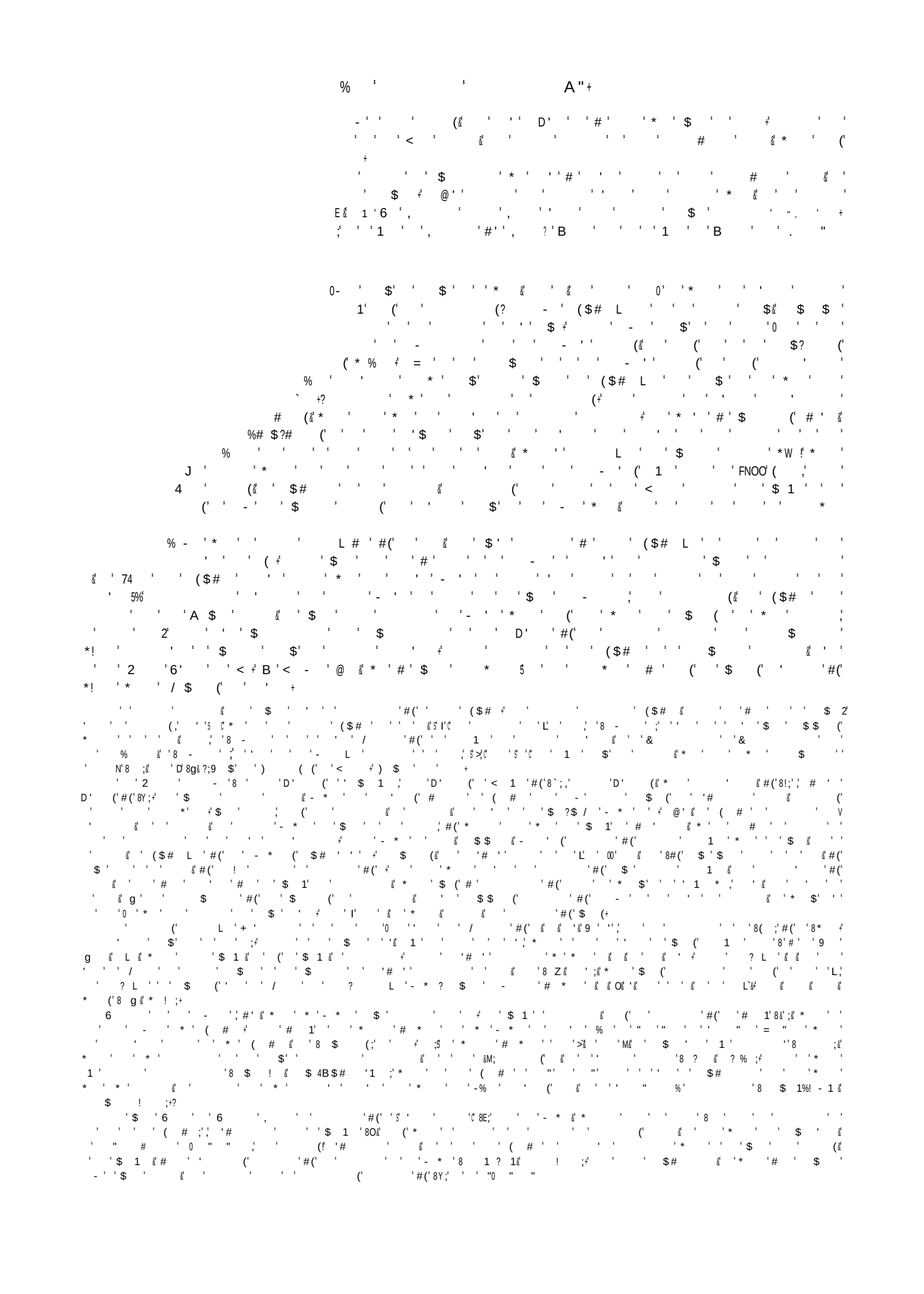
'Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly,
After the scole of Stratford at-te Bowe,
For frenssh of Parys was to hire vnknowe:'

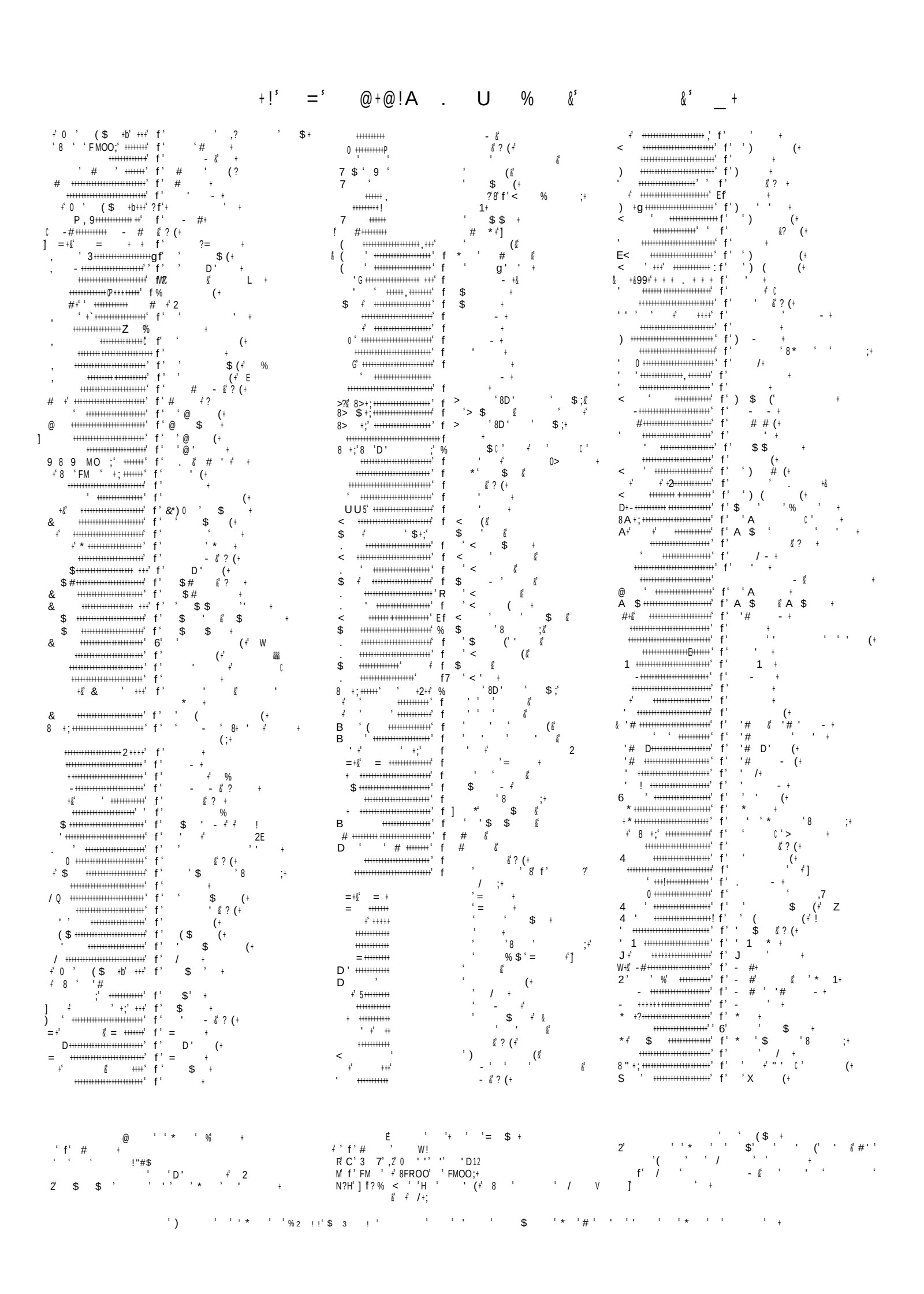
for the Anglo-French dialect of the 14th century was distinct not only from Parisian, but from all dialects of continental French. In its origin a mixture of various Norman and other Northern French dialects, afterwards mixed with and greatly modified by Angevin, Parisian, Poitevin, and other elements, and more and more exposed to the overpowering influence of literary French, it had yet received, on this side the Channel, a distinct and independent development, following, in its phonology especially, English and not continental tendencies. As the natural speech of the higher and educated classes, it died out in the fourteenth century; but it maintained a kind of artificial existence for a longer period, and was used (in an increasingly debased form) for writing law-reports down to the 17th century, in which stage it still influenced the spelling of English words. Its forms survive in many of our terminations: *armour, colour, glorious, gracious, envious, perilous, arrival, espousal, language, enjoy, benefit, gaoler, caitif*, are the actual Anglo-French forms, as distinct from those of continental Old and Modern French. As a rule, it may be assumed that the original form of every Middle English word of French origin was *identical* with the Anglo-French form; and that, where a gap appears between the earliest known English form of a word and its Old French equivalent, that gap would be filled up by the recovery of the Anglo-French and earliest English form. It was not until the fifteenth century, and chiefly at the hands of Caxton, that continental French forms and spellings began directly to influence our language.

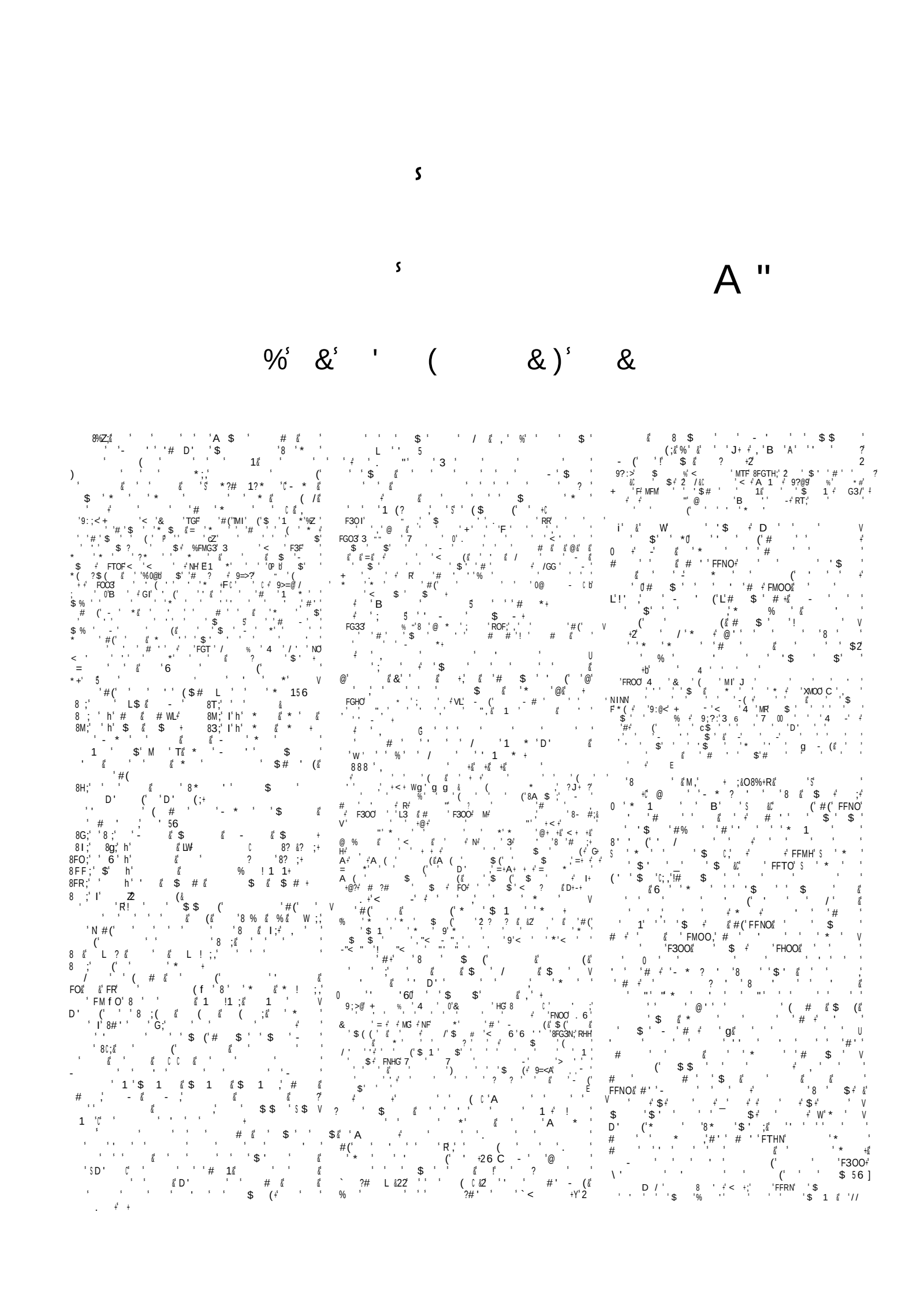


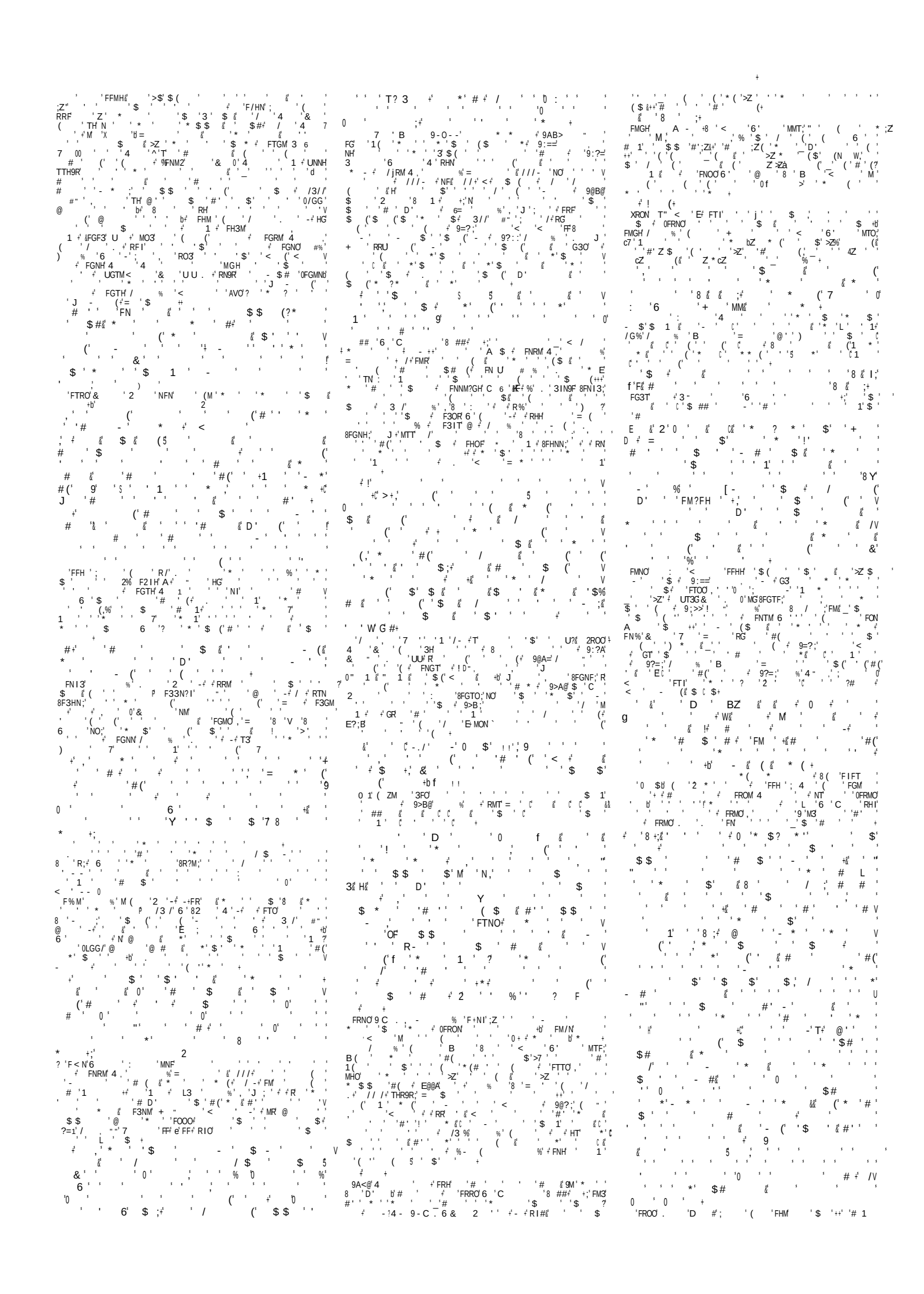


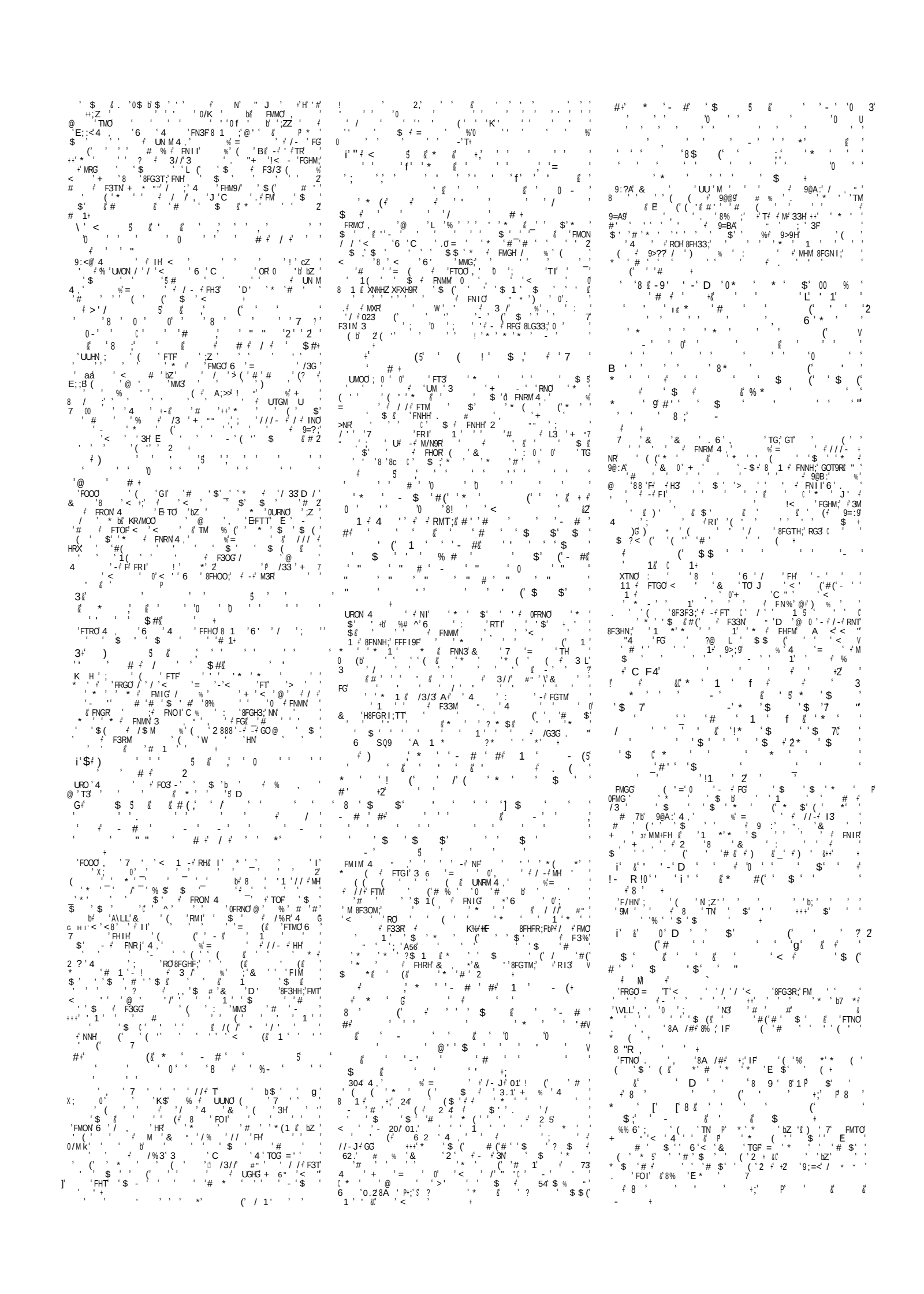


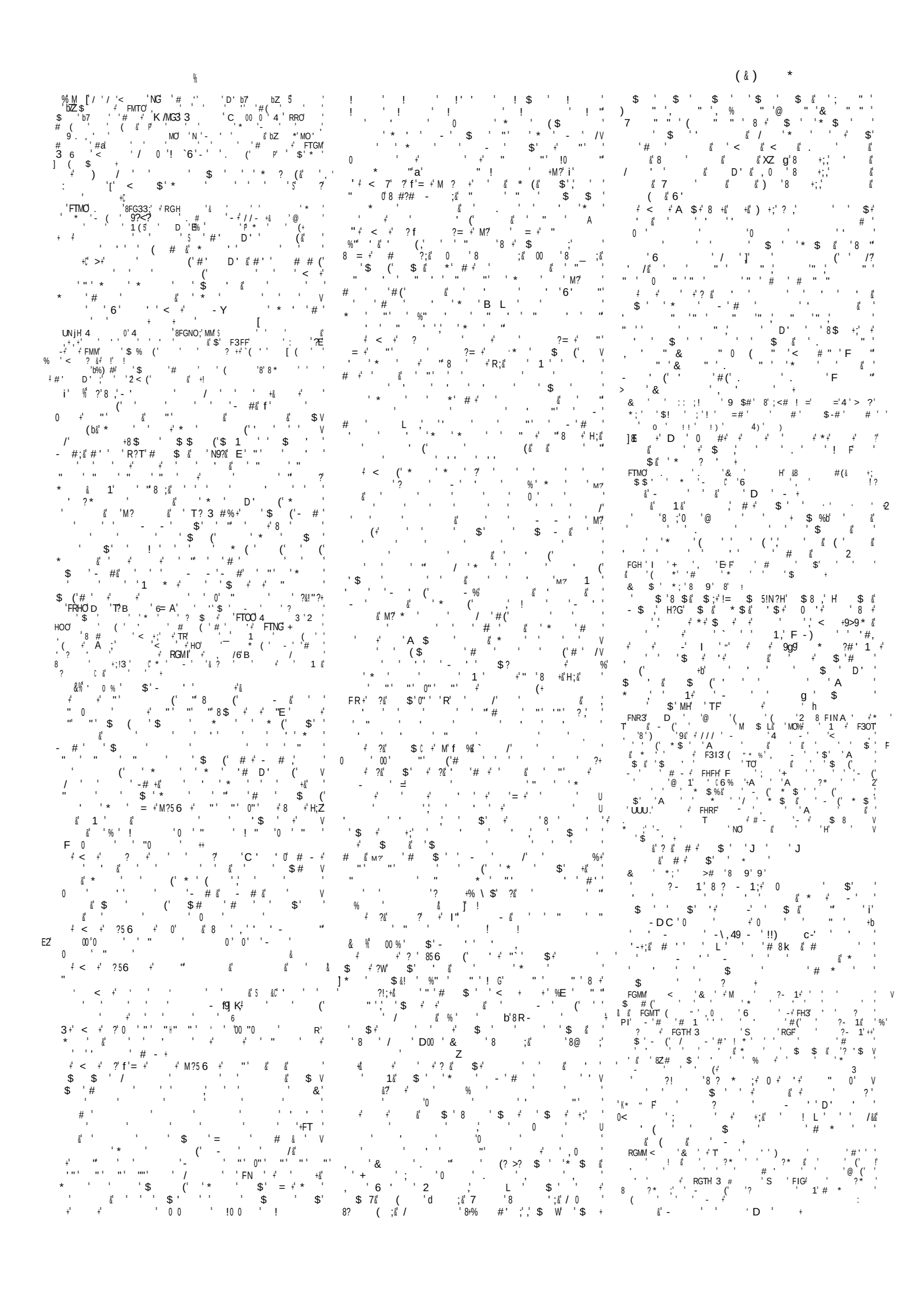


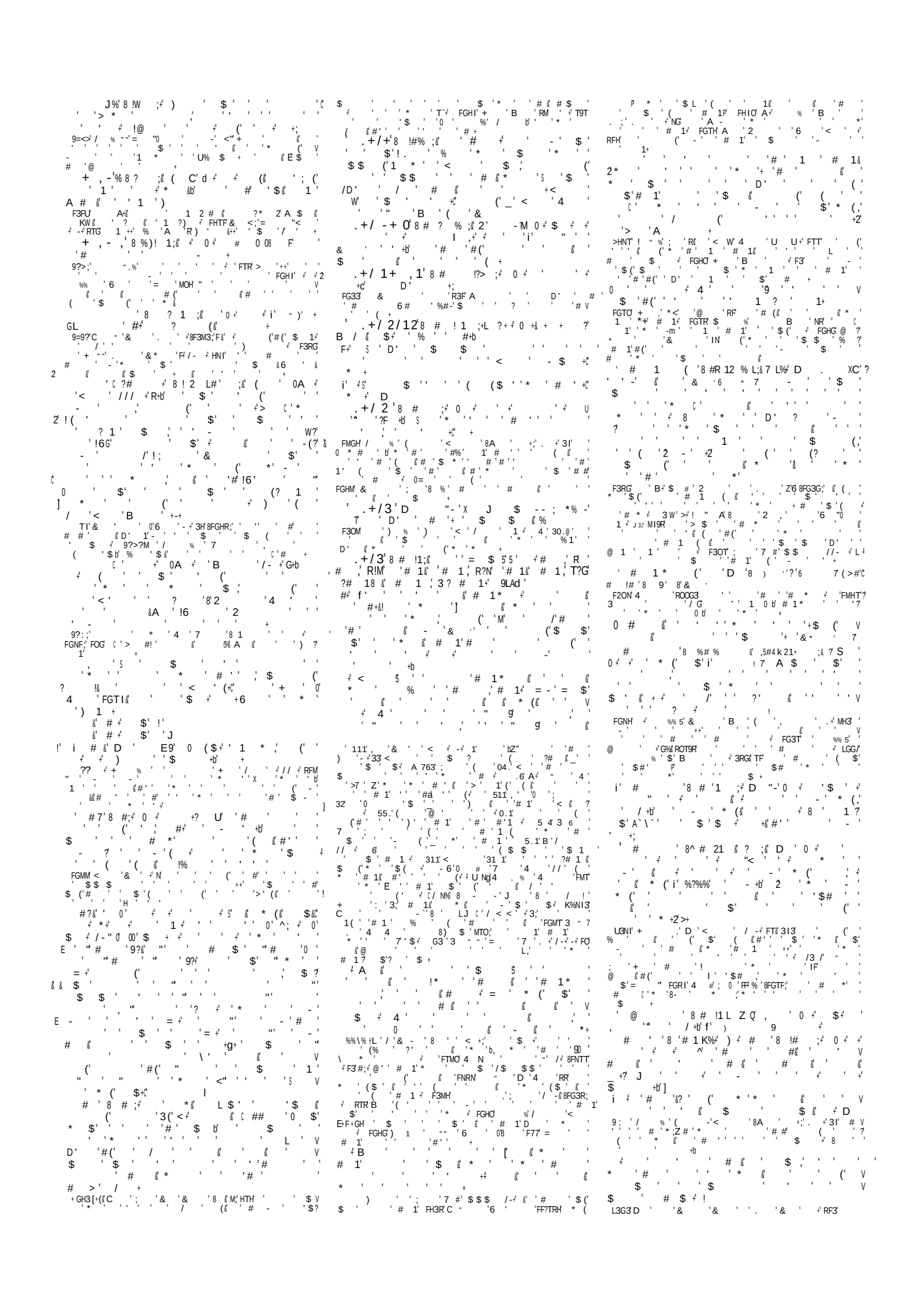


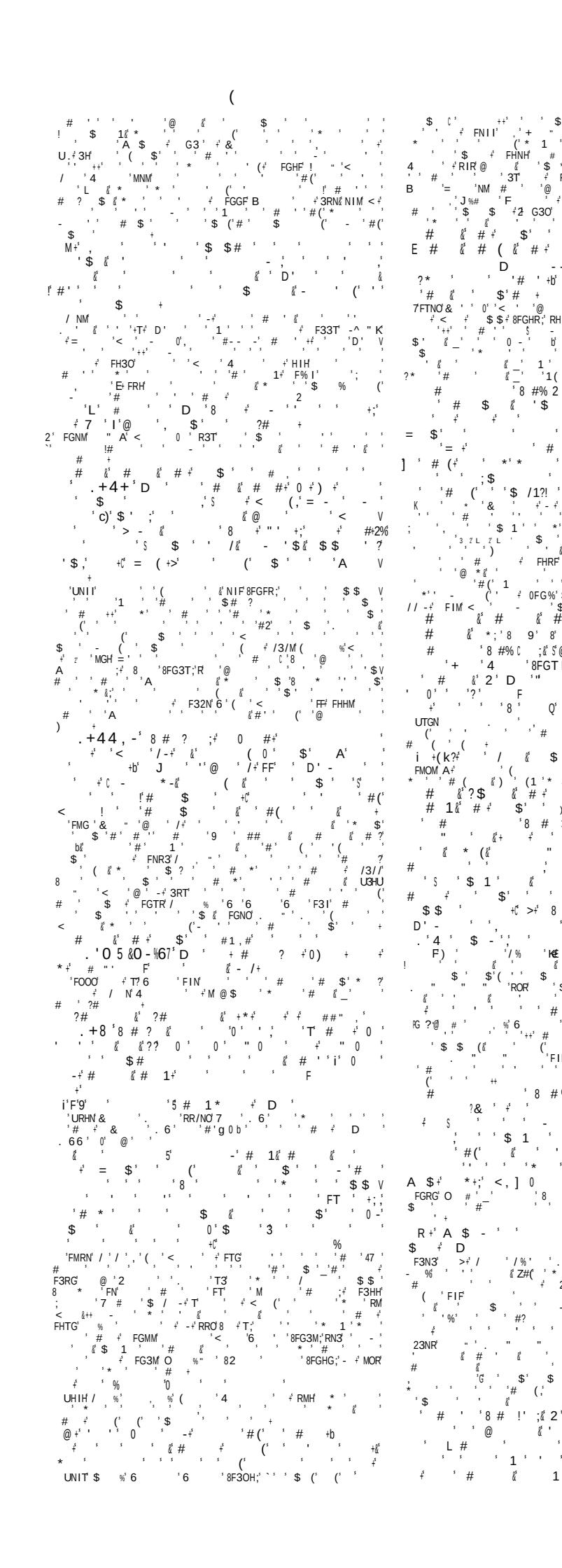


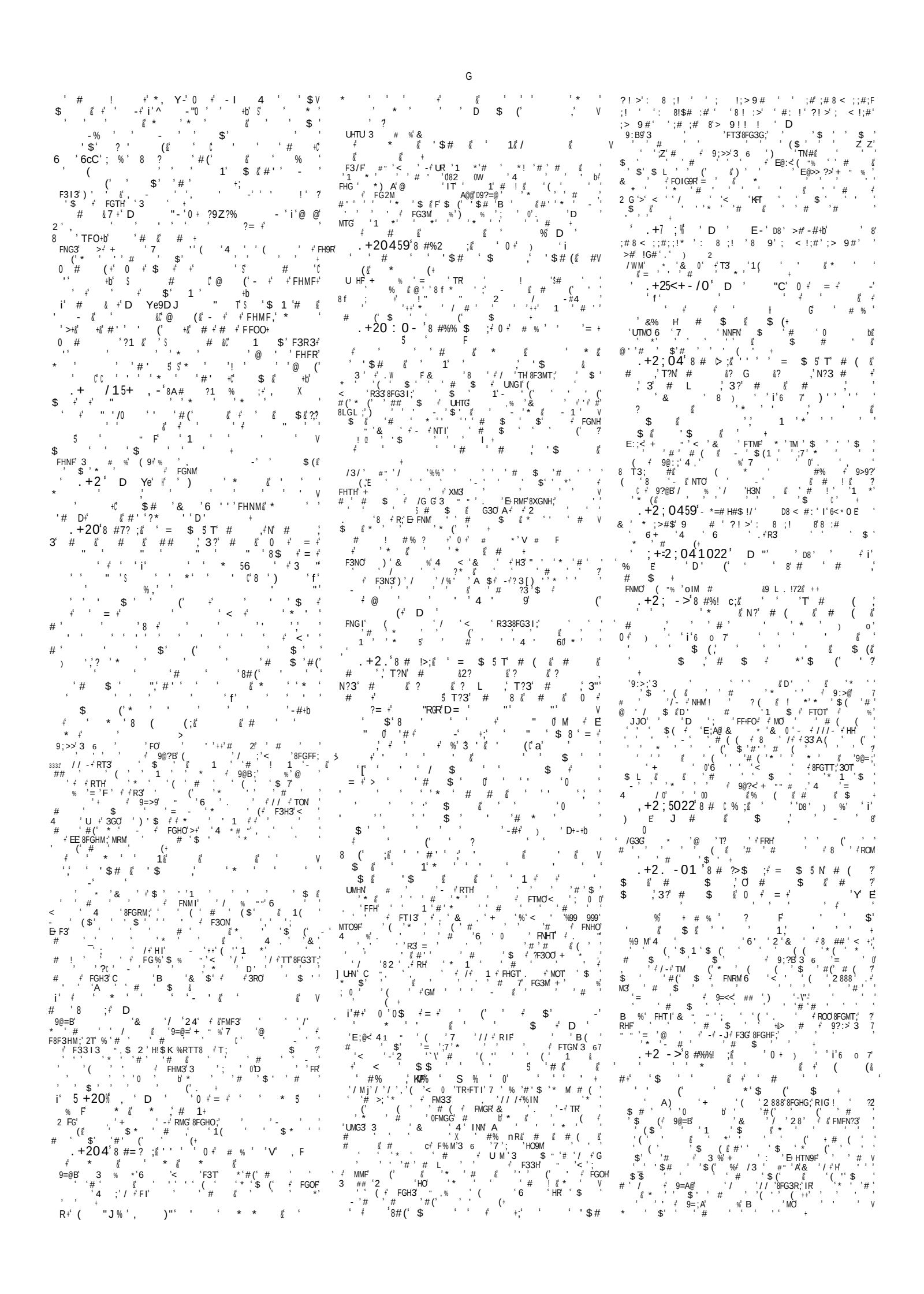


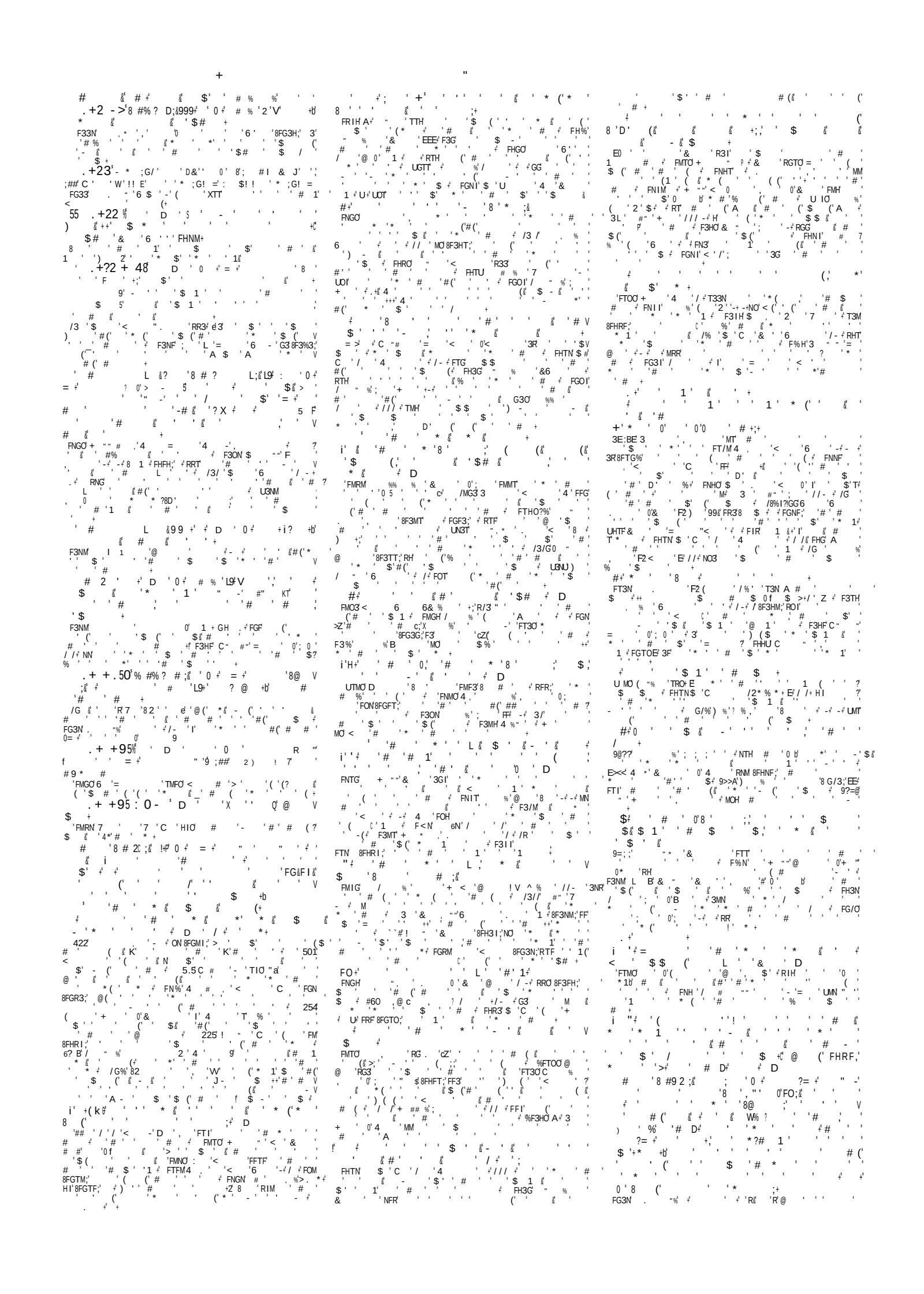


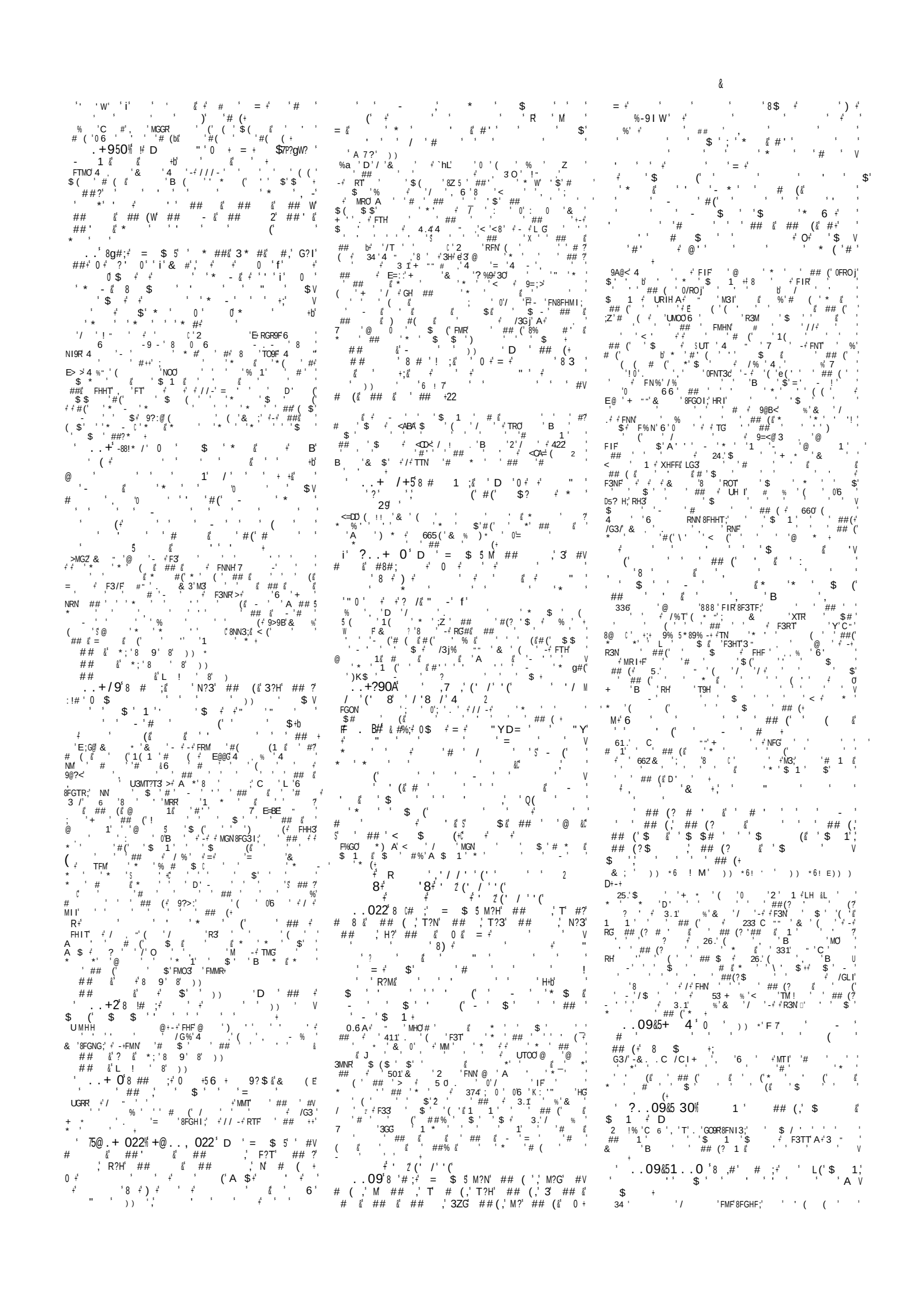












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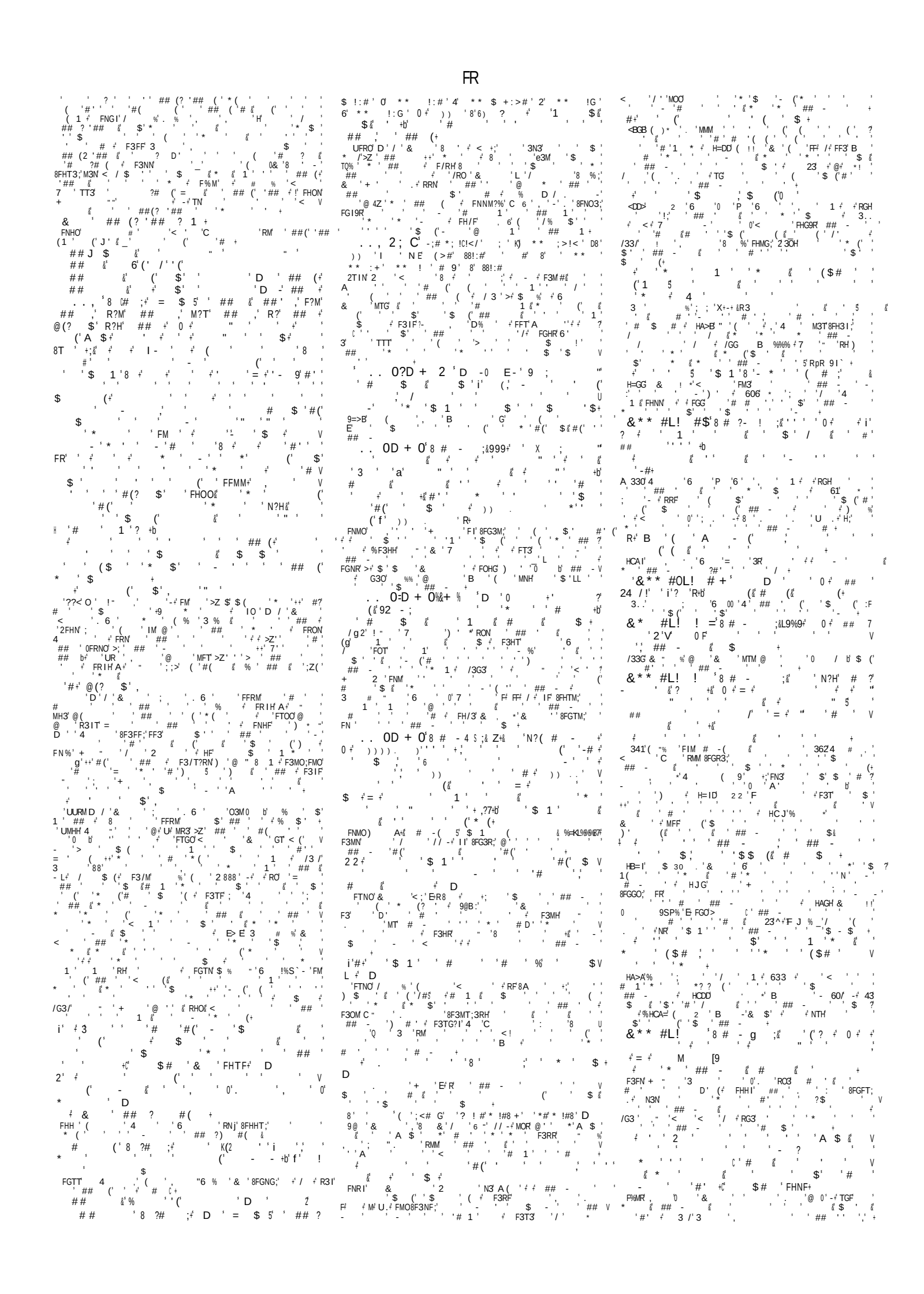

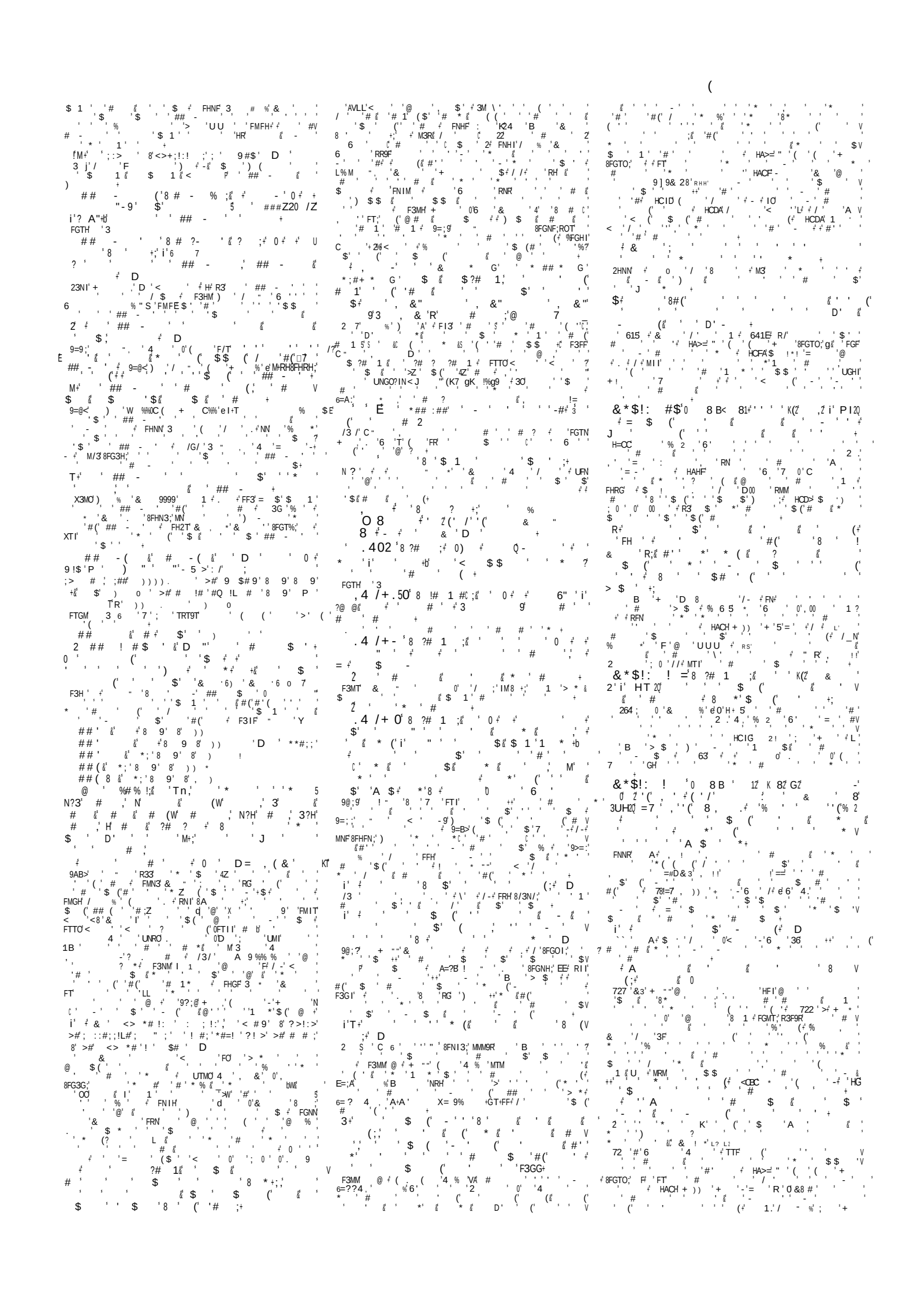

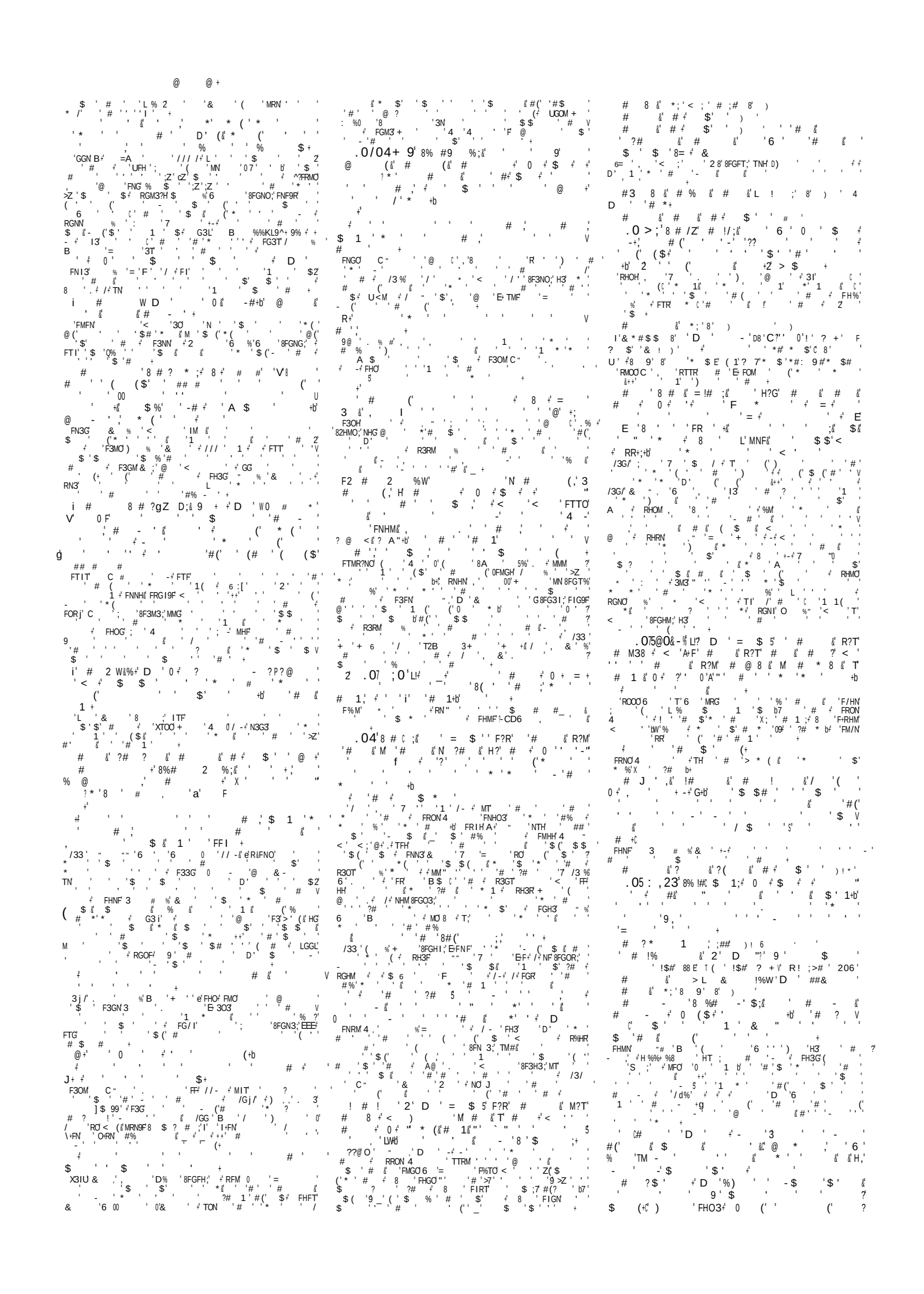

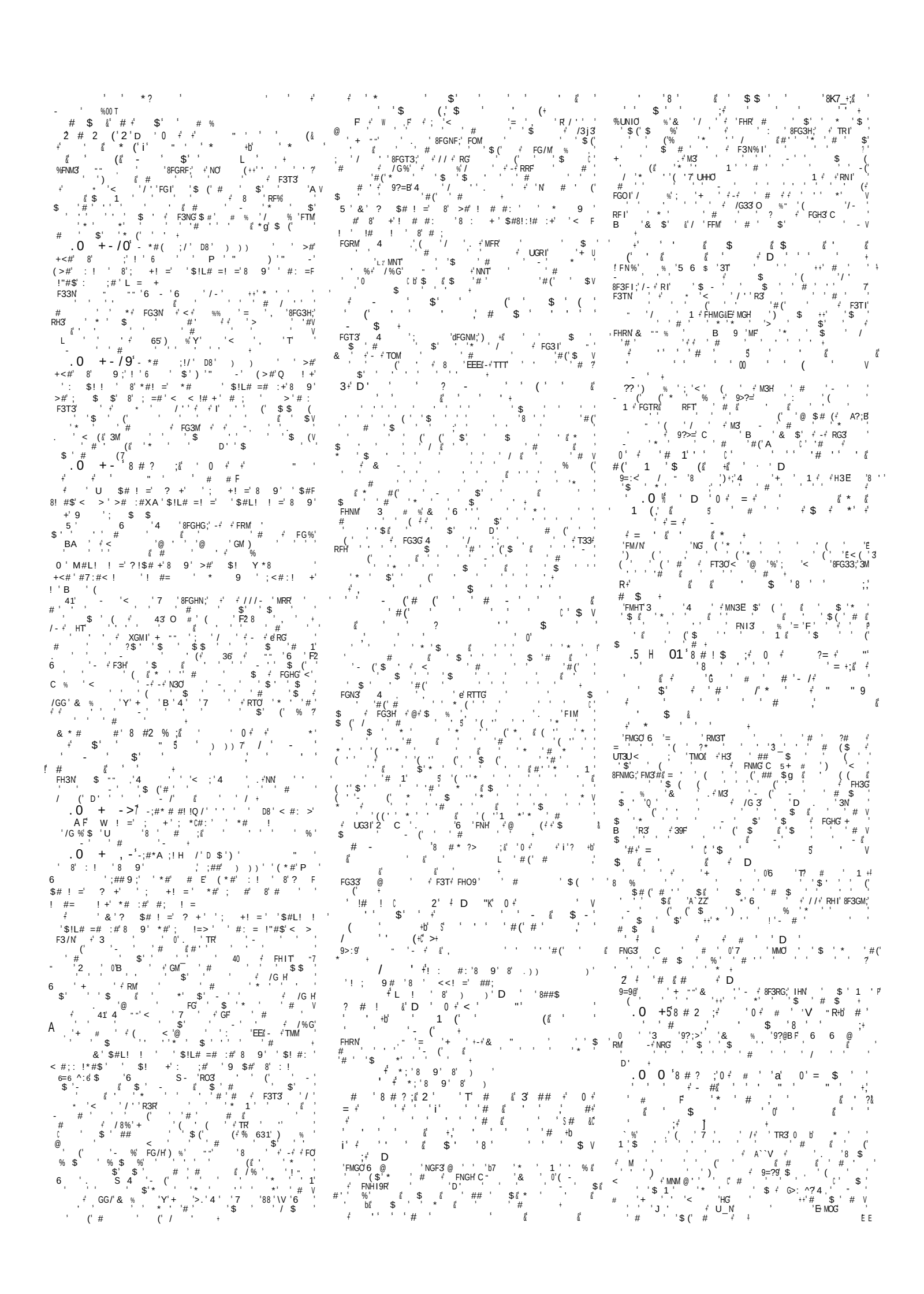

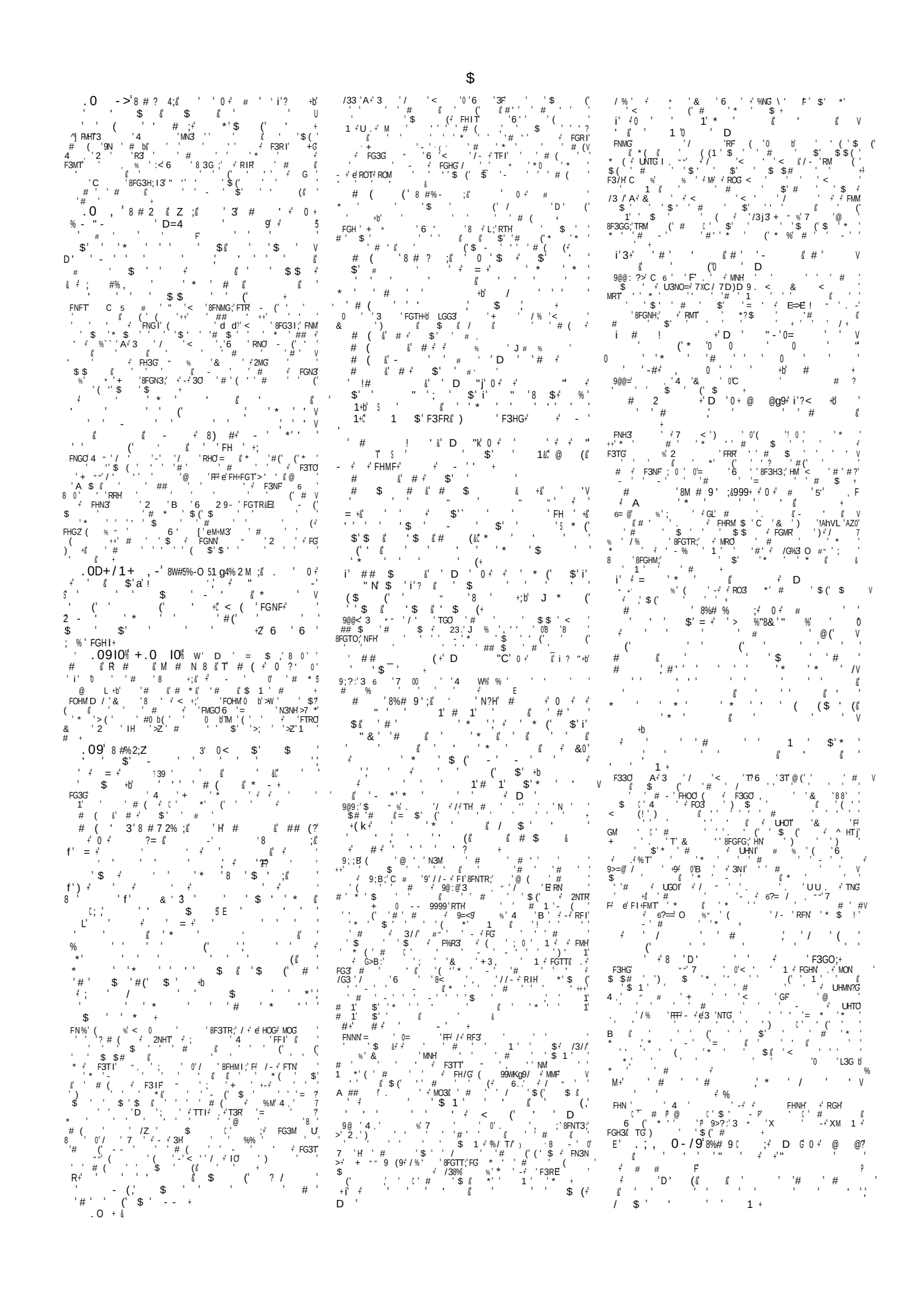

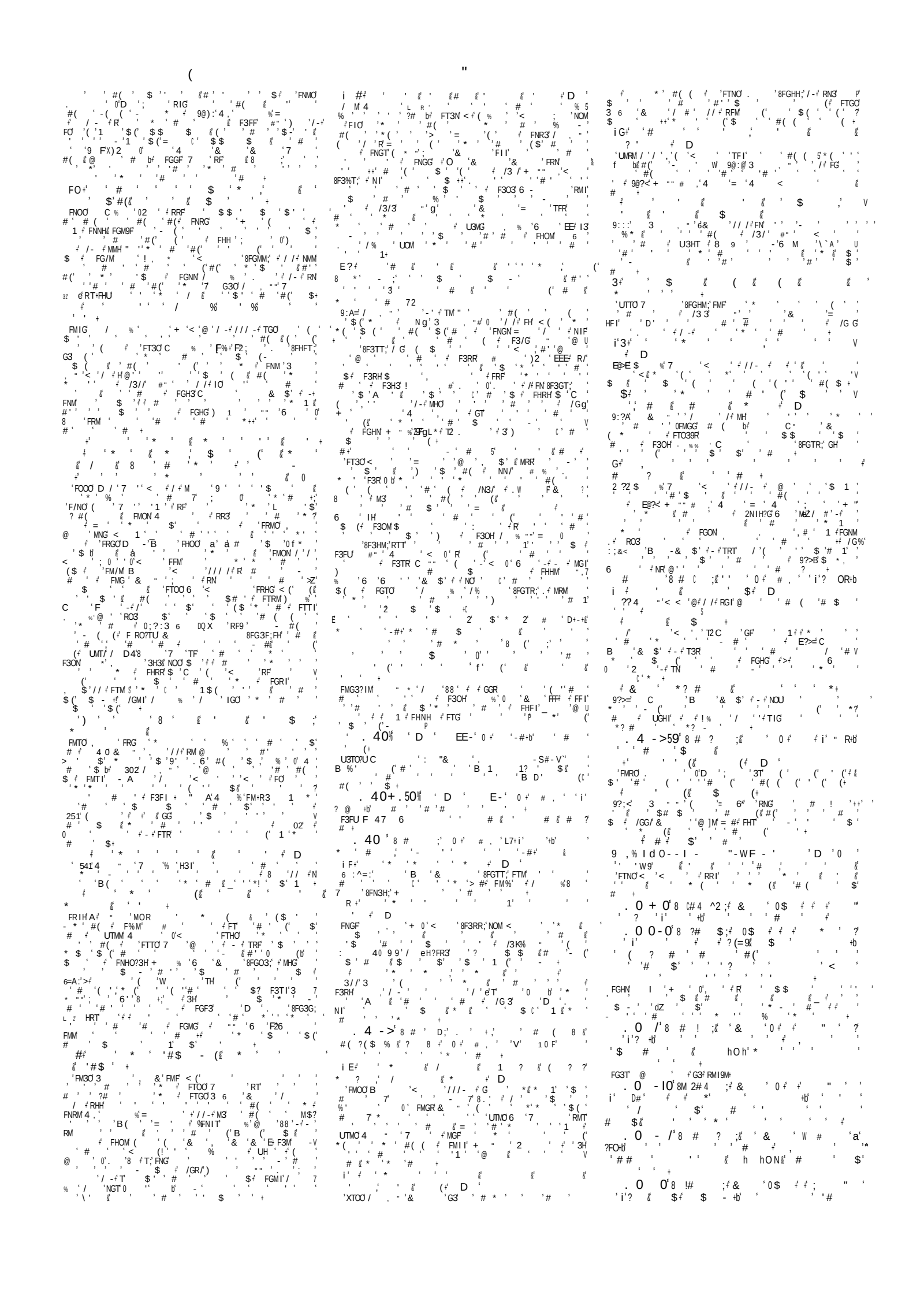

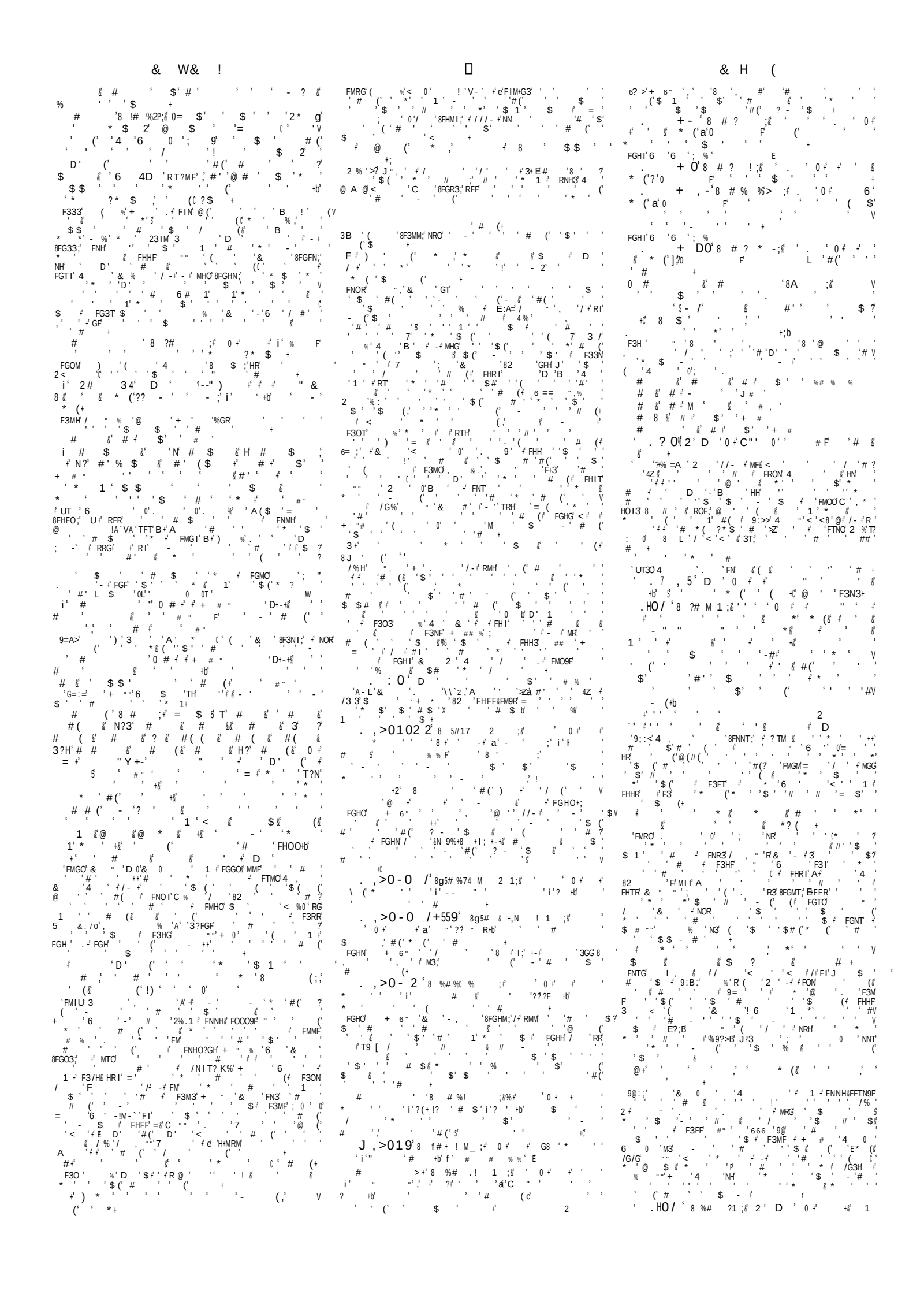

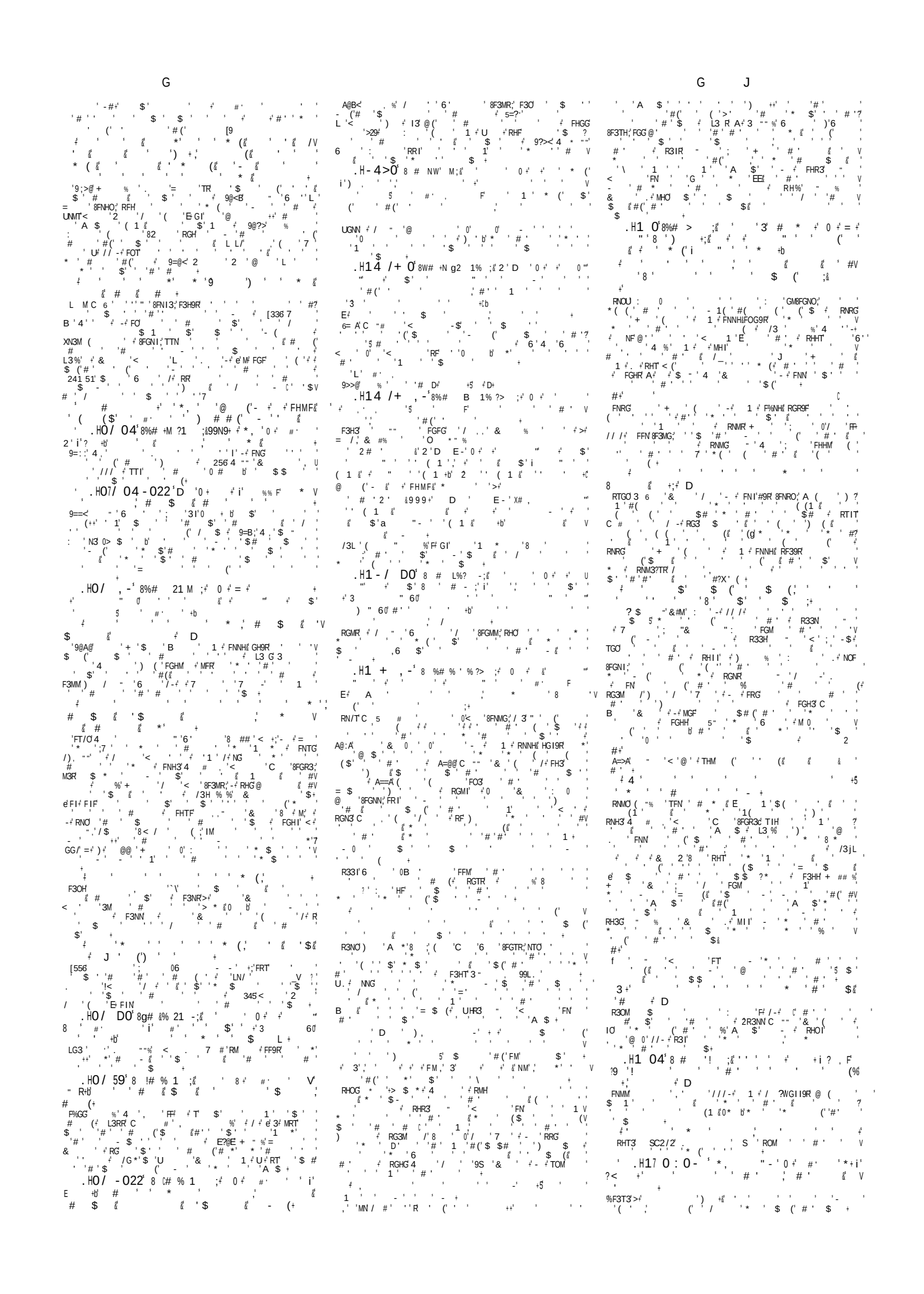

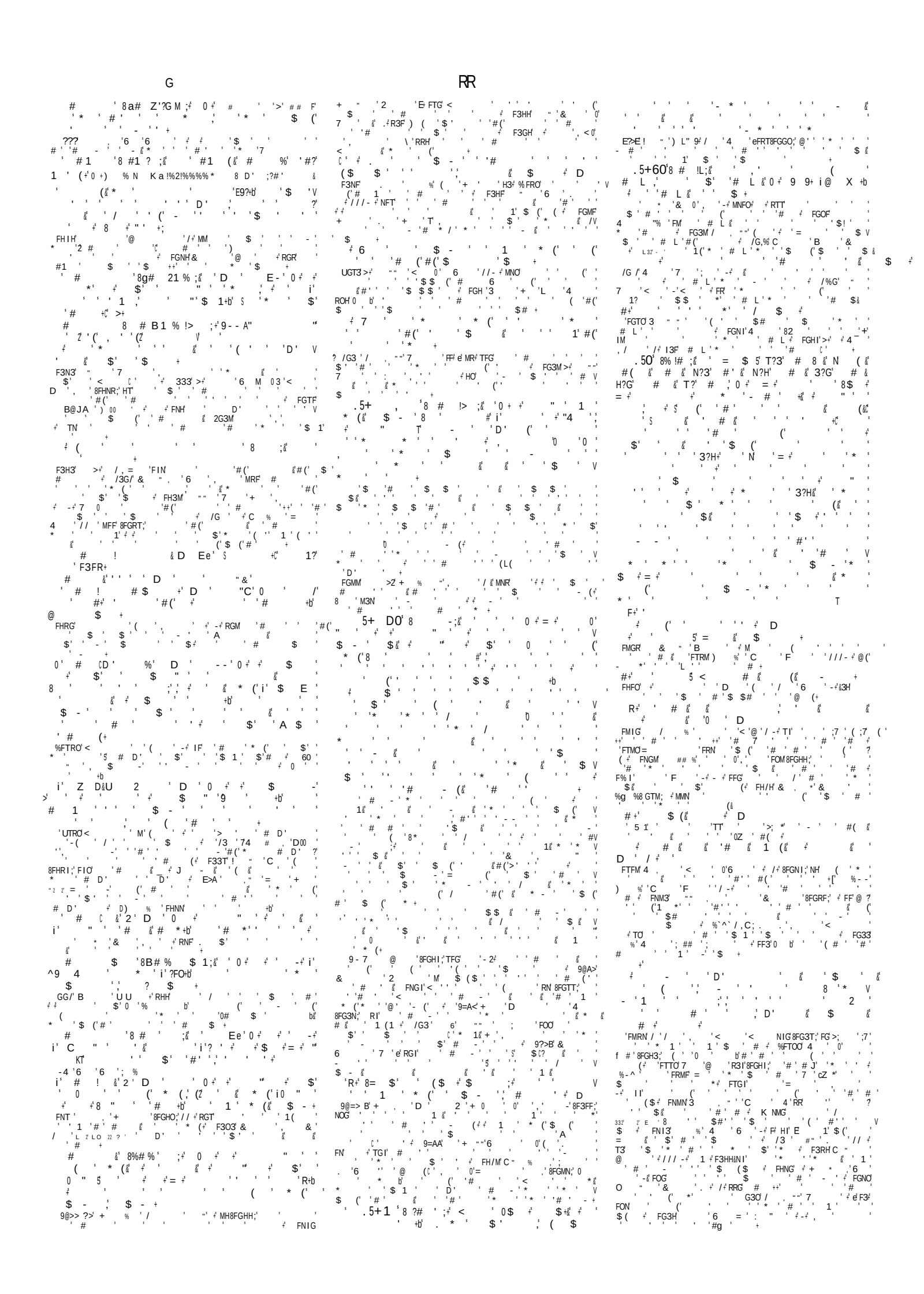

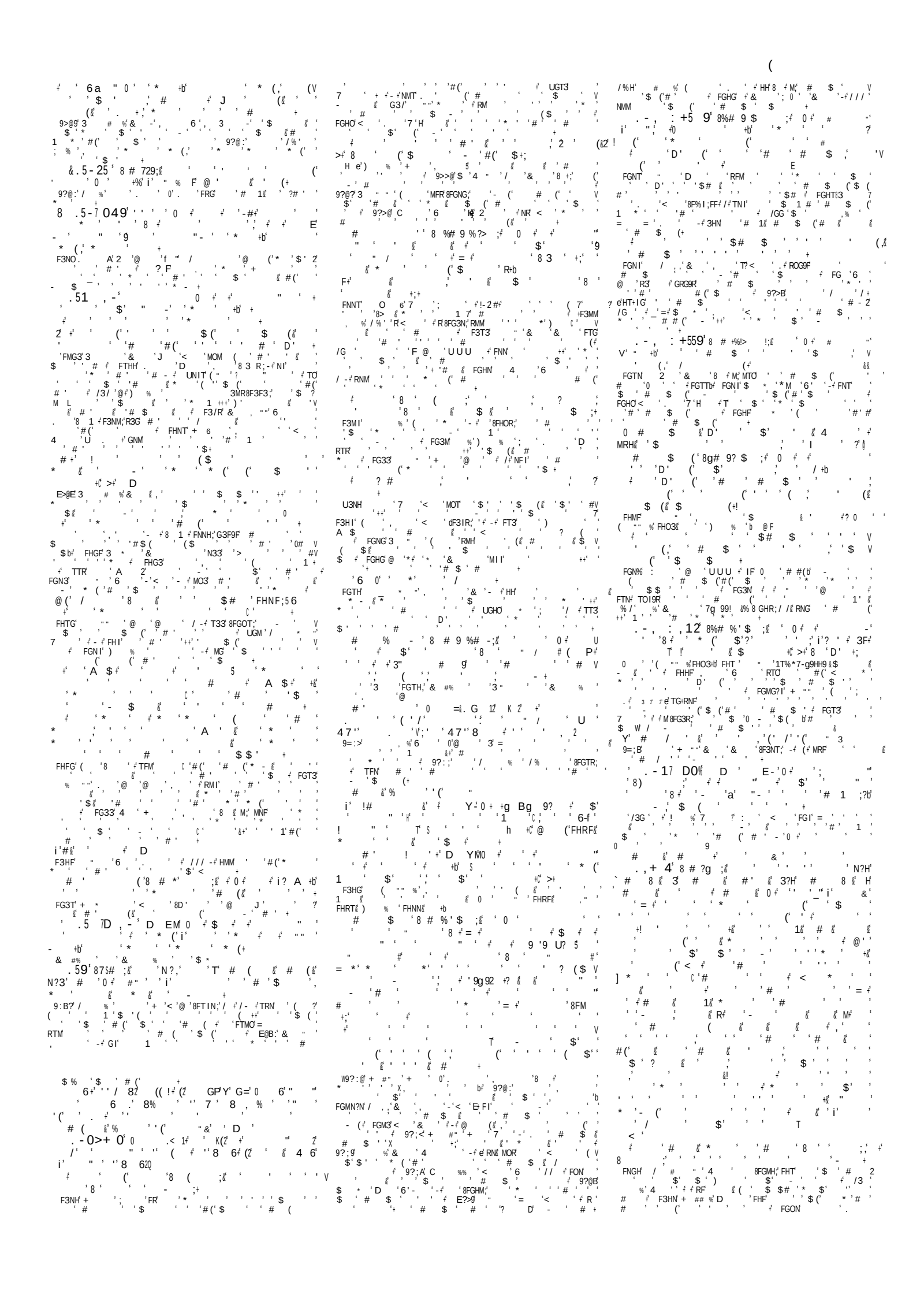

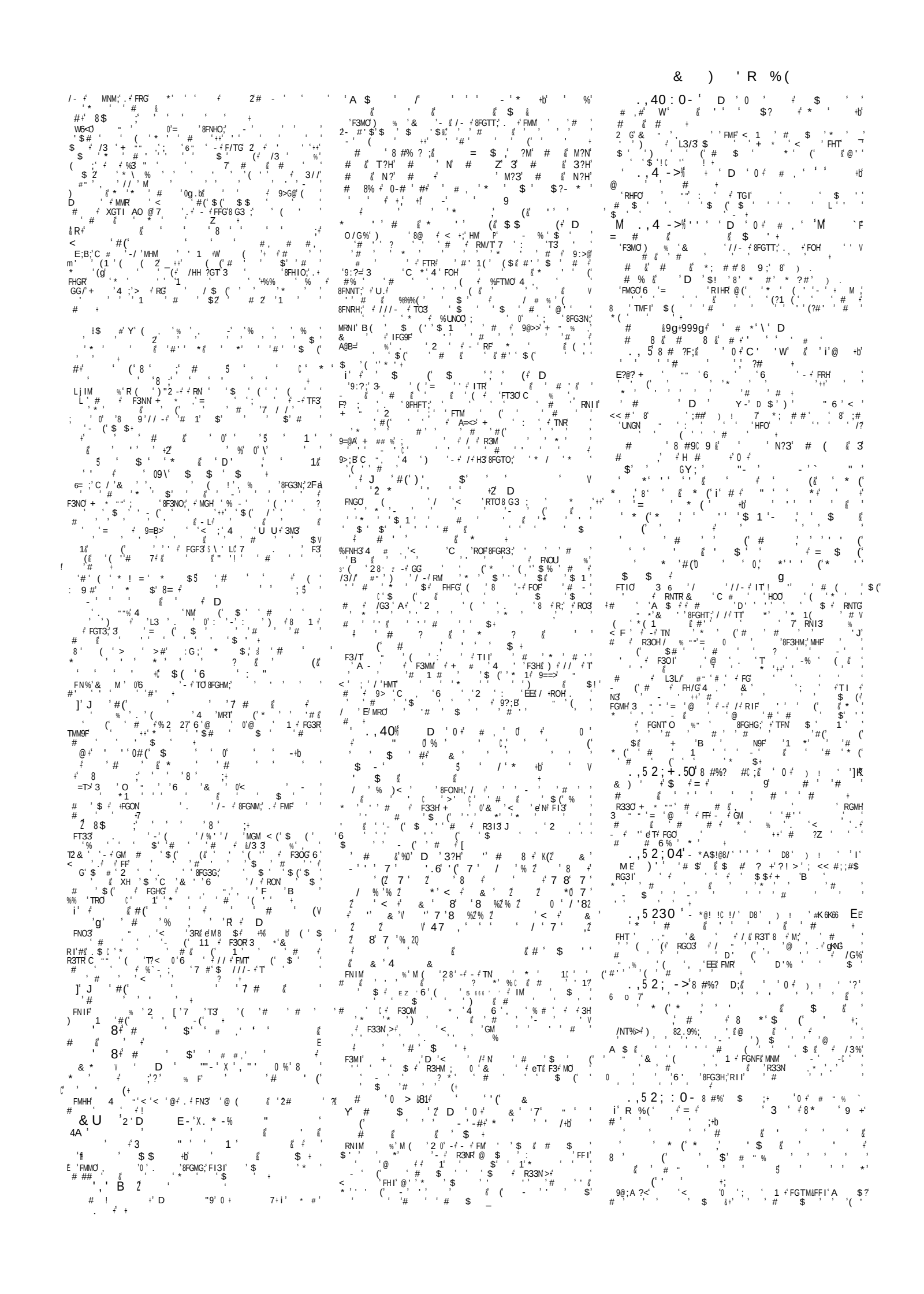

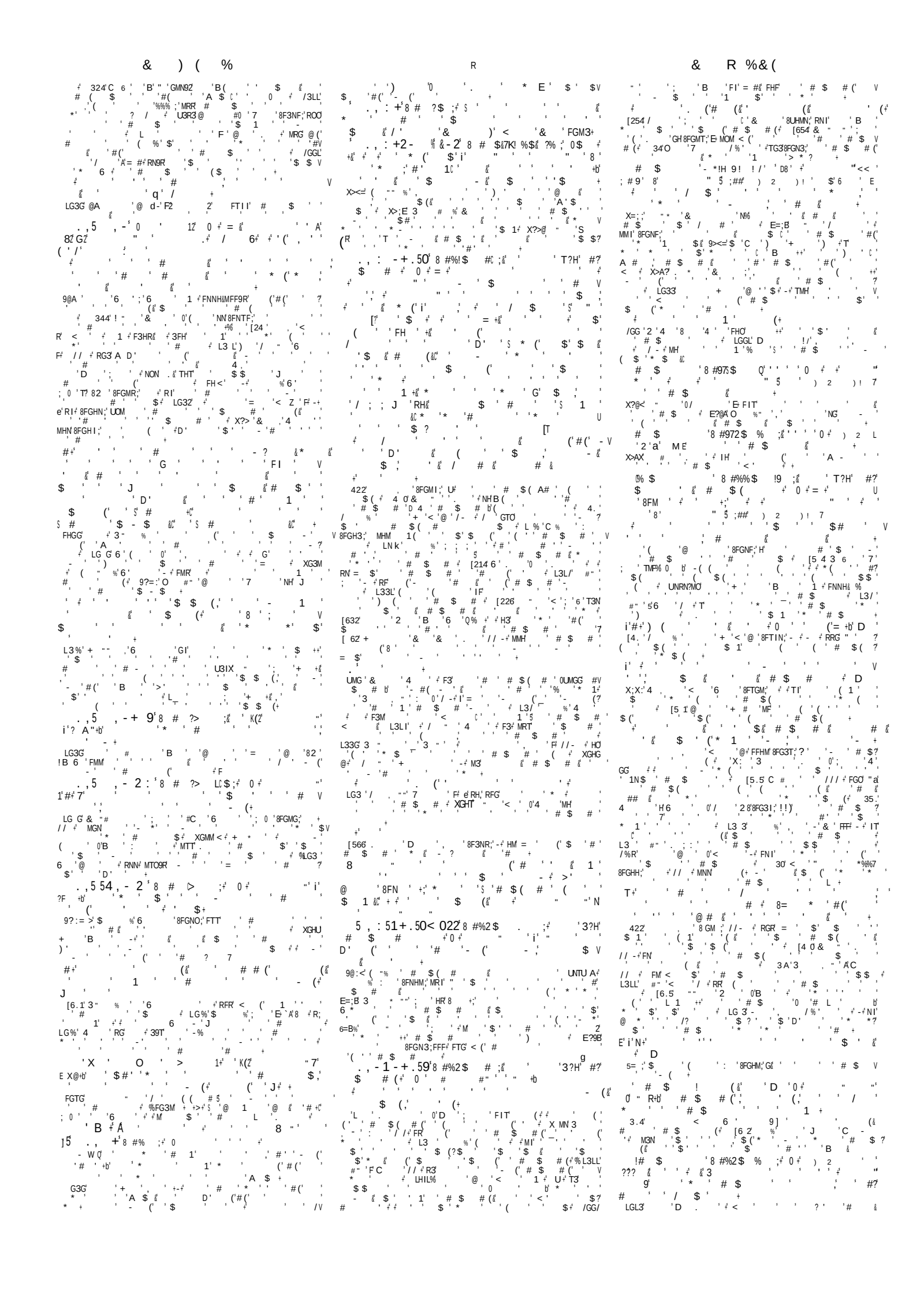

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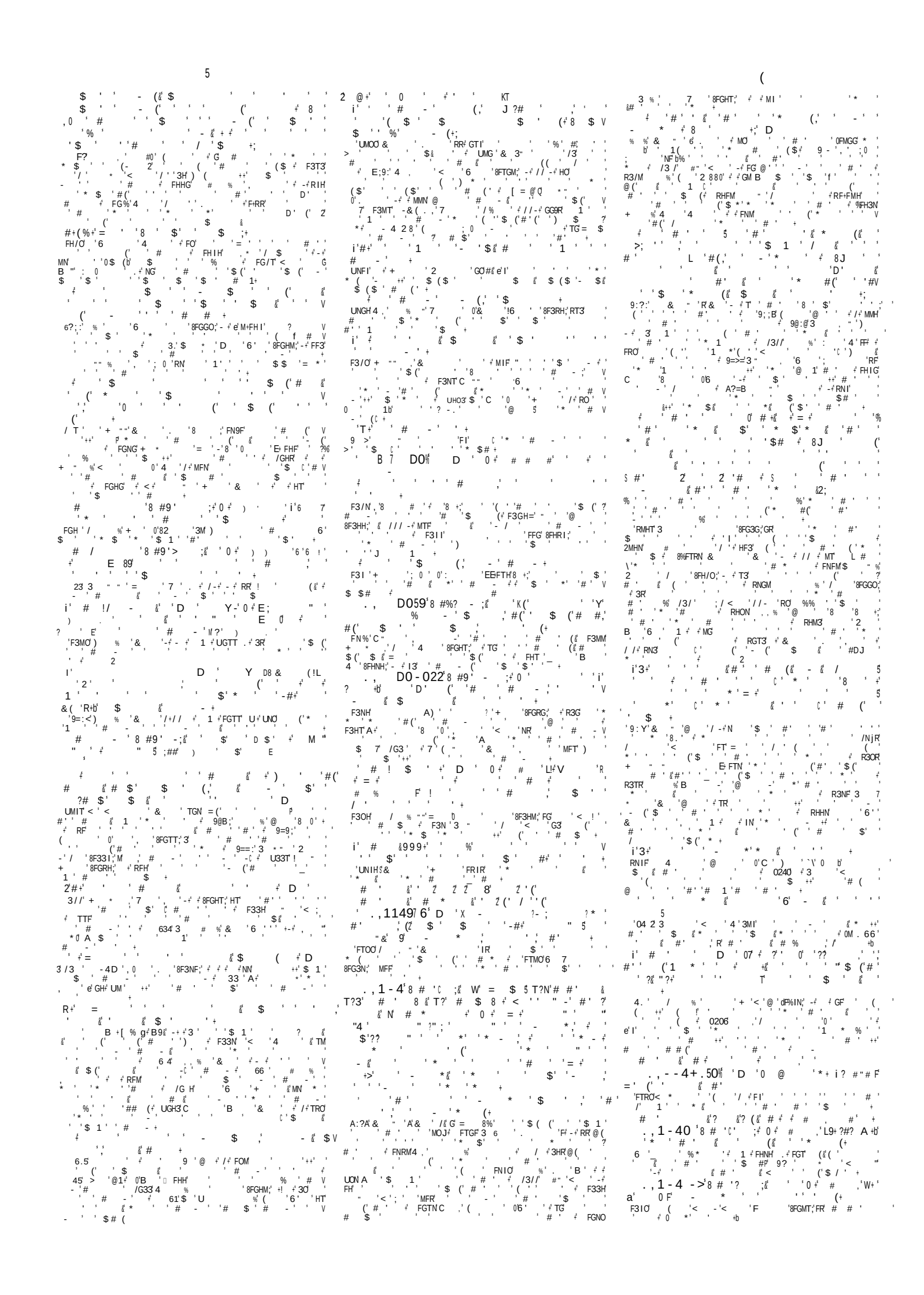

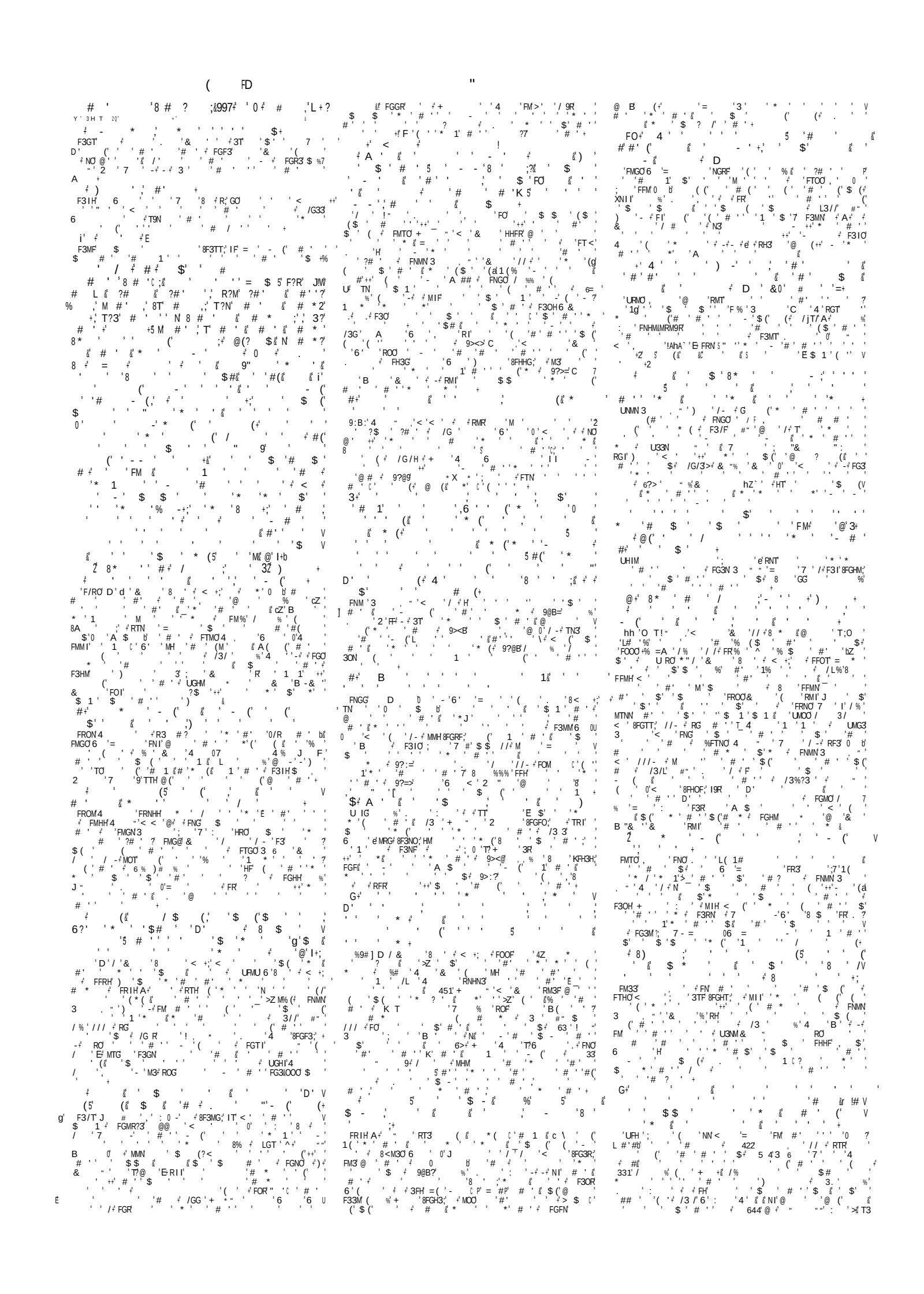

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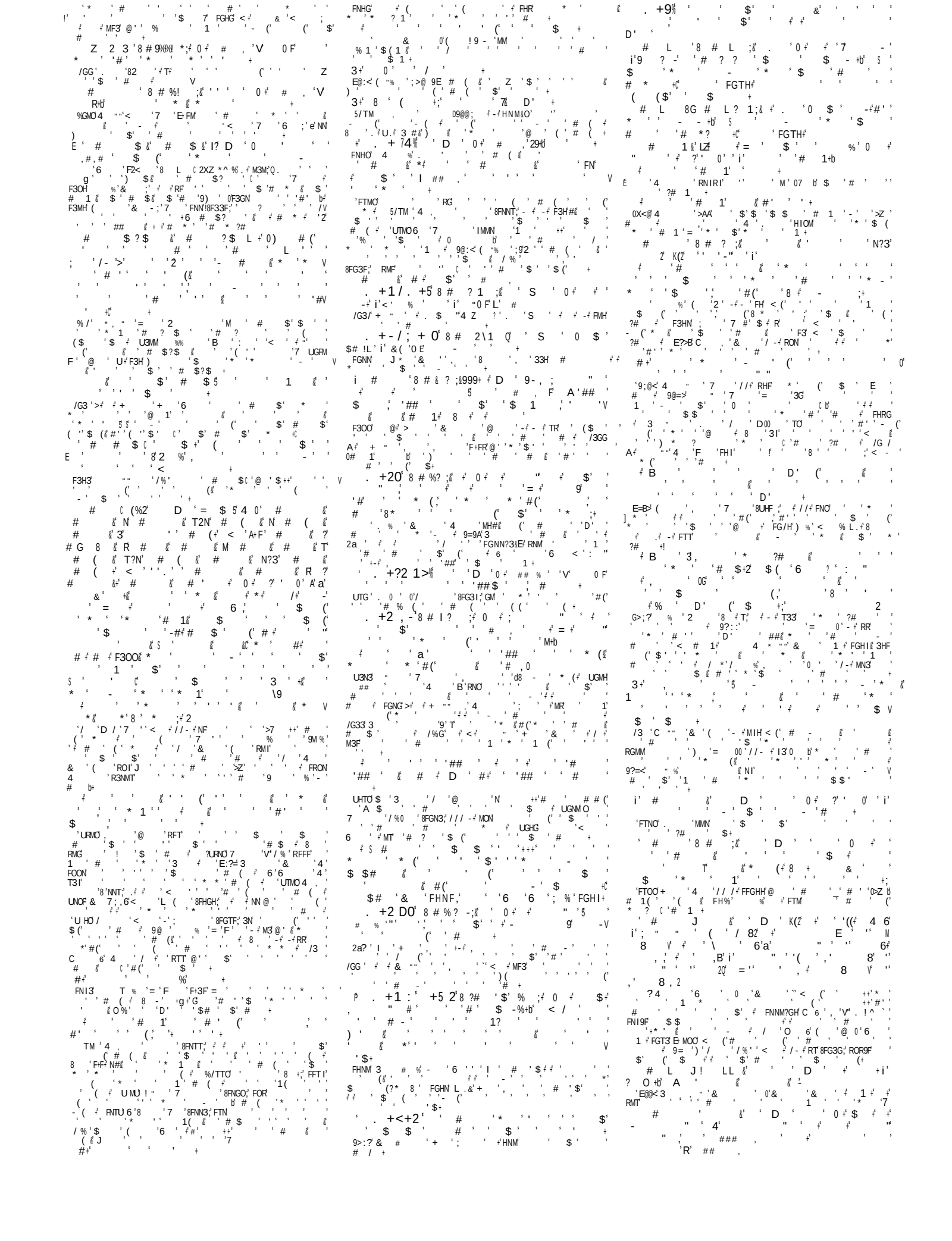

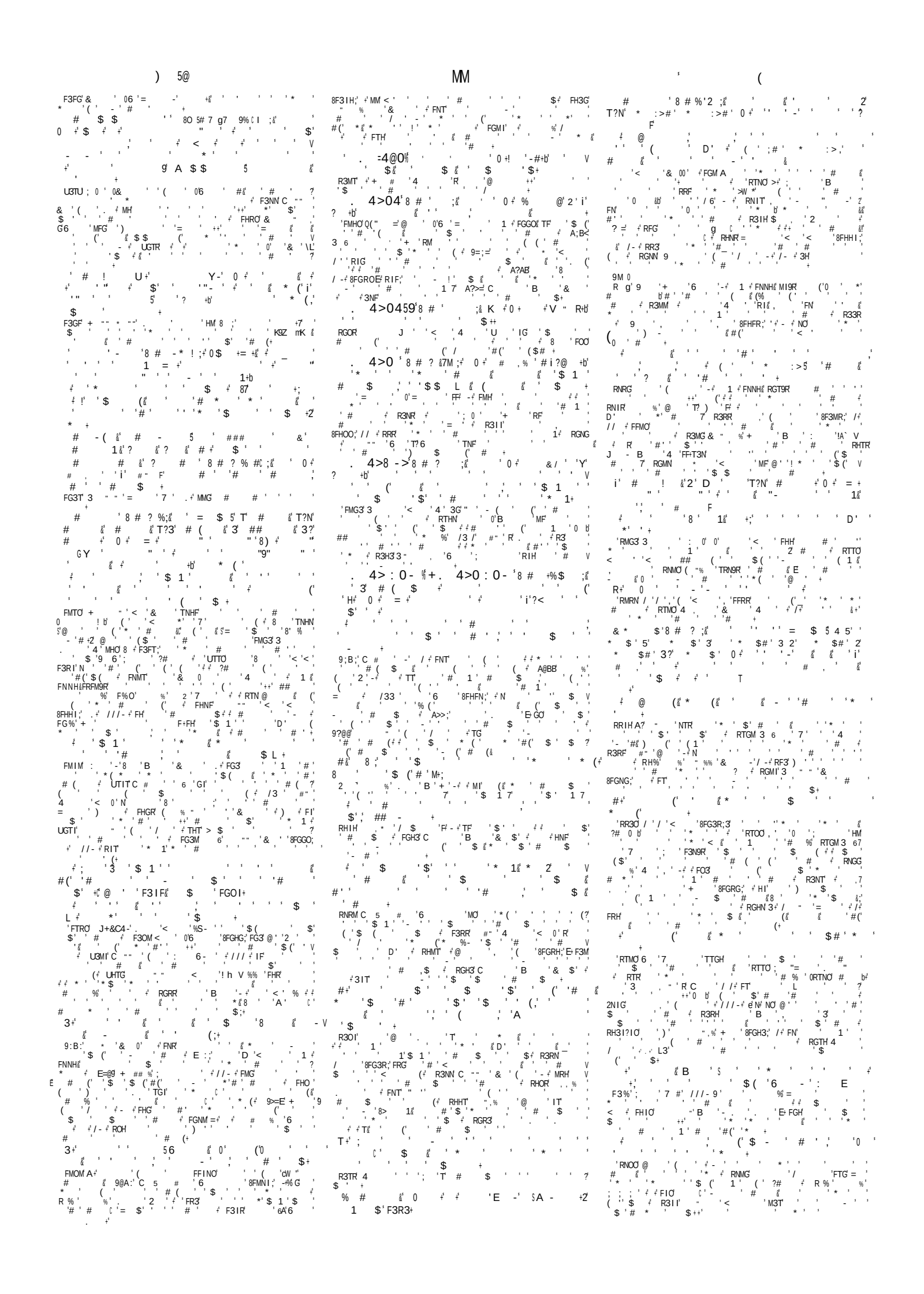

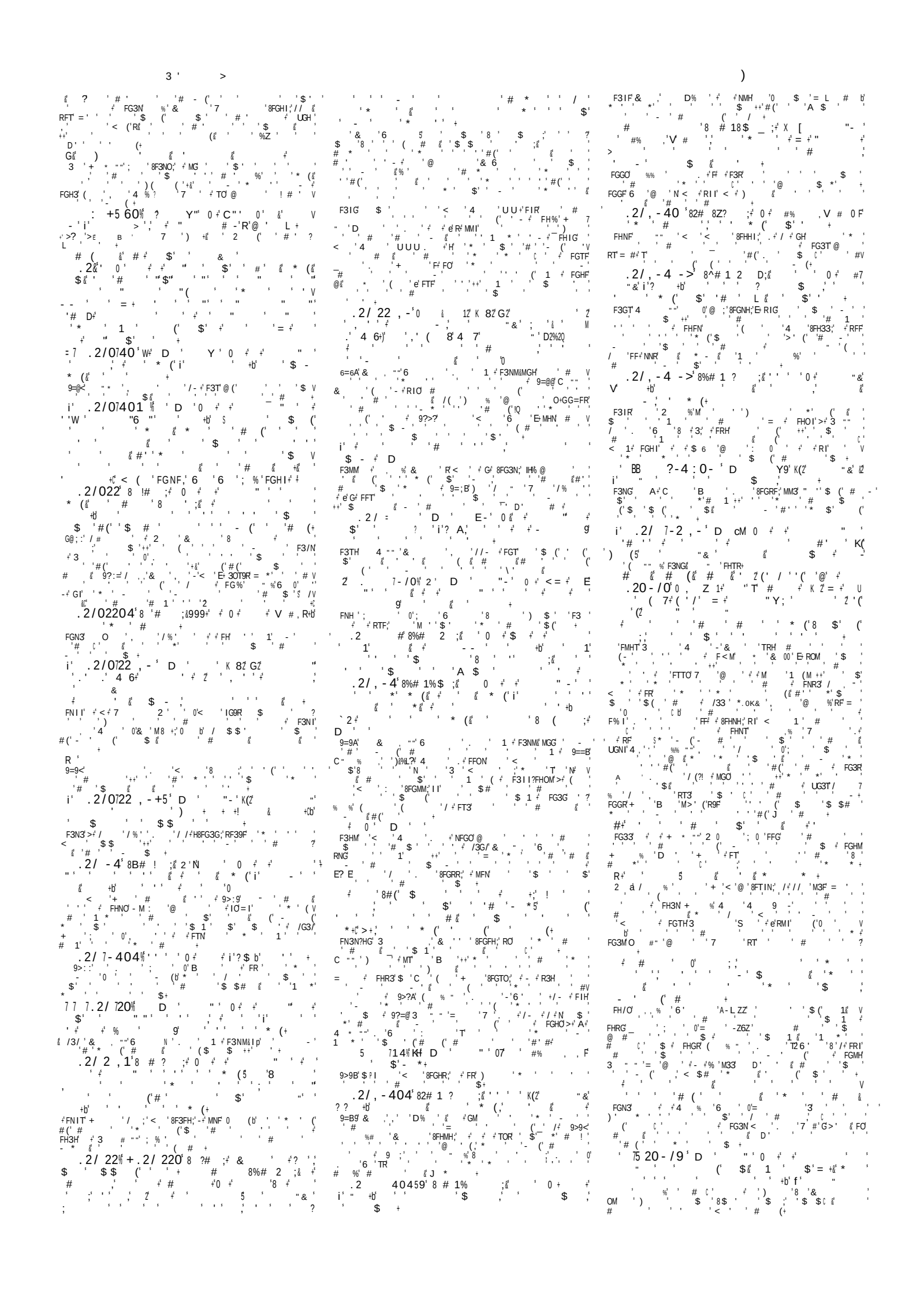

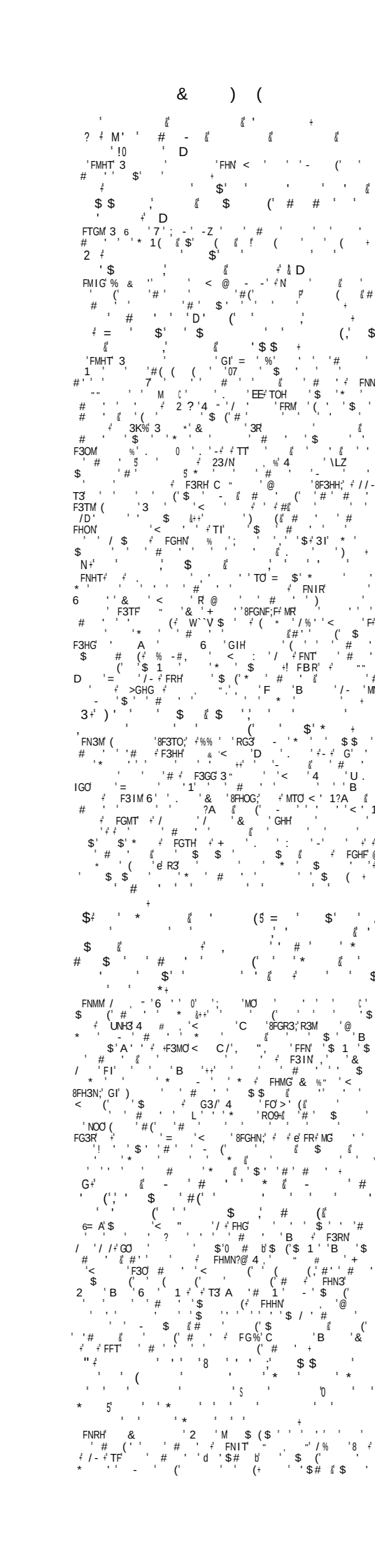

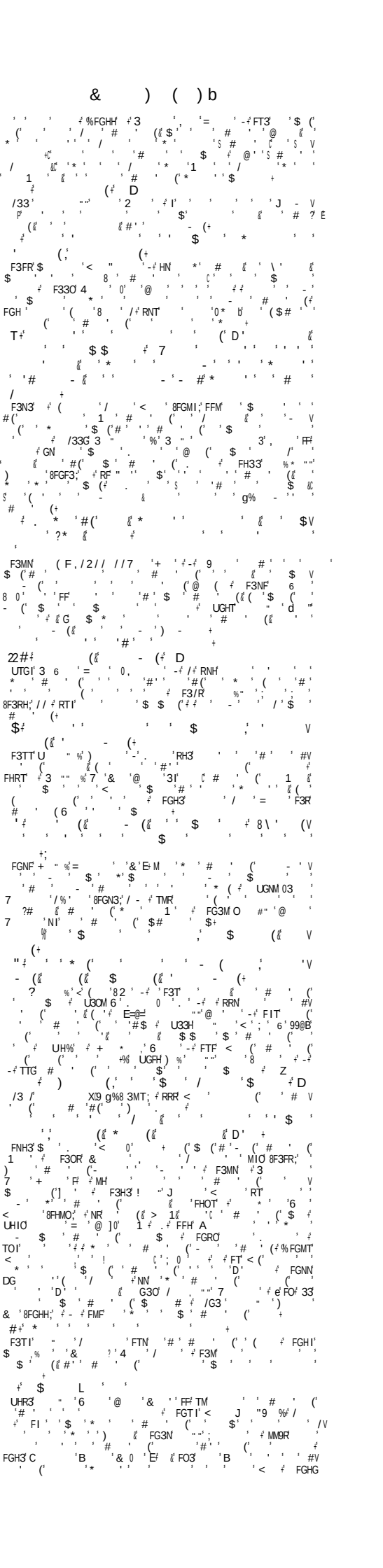

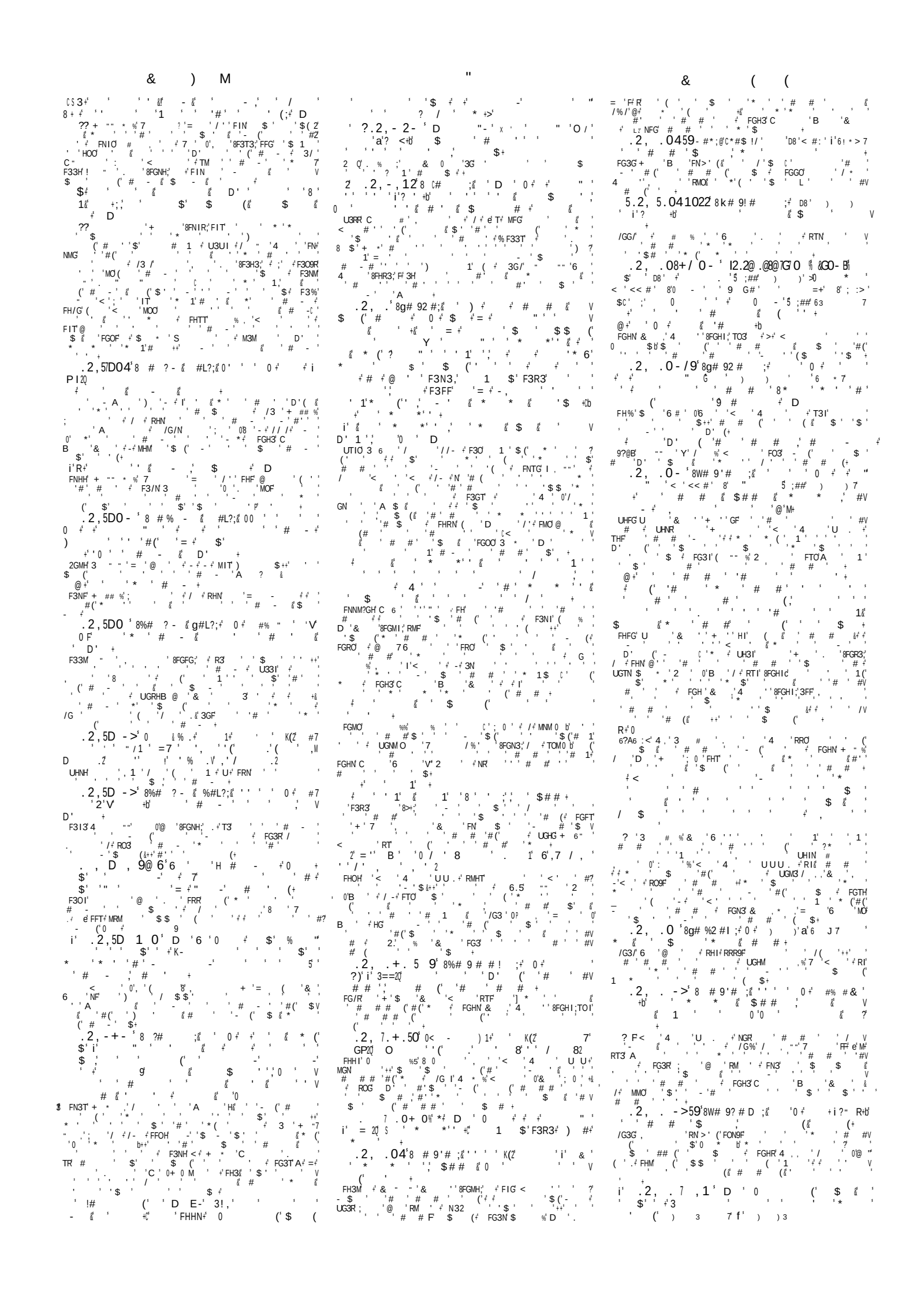

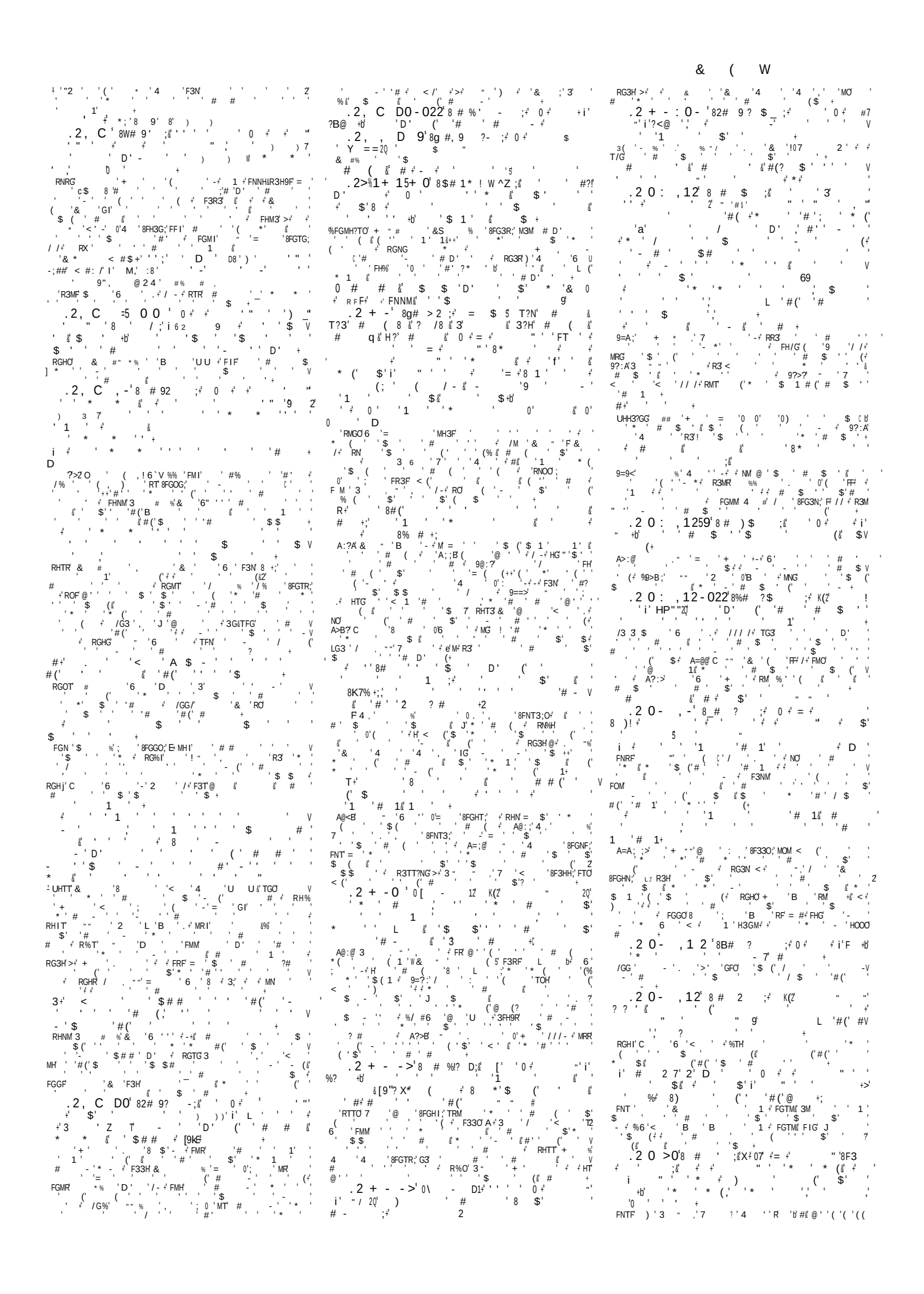

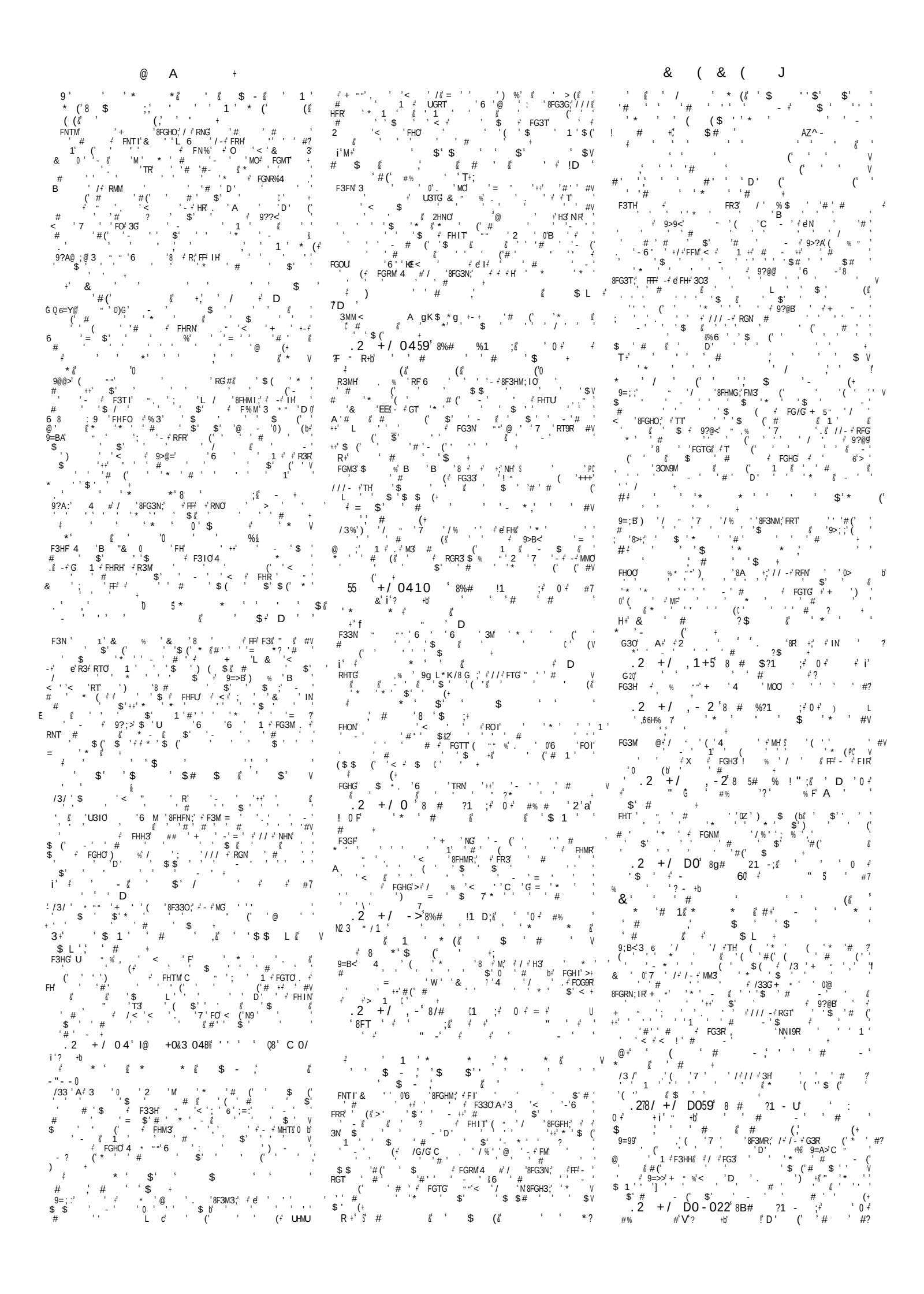

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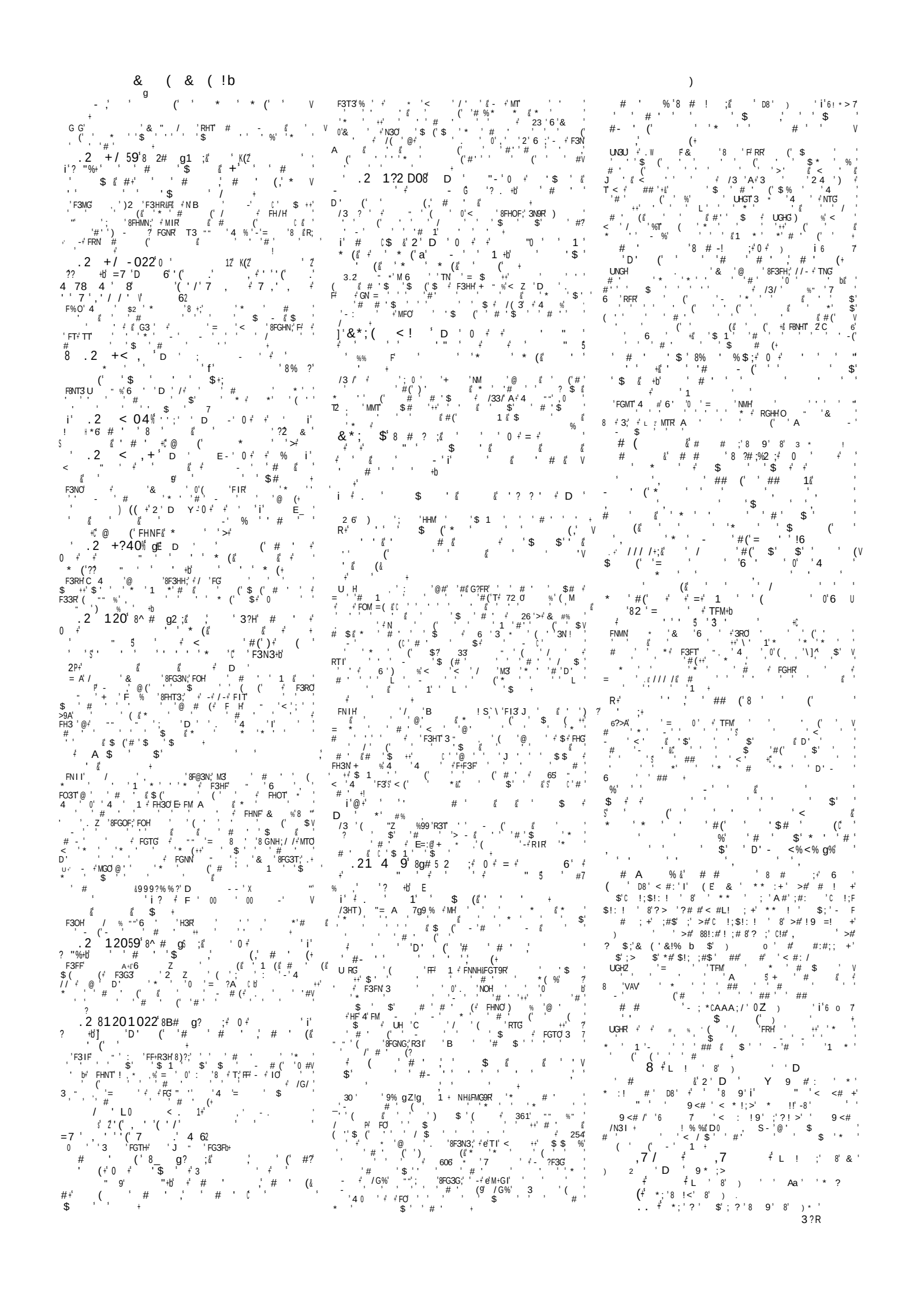

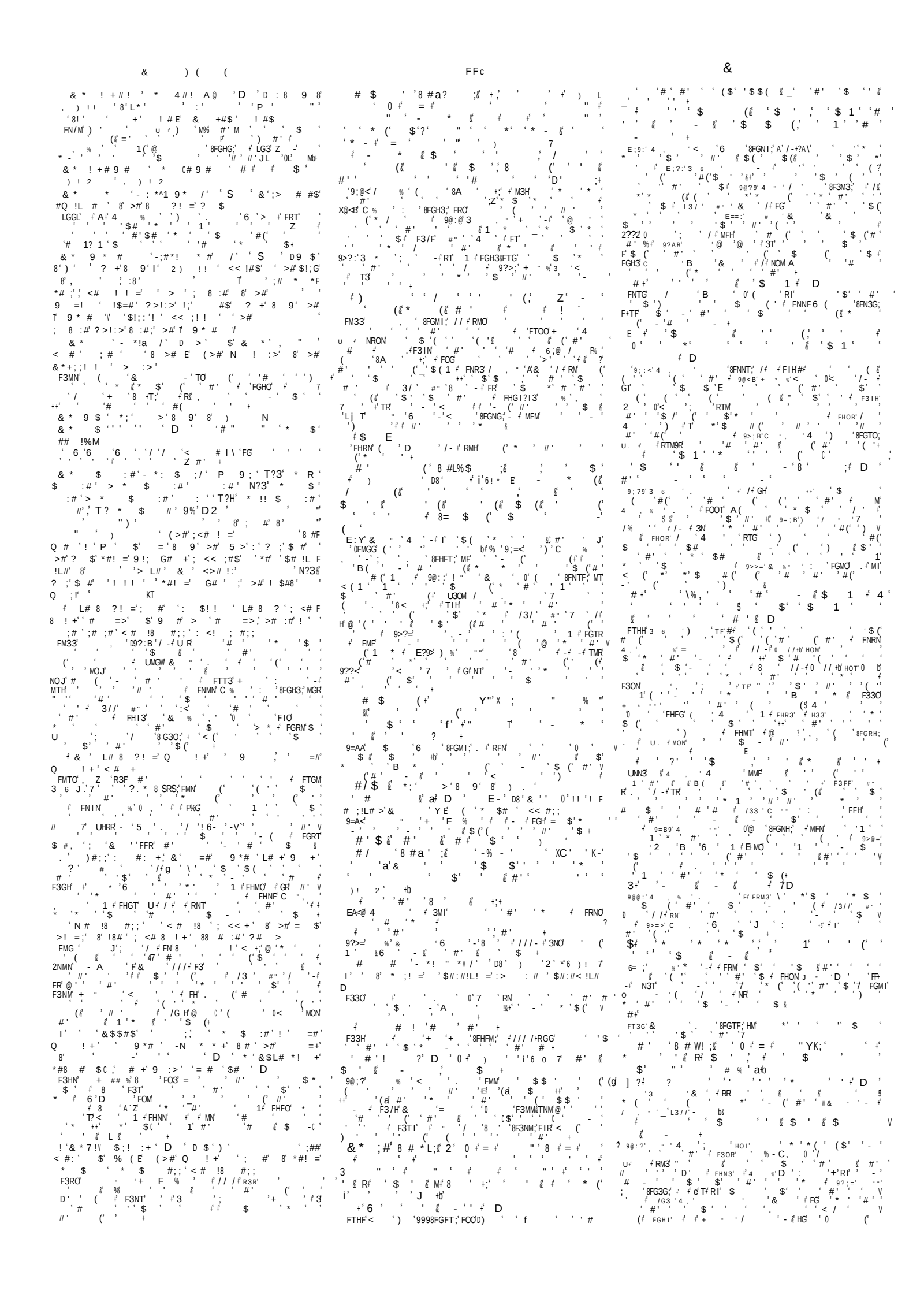

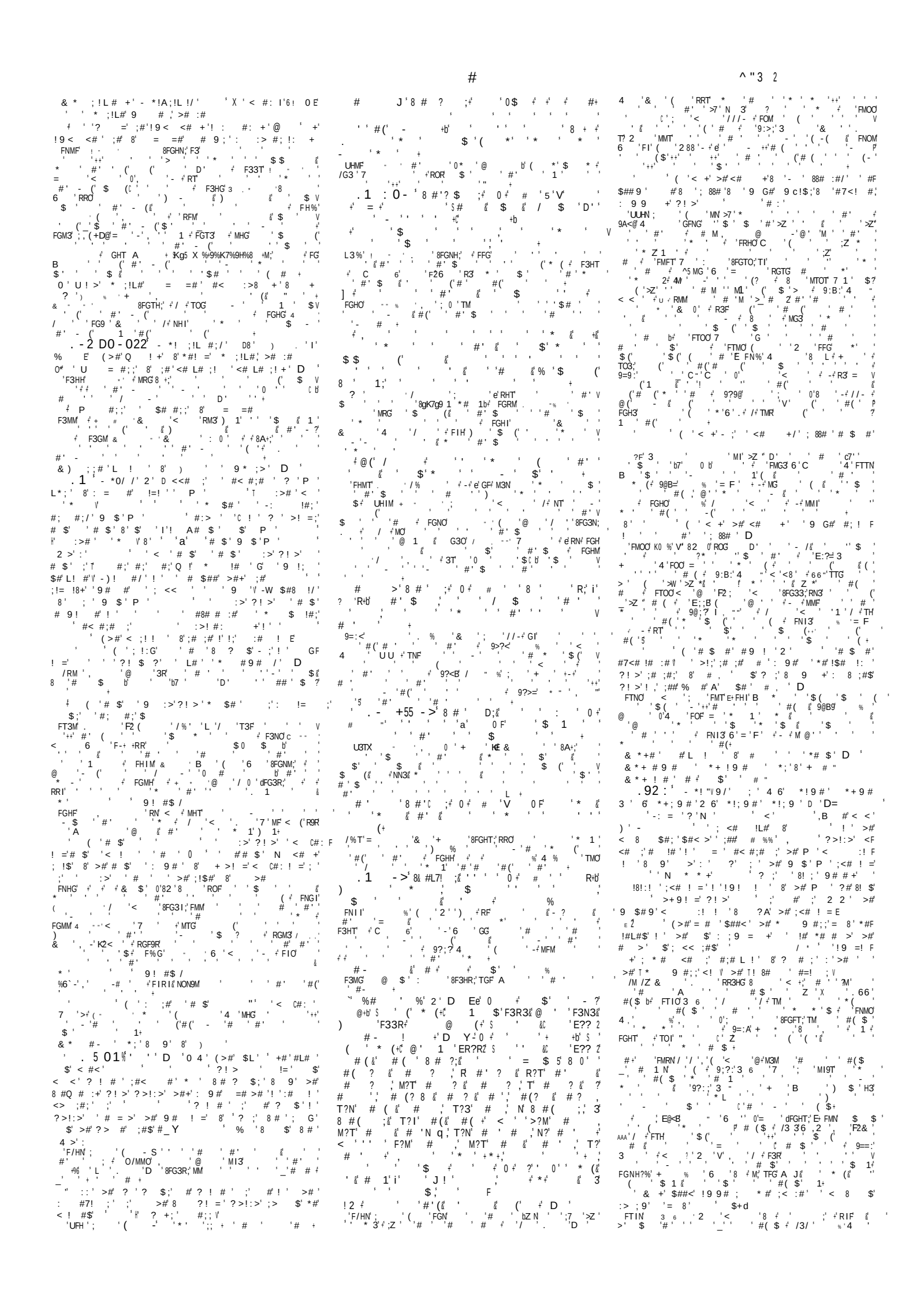

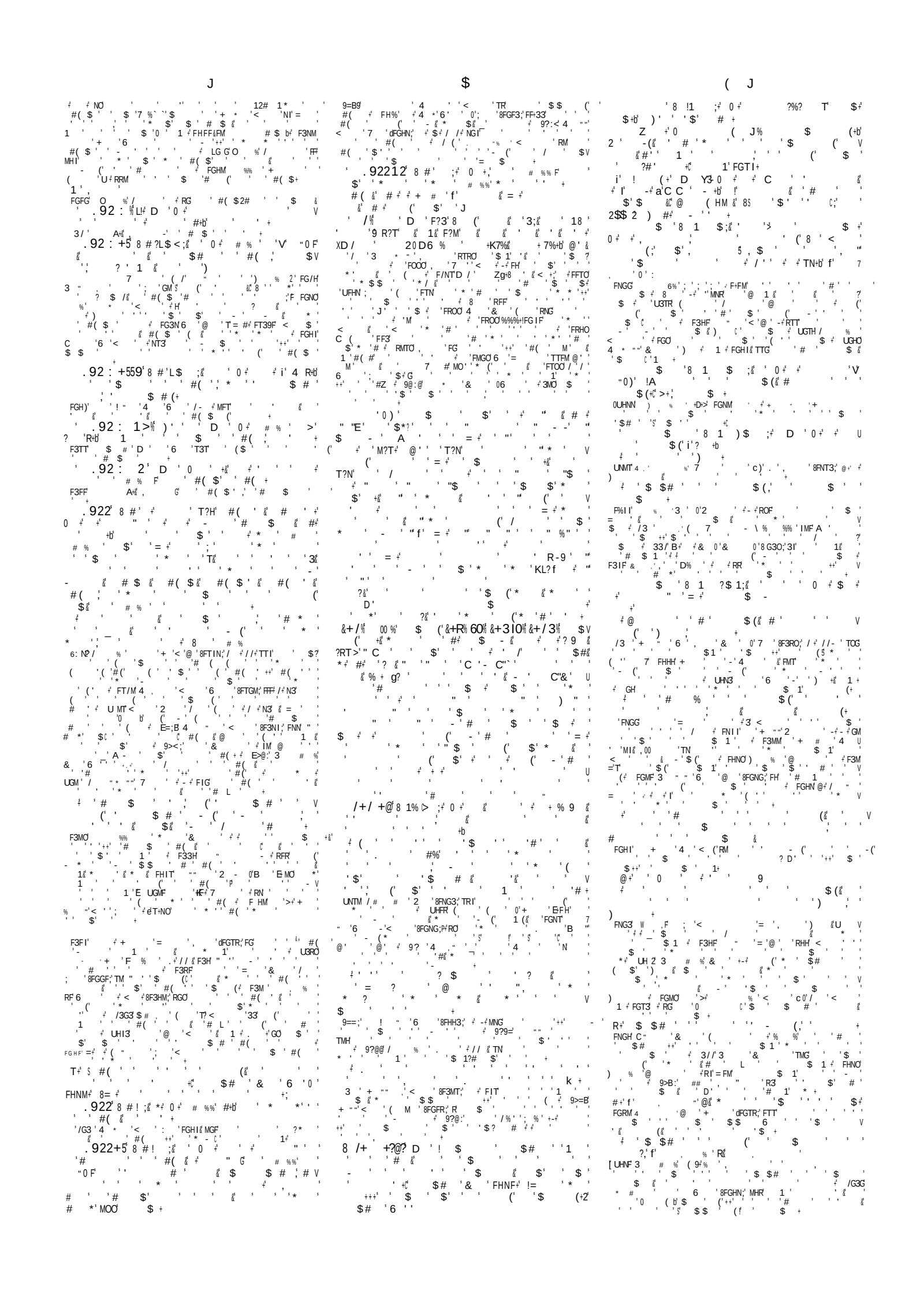

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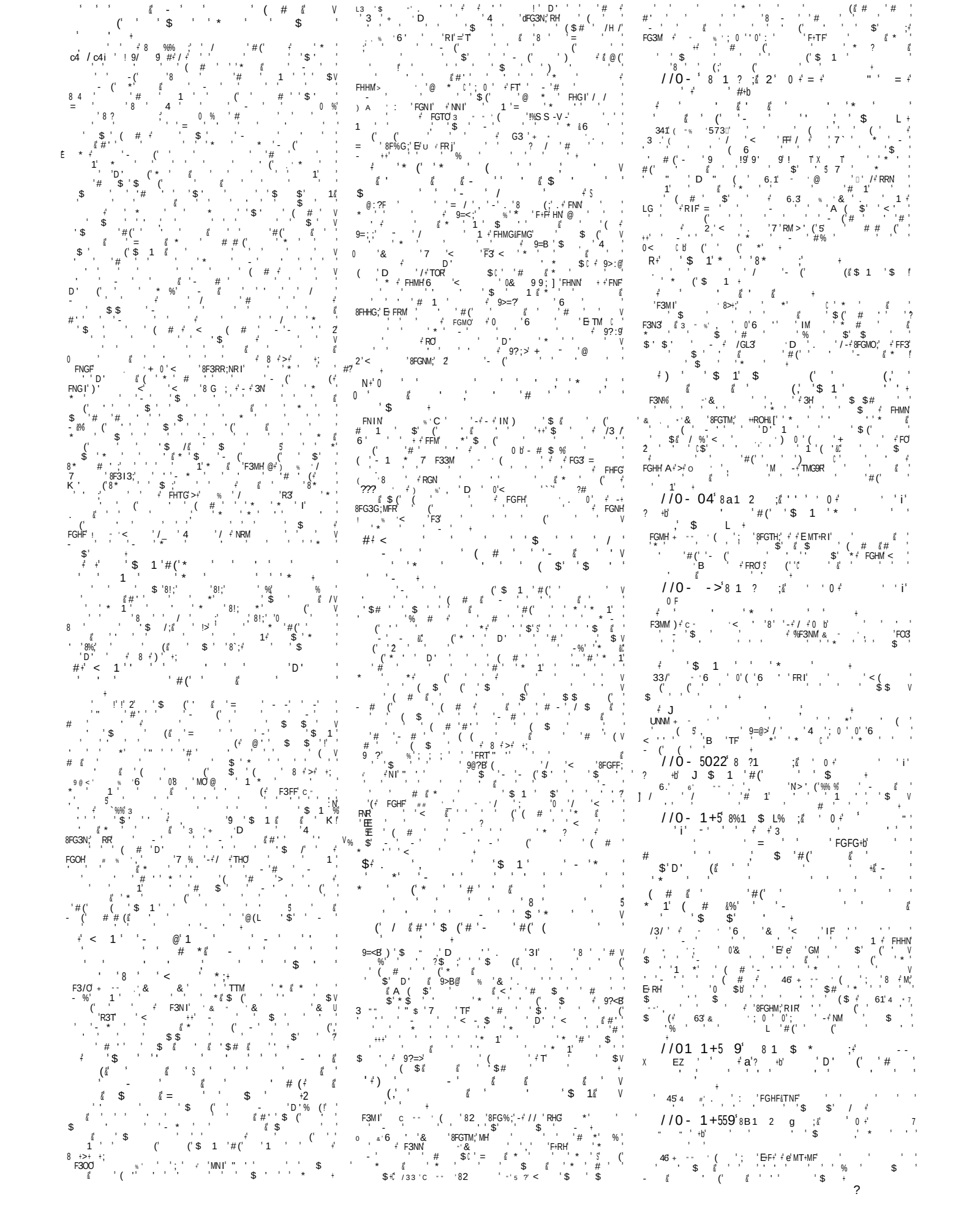

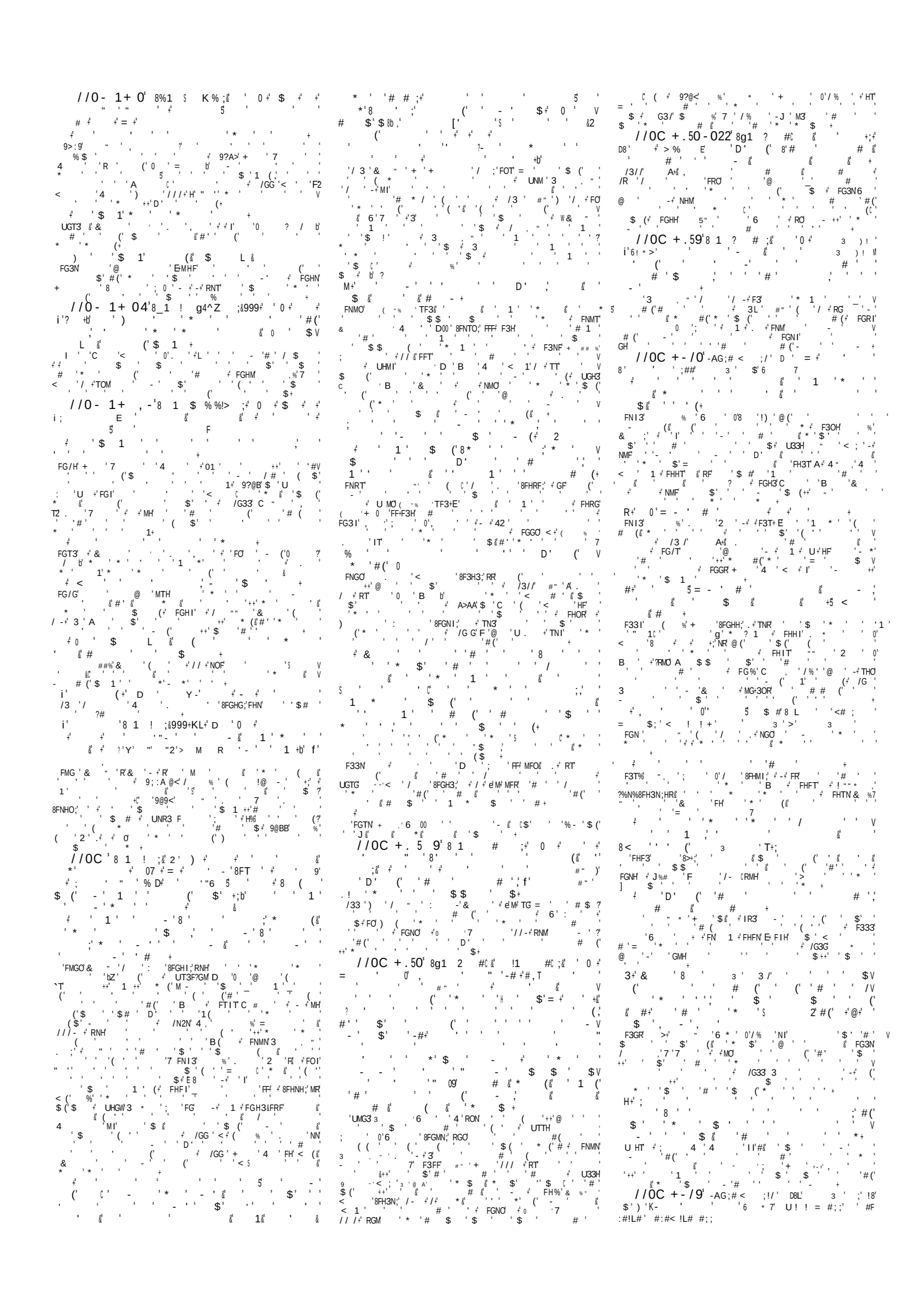

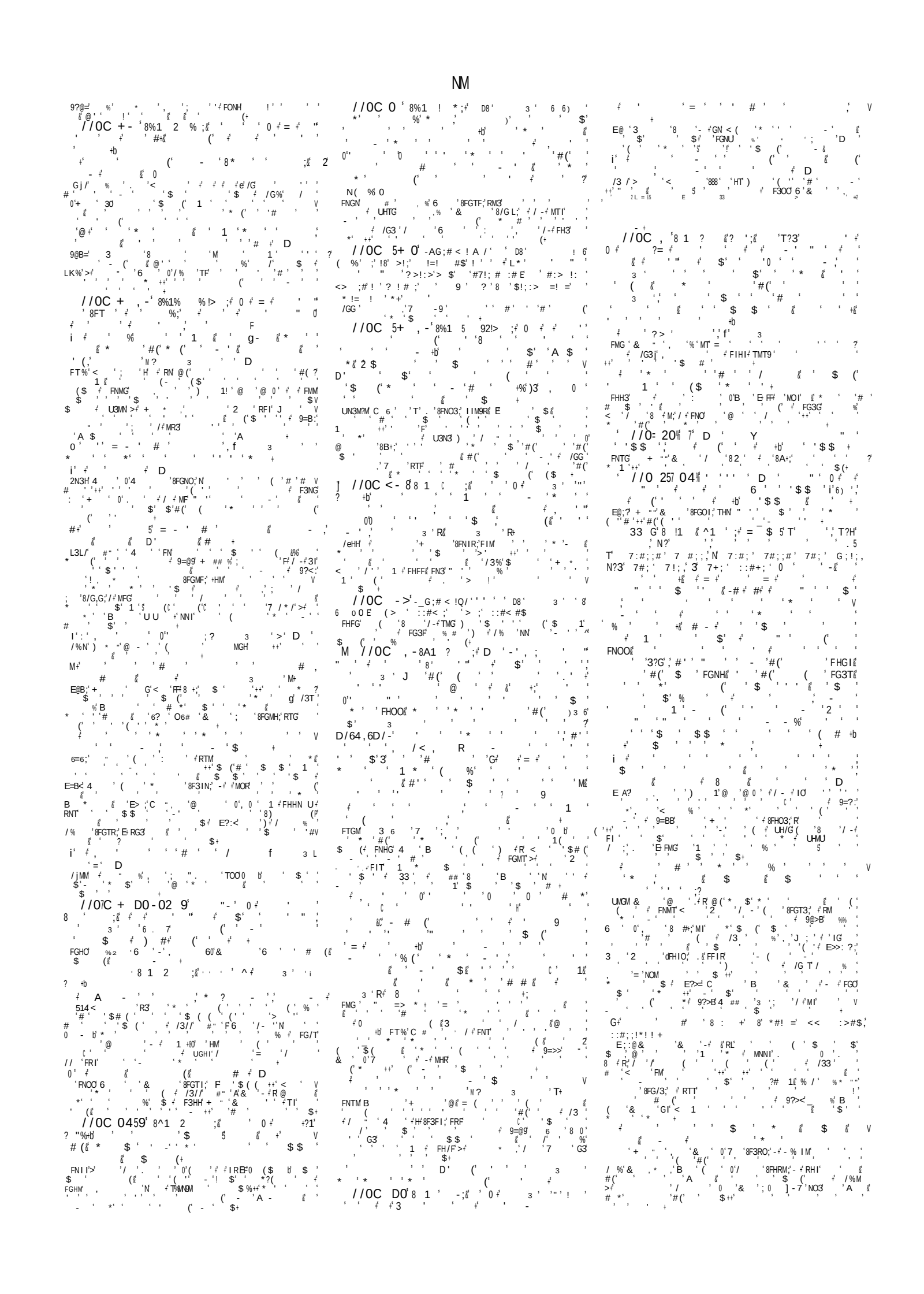

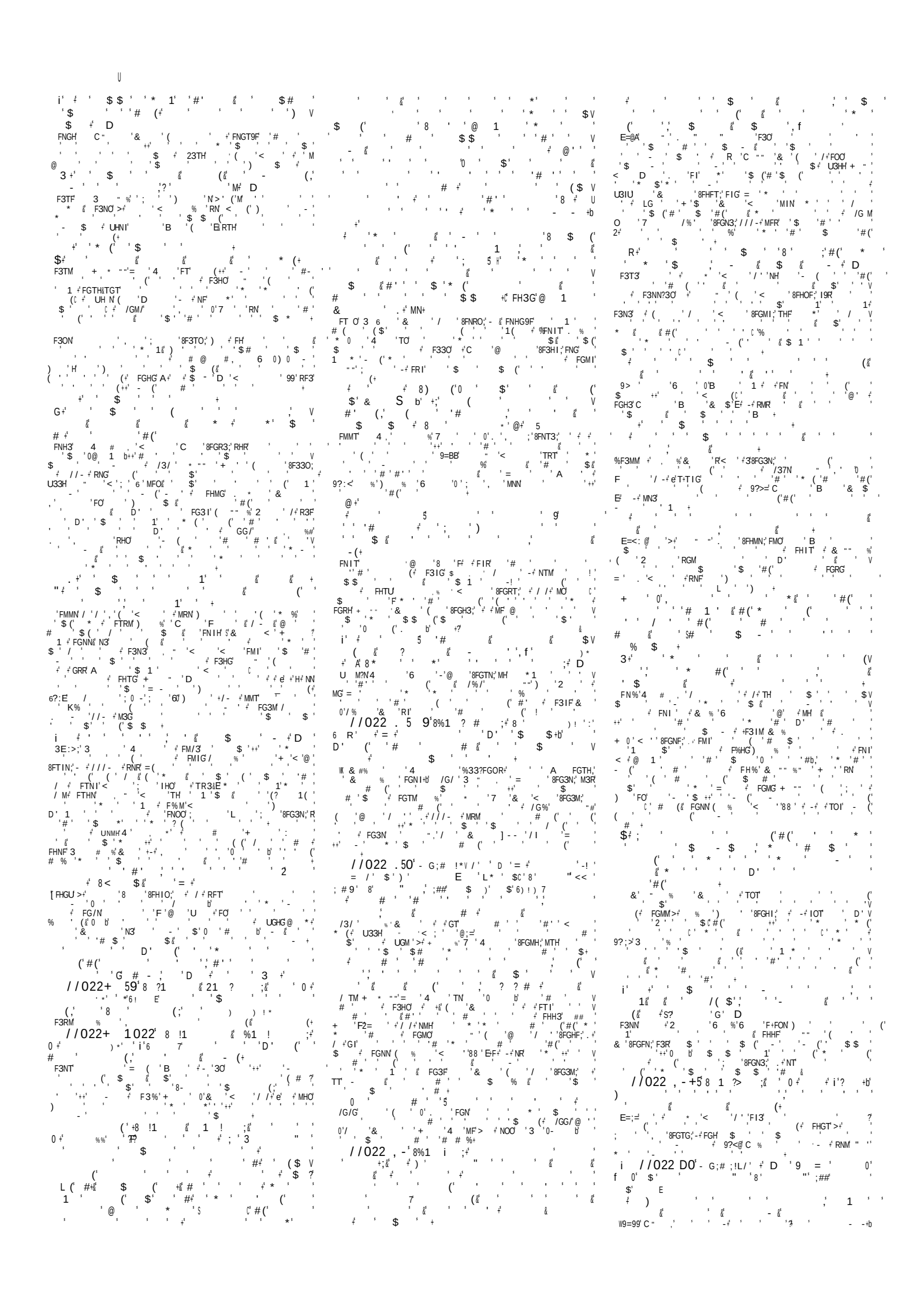

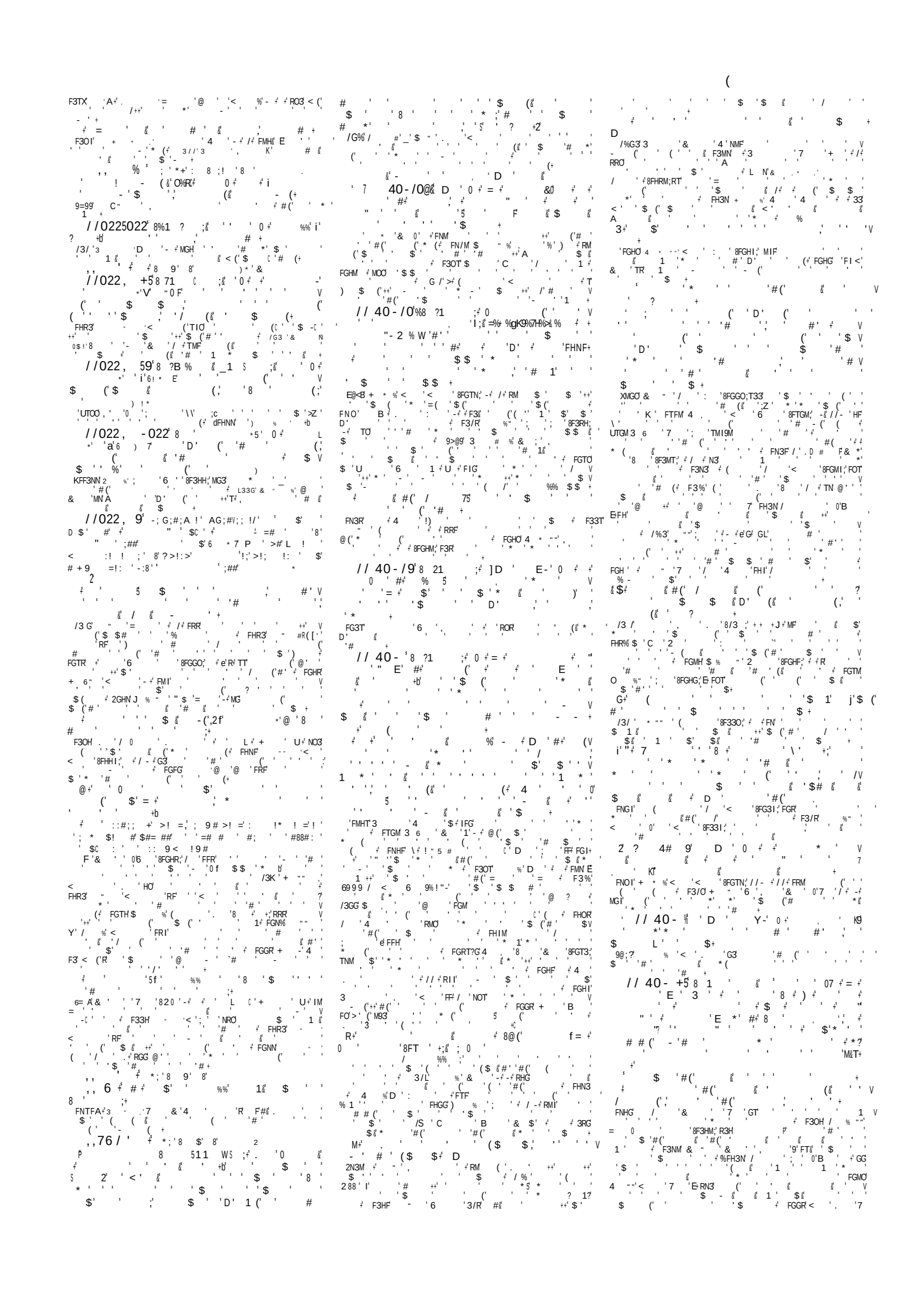

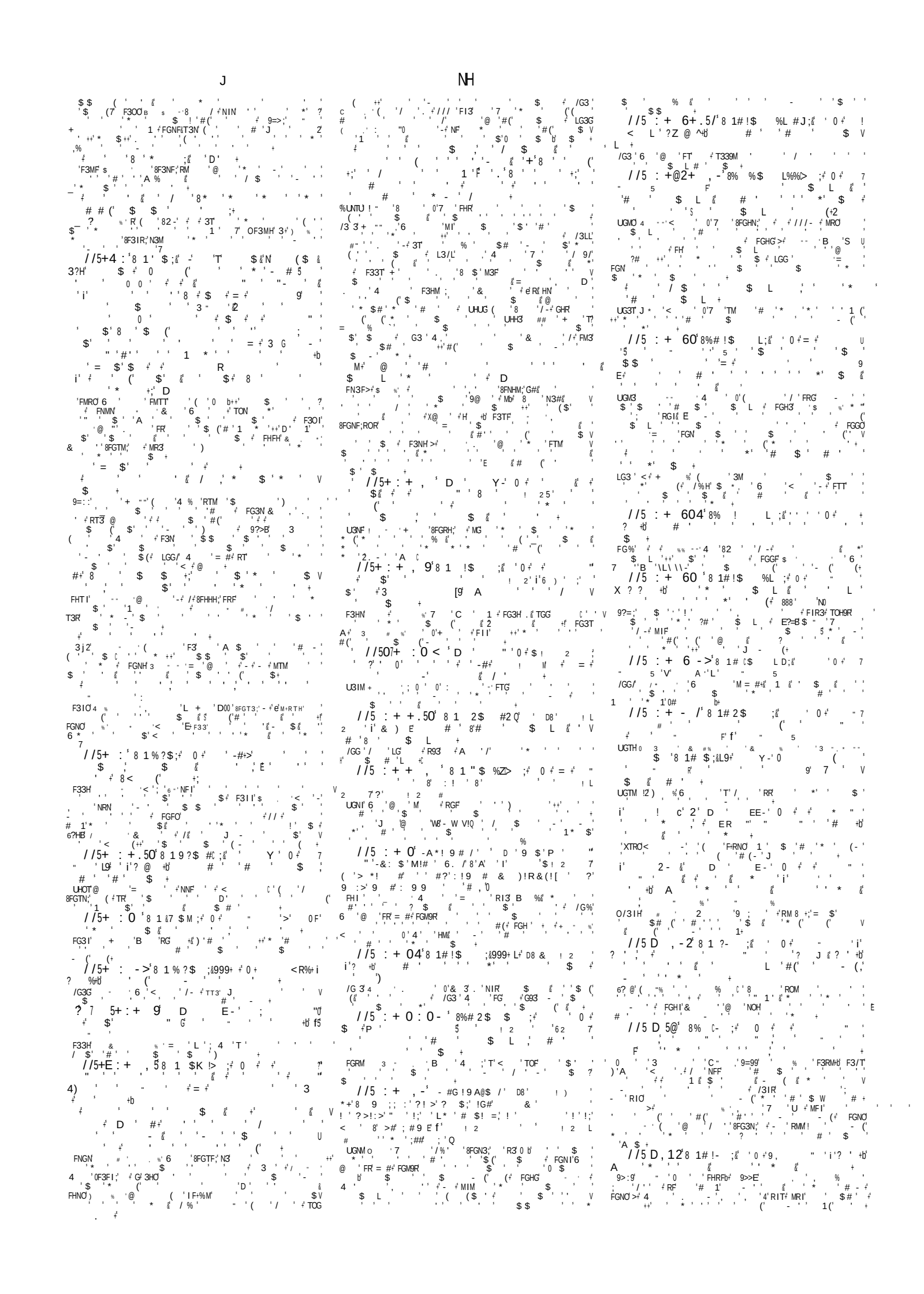

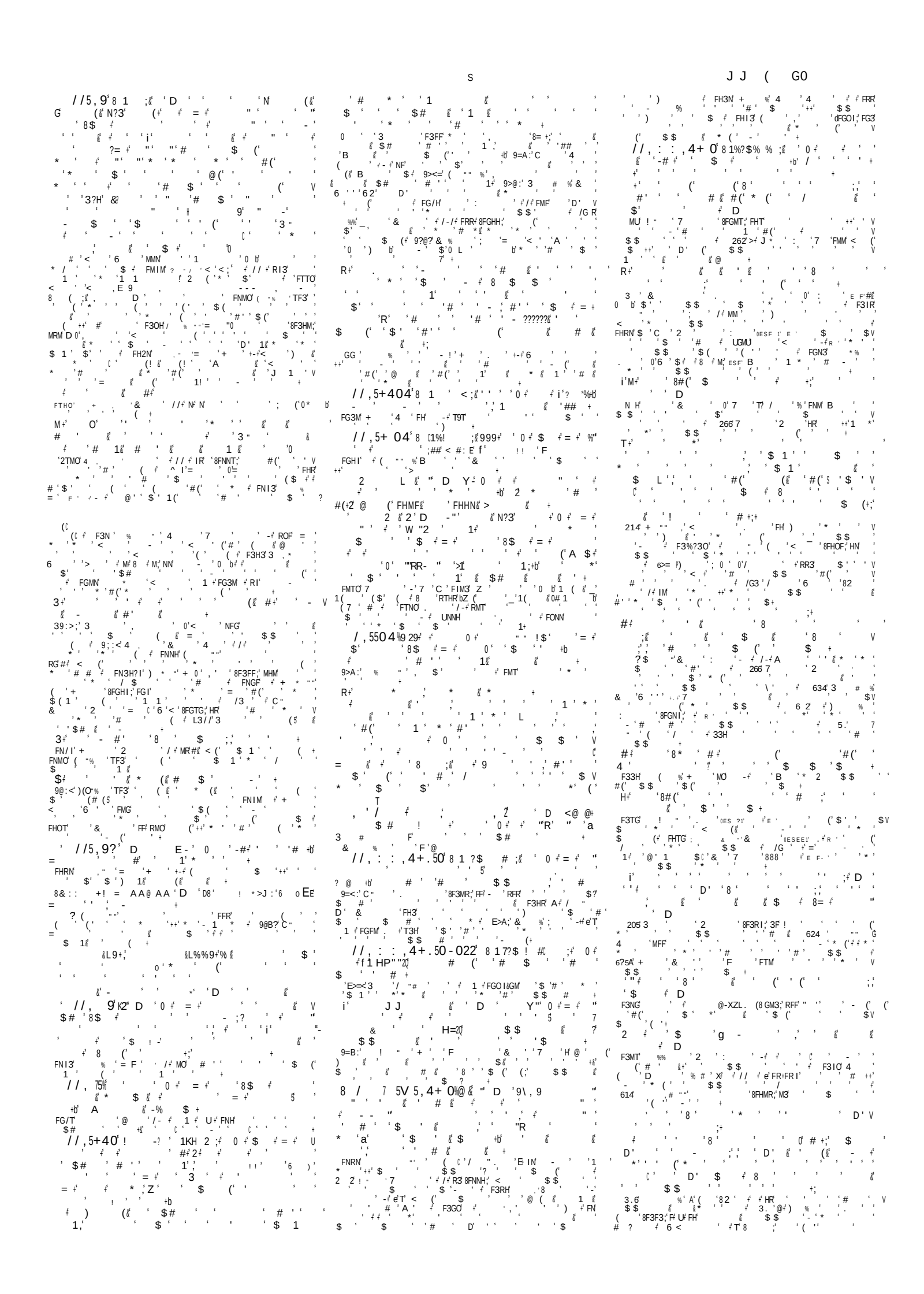

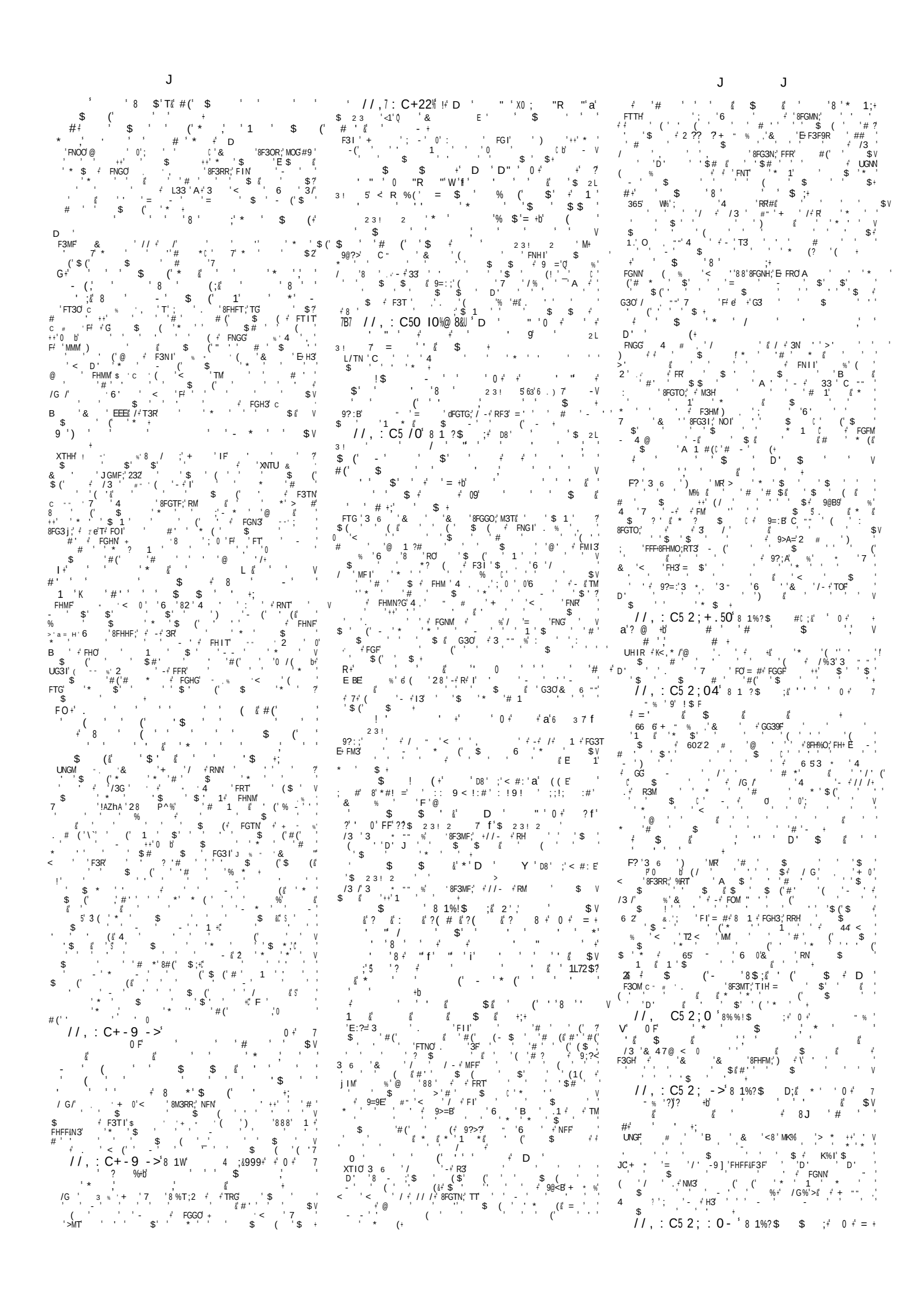

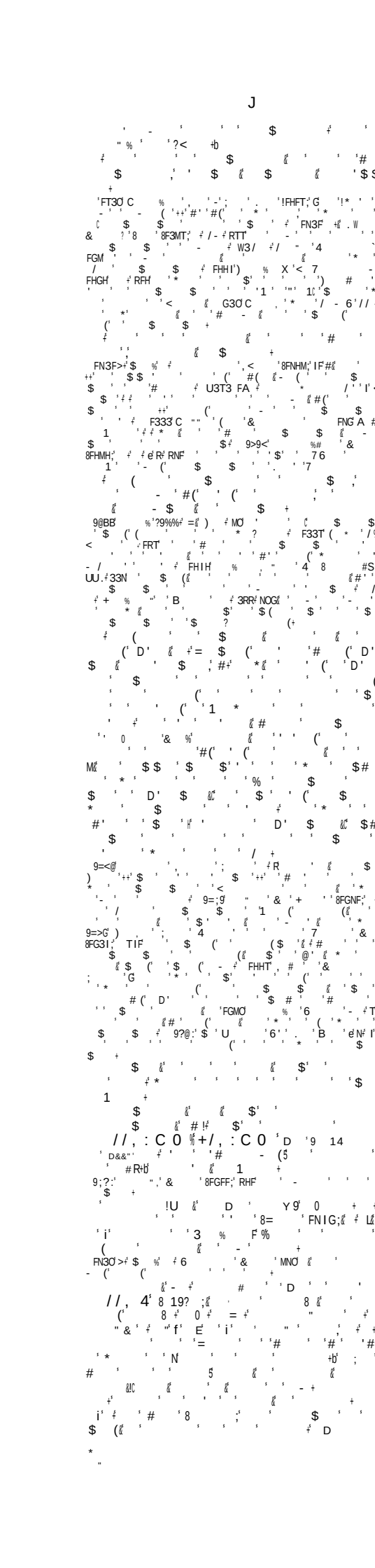

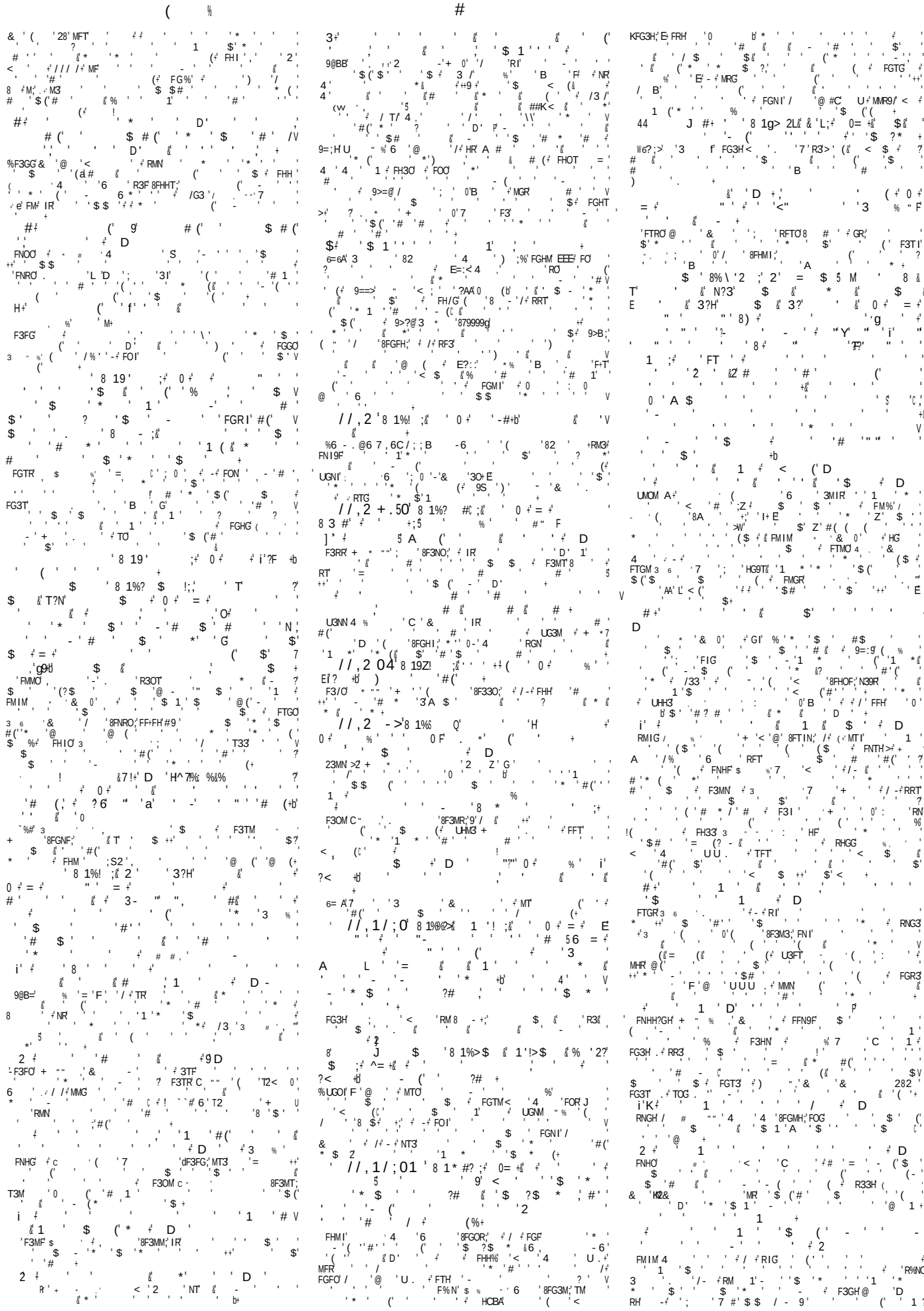

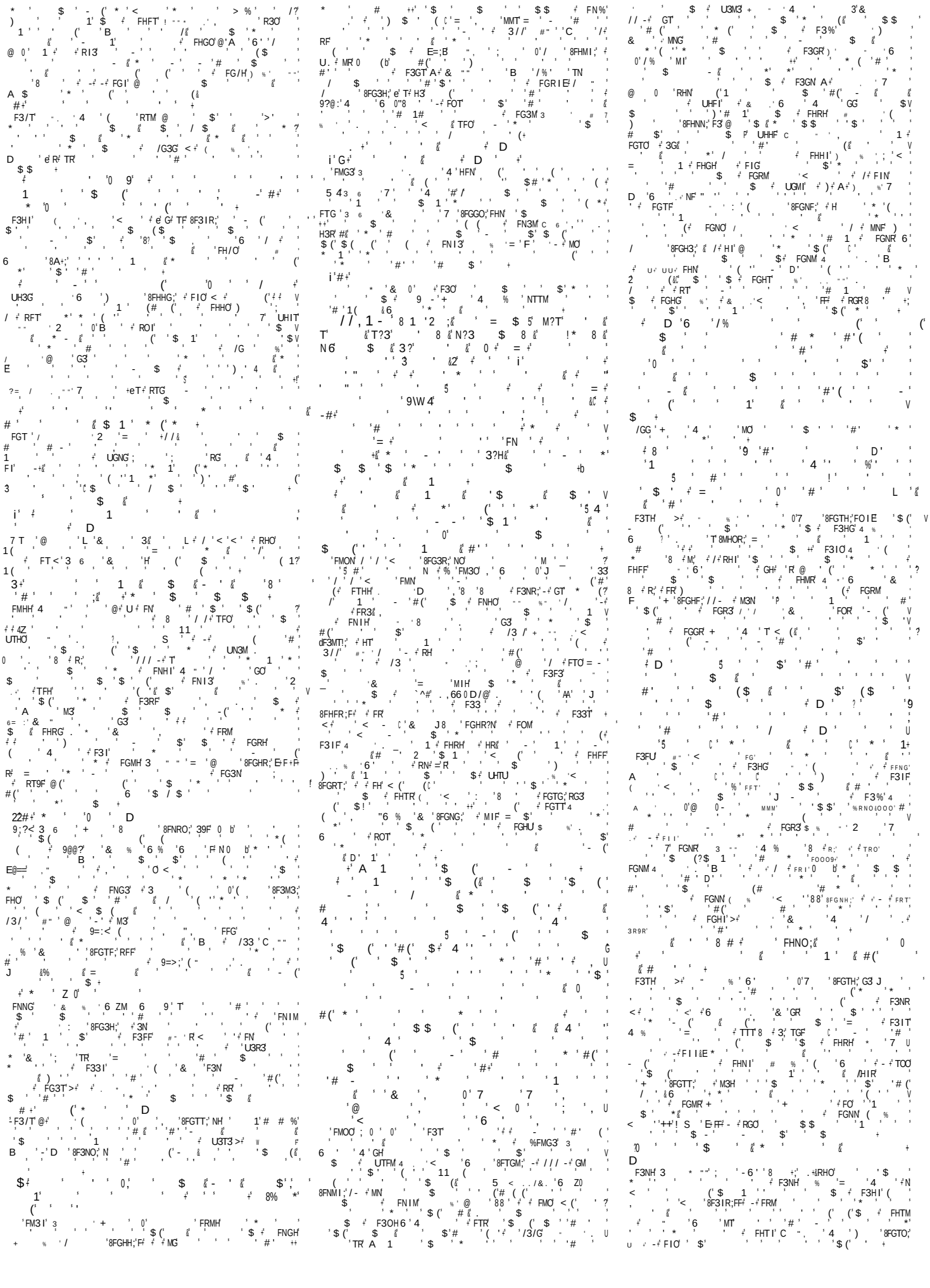

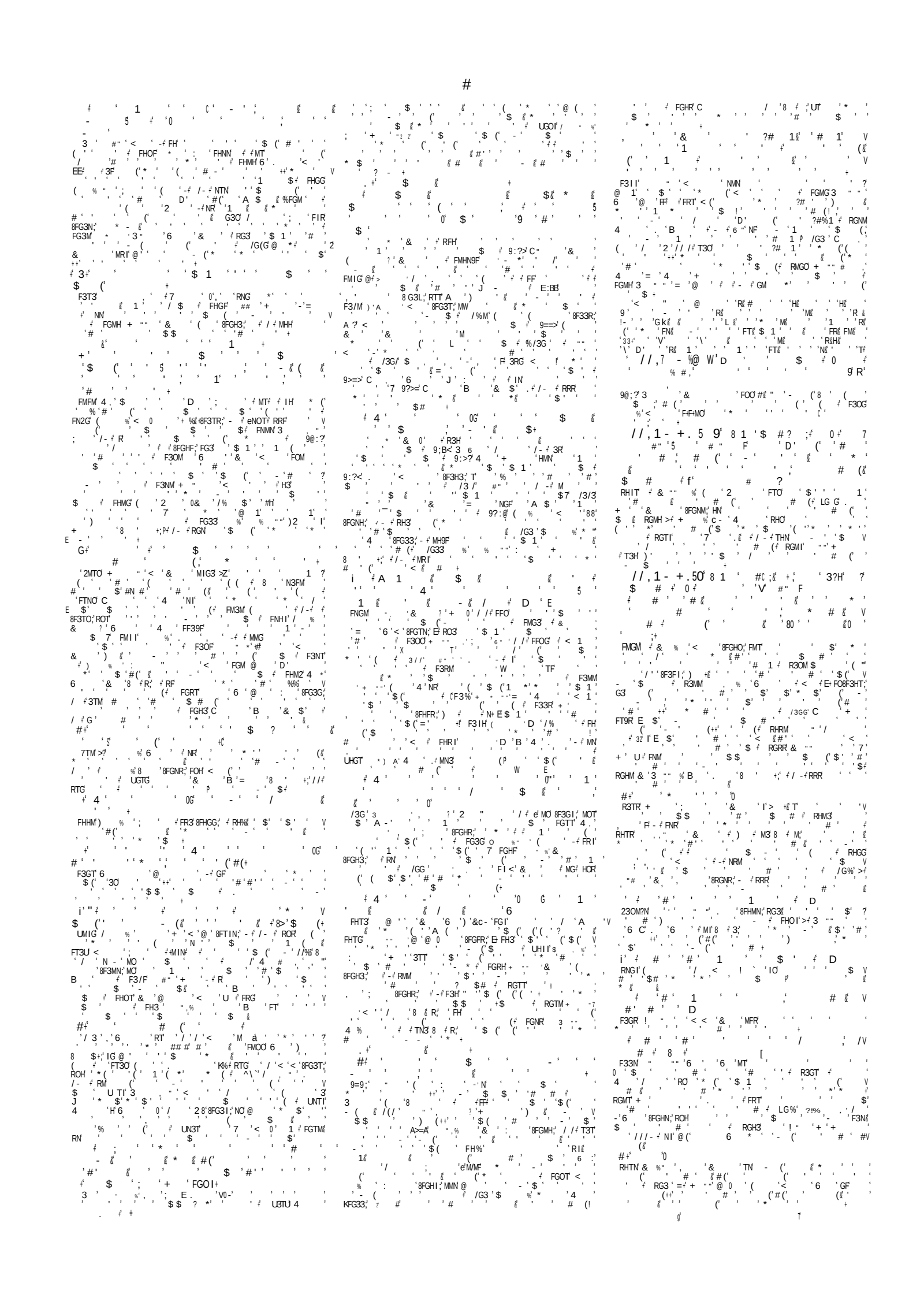

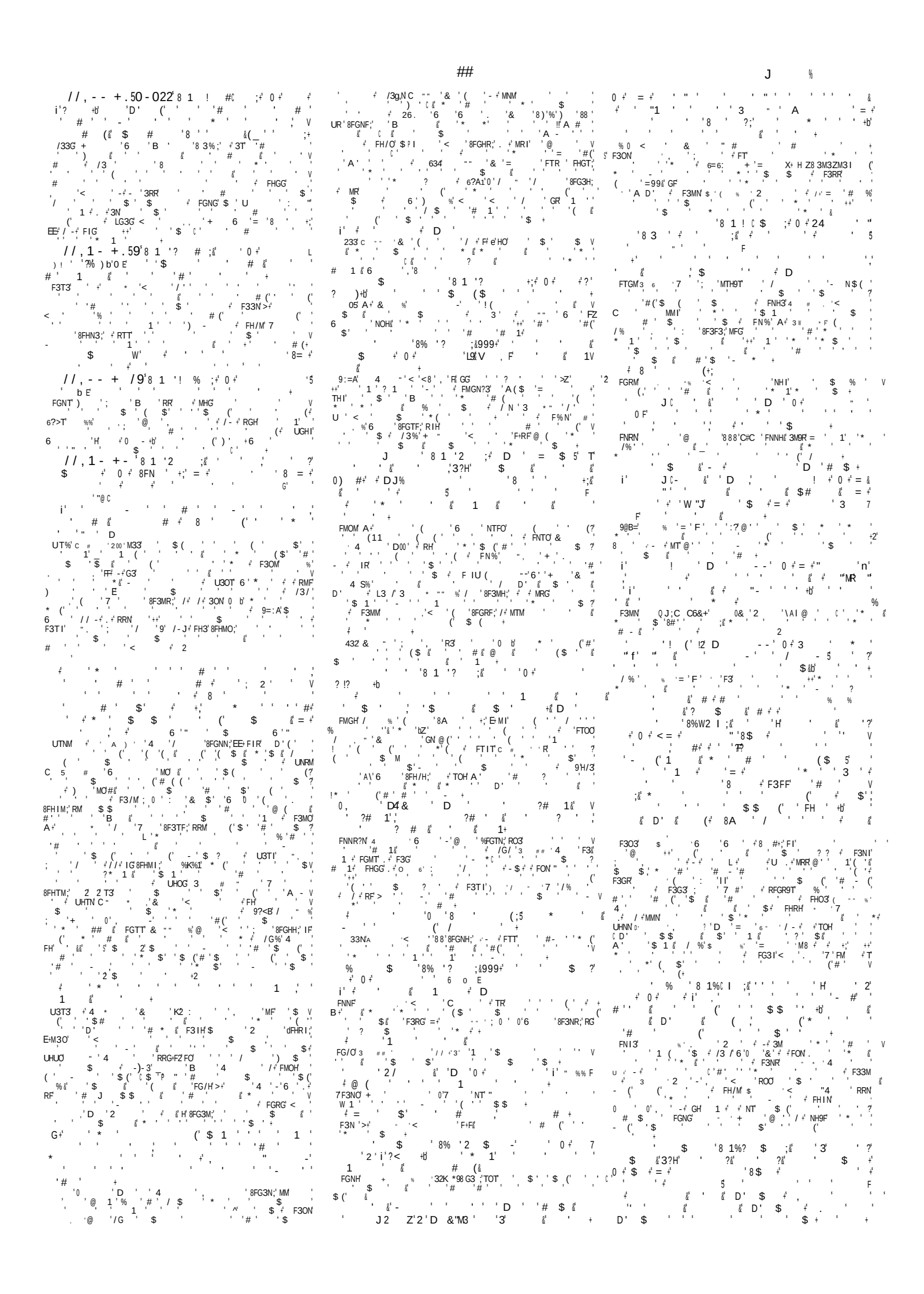

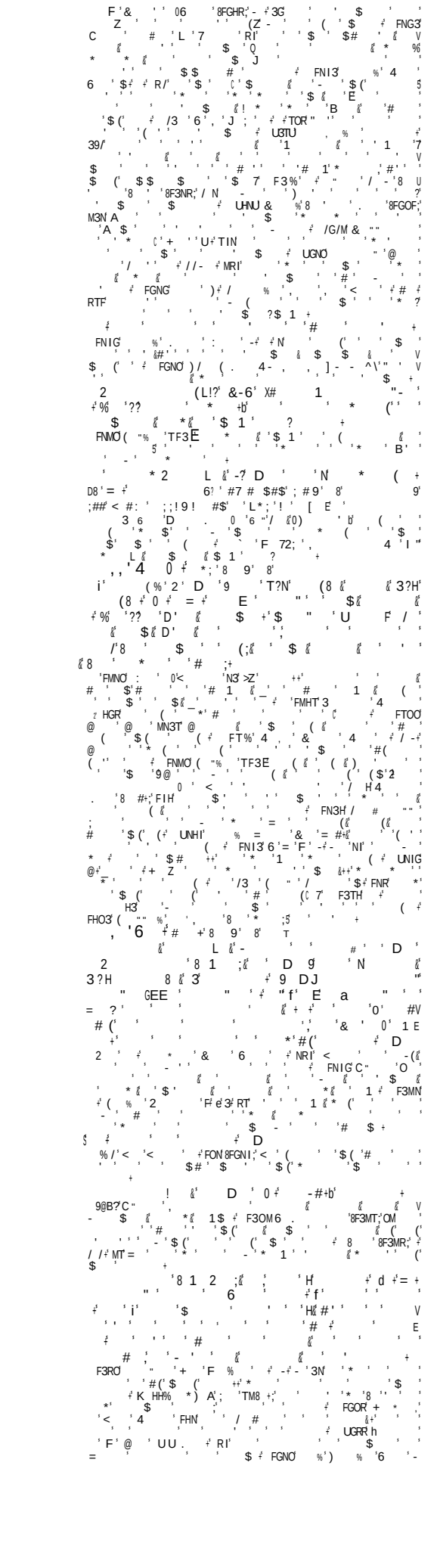

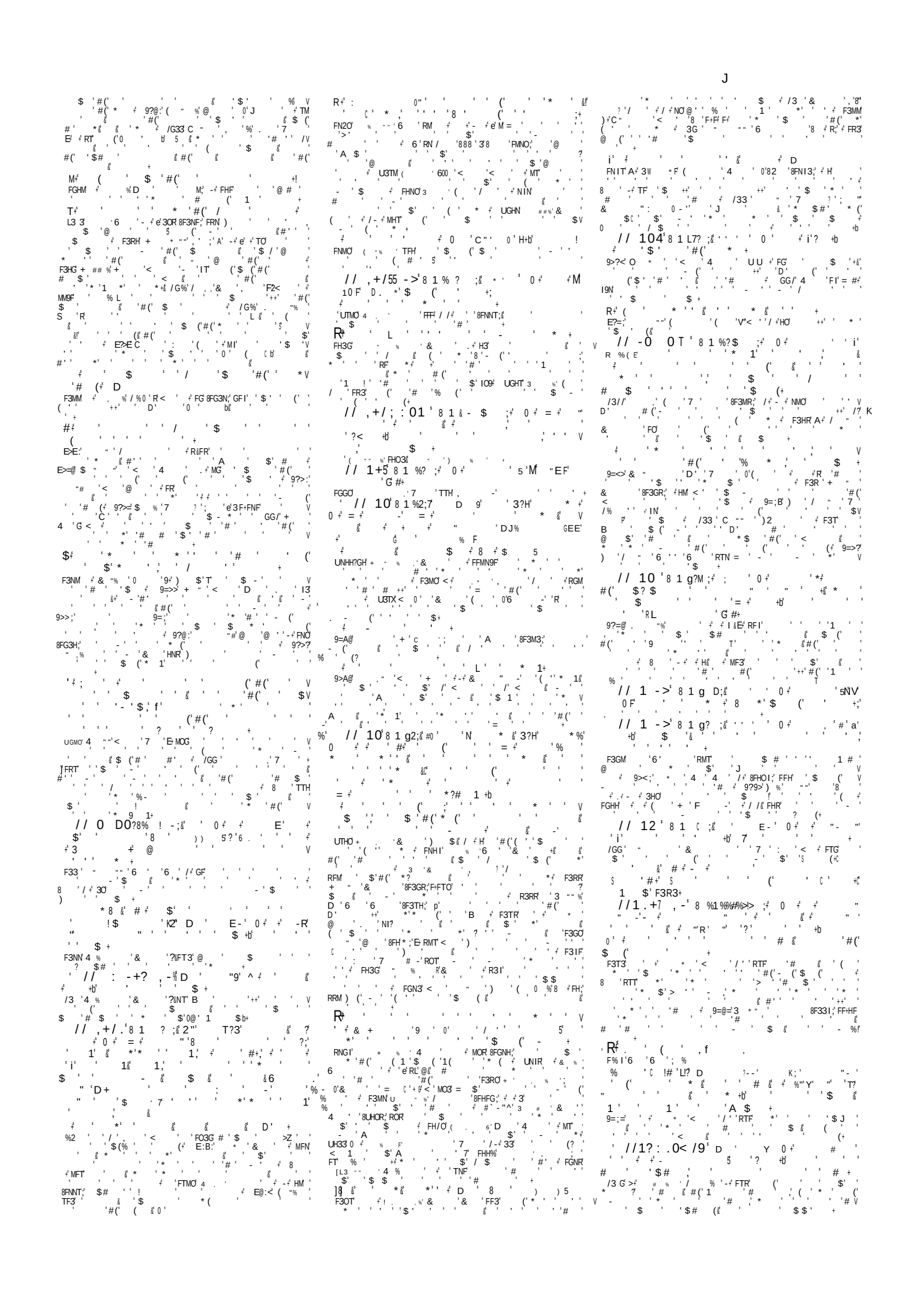

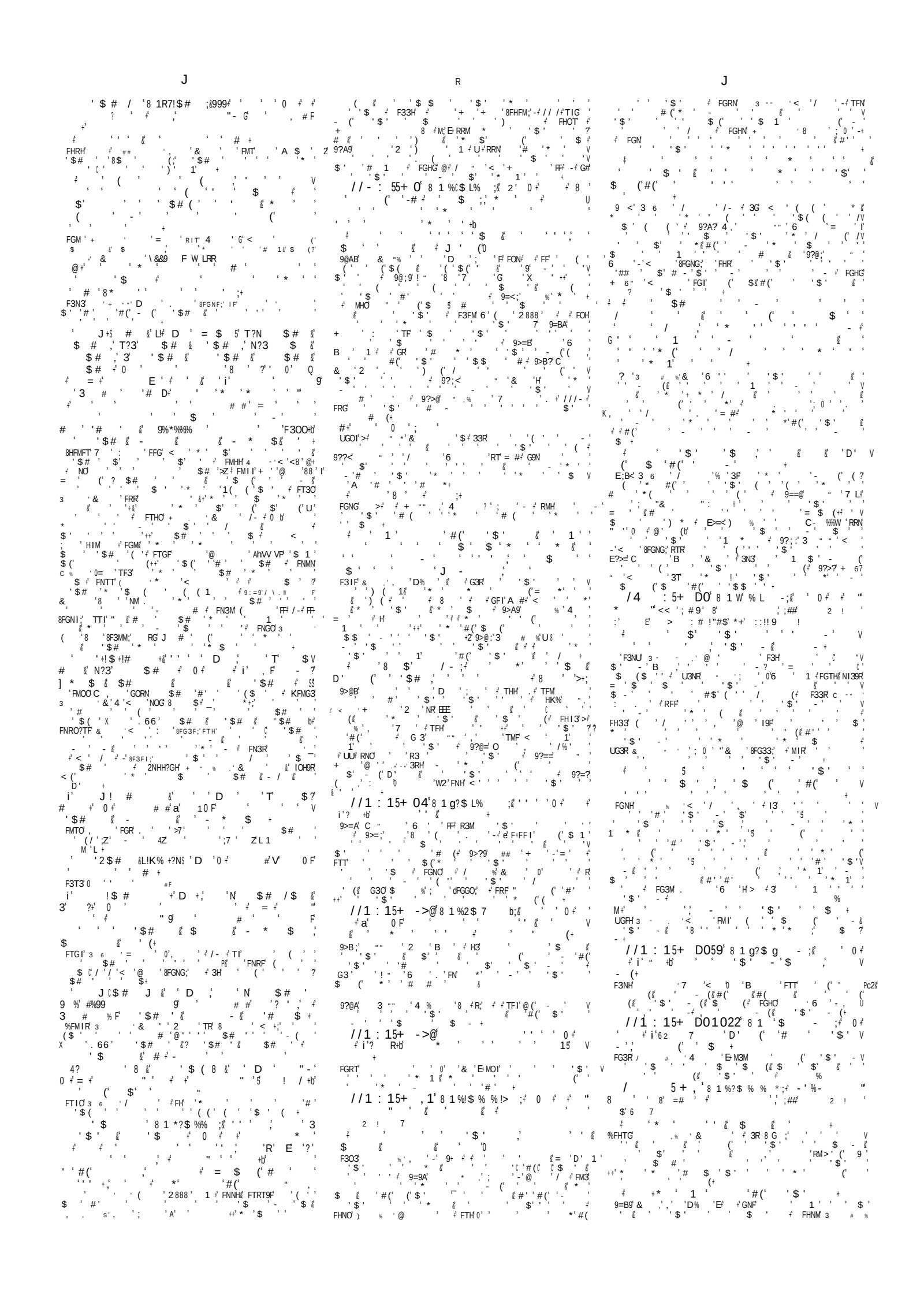

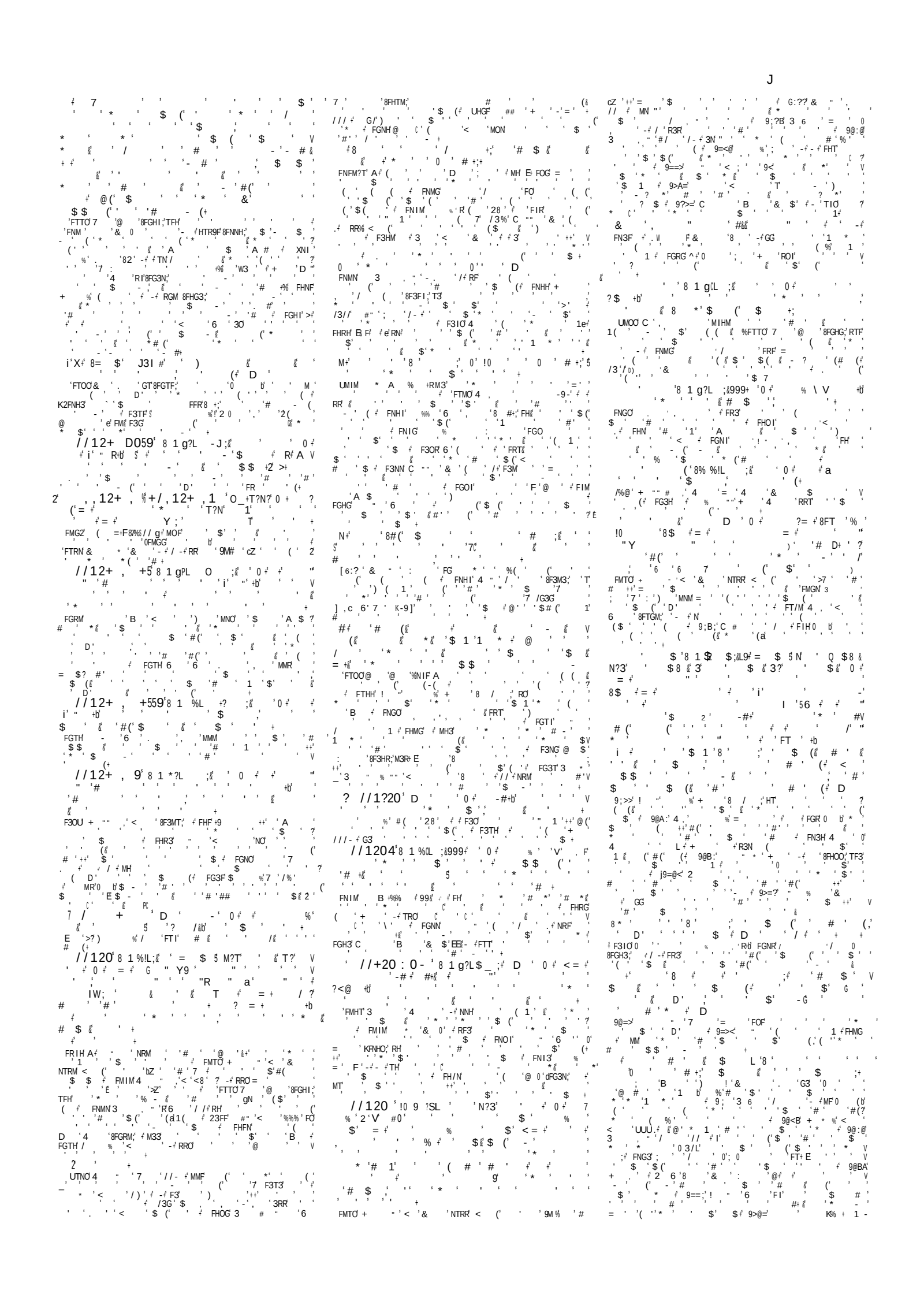

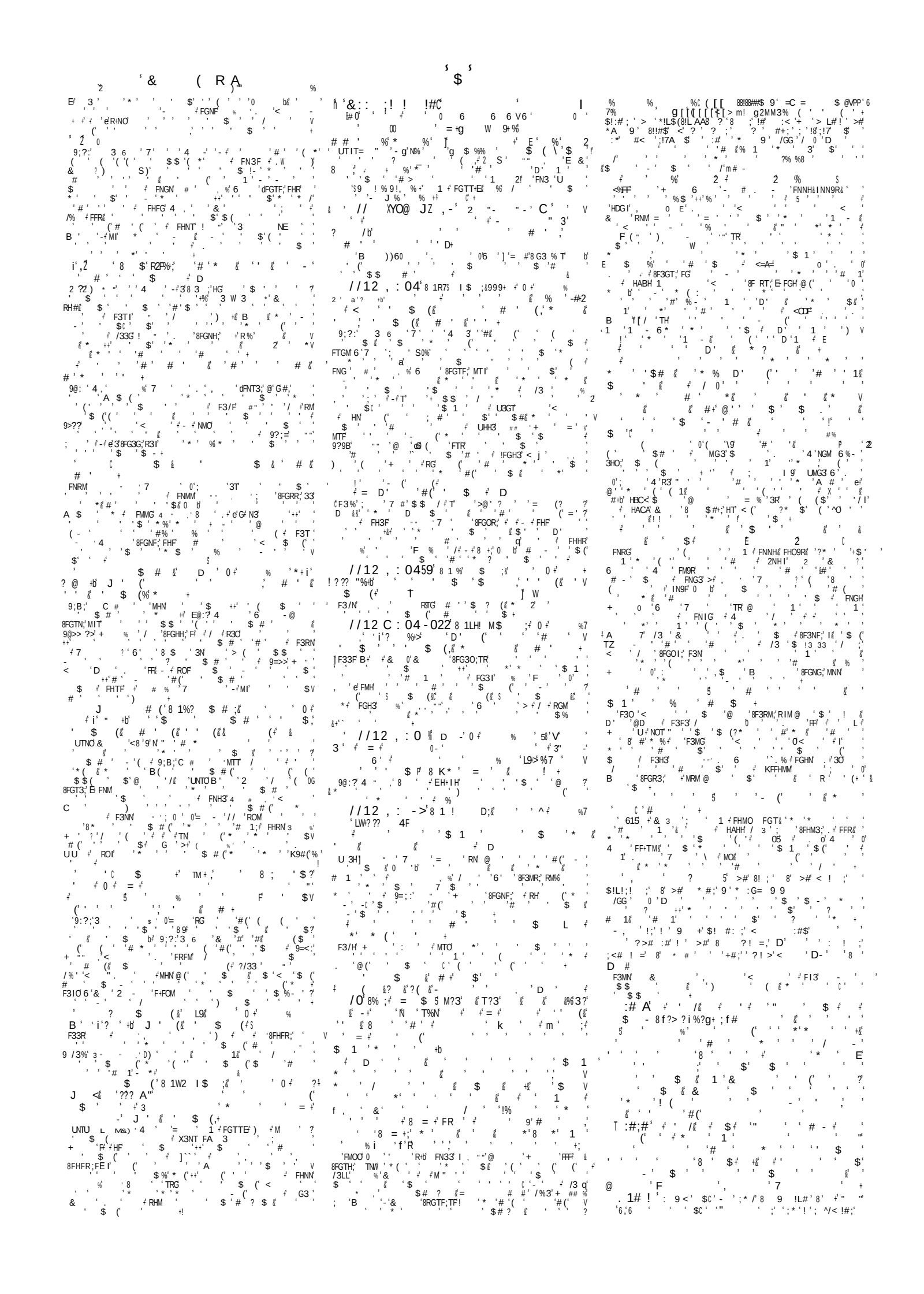

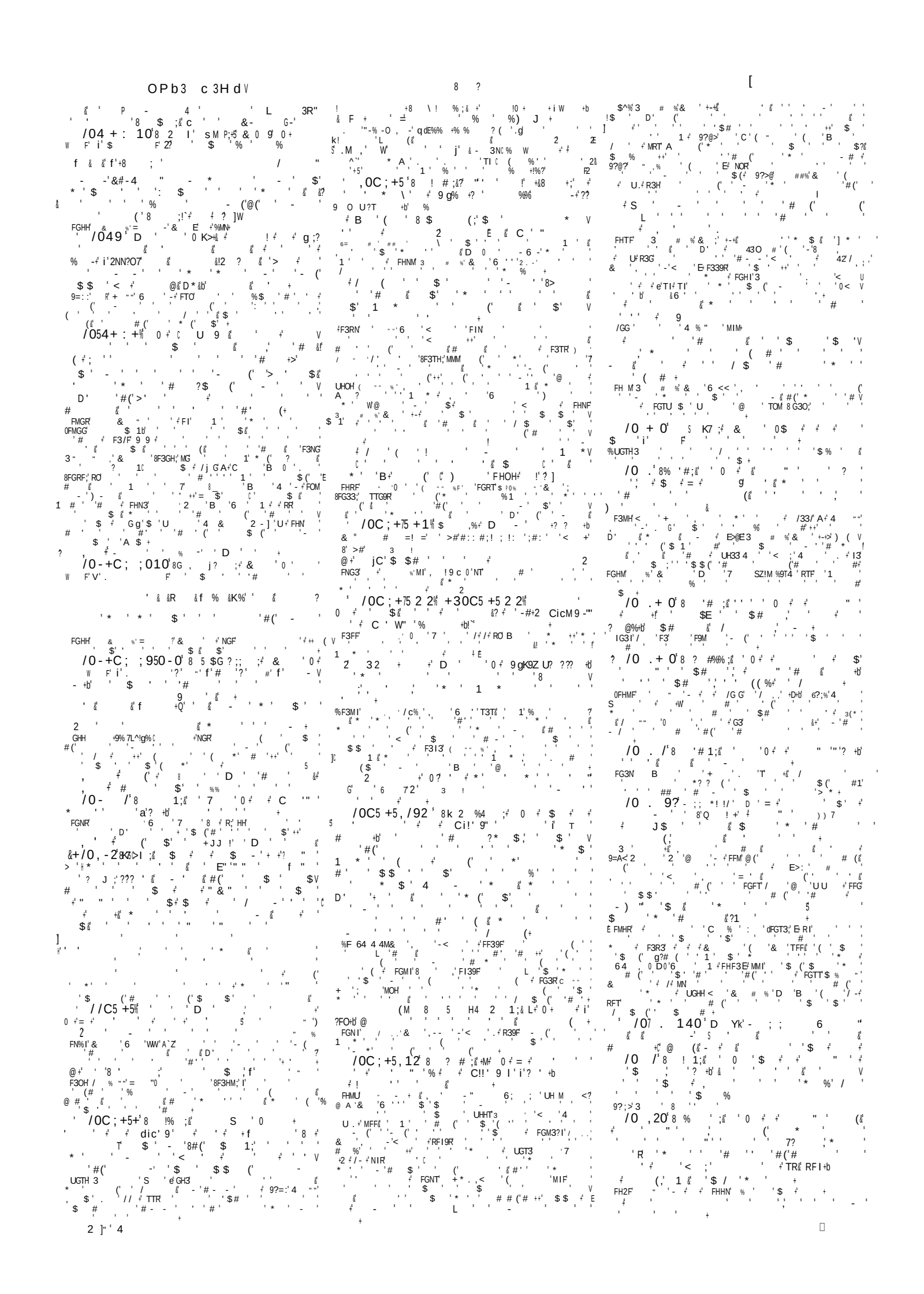

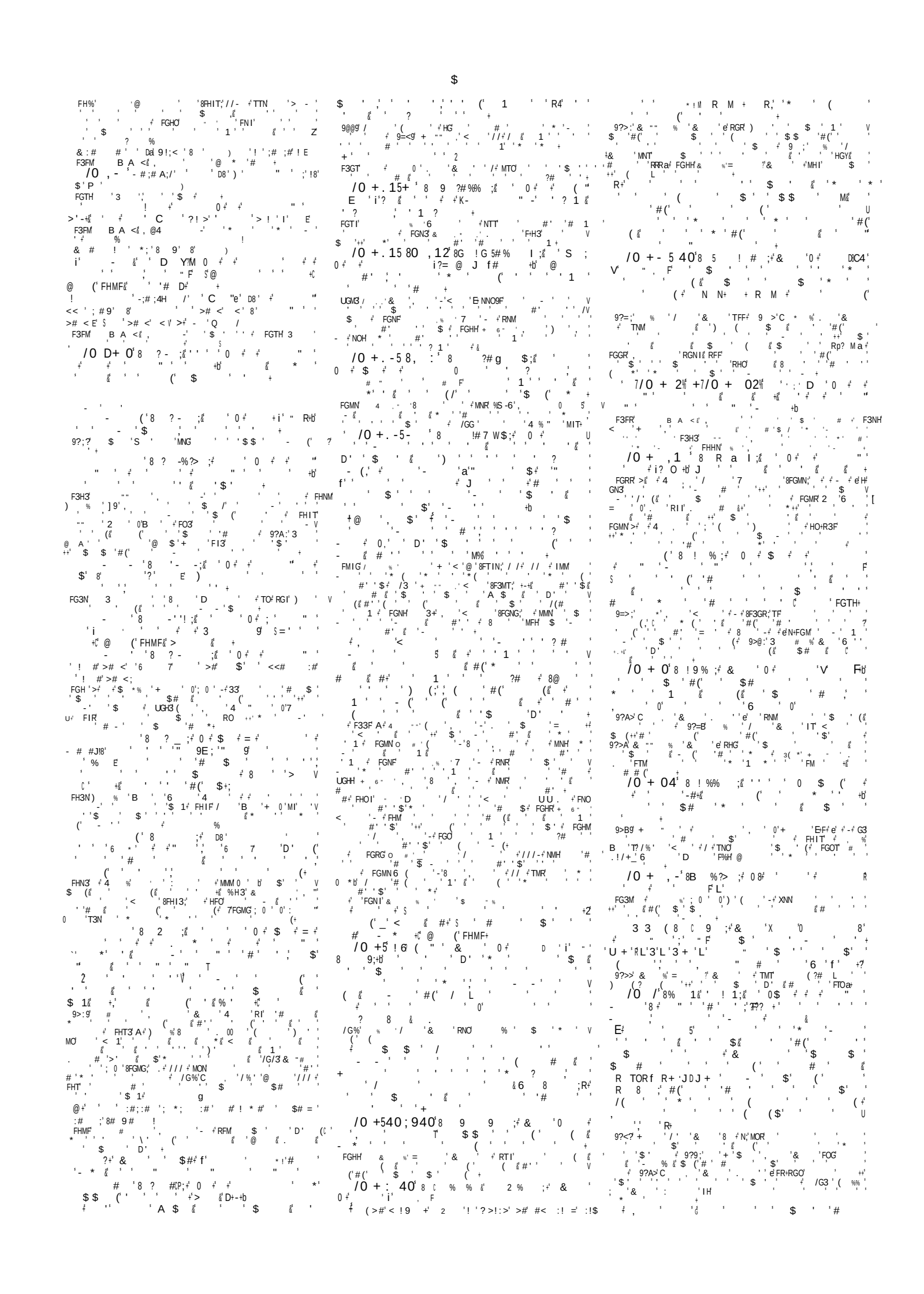

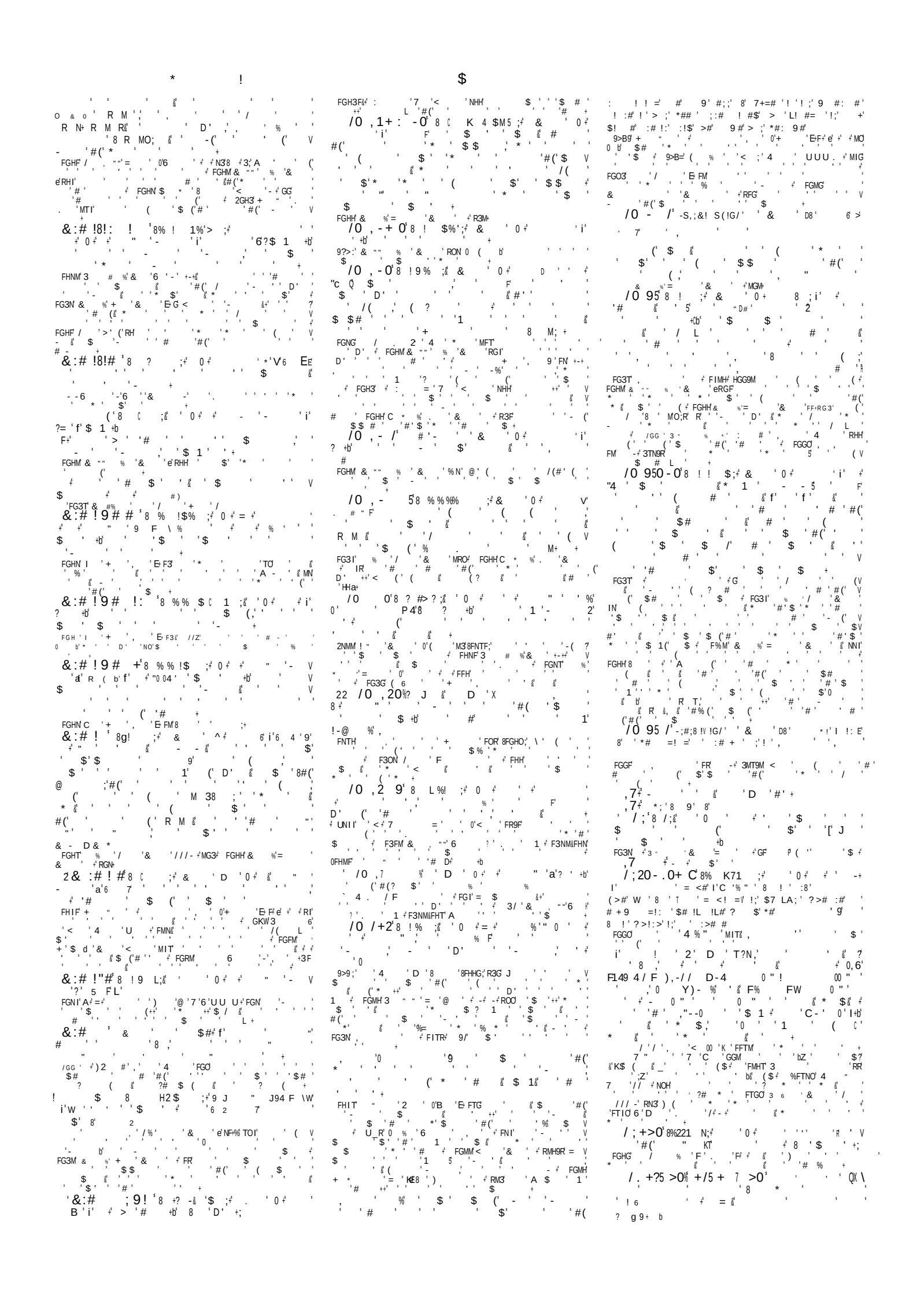

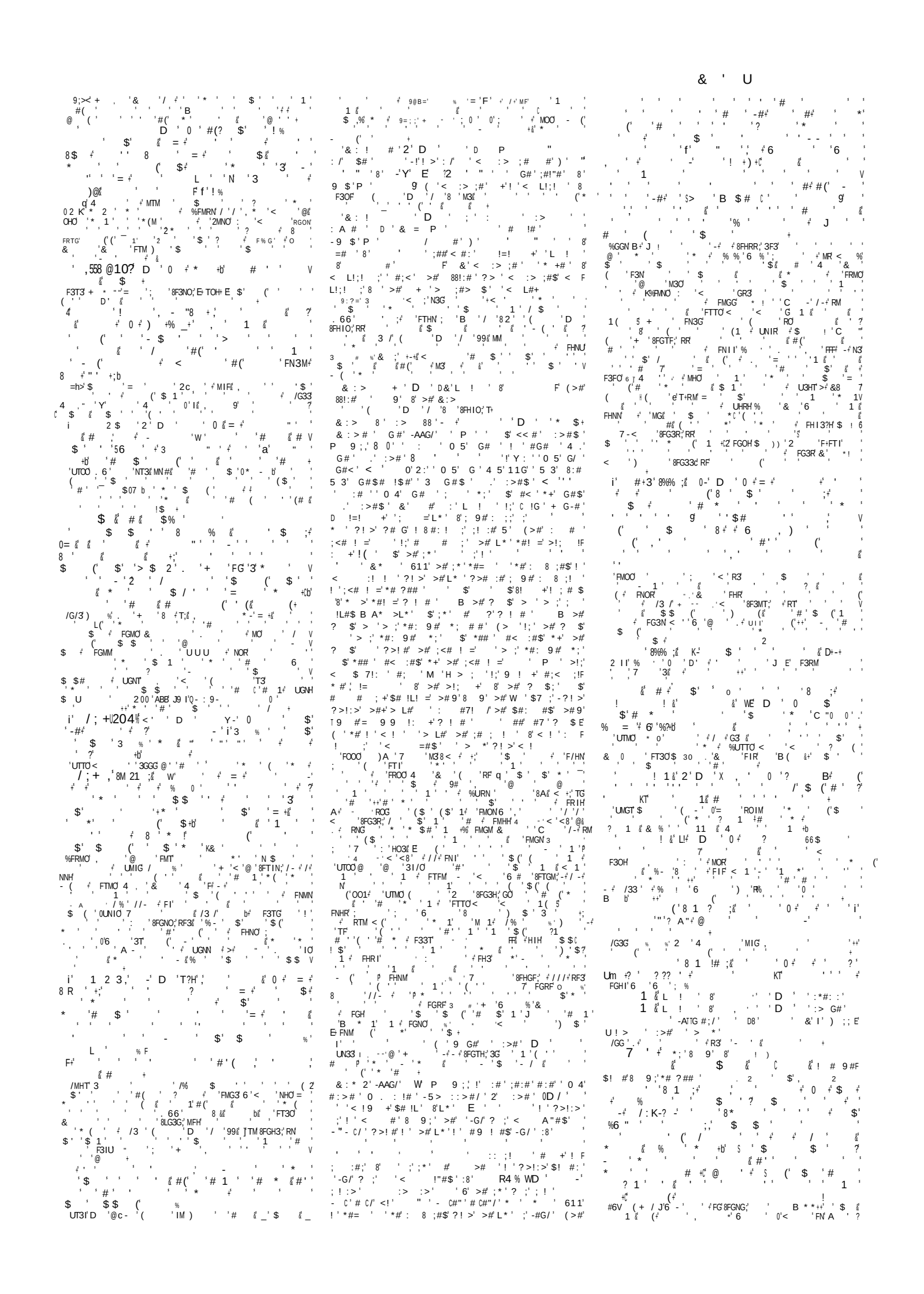

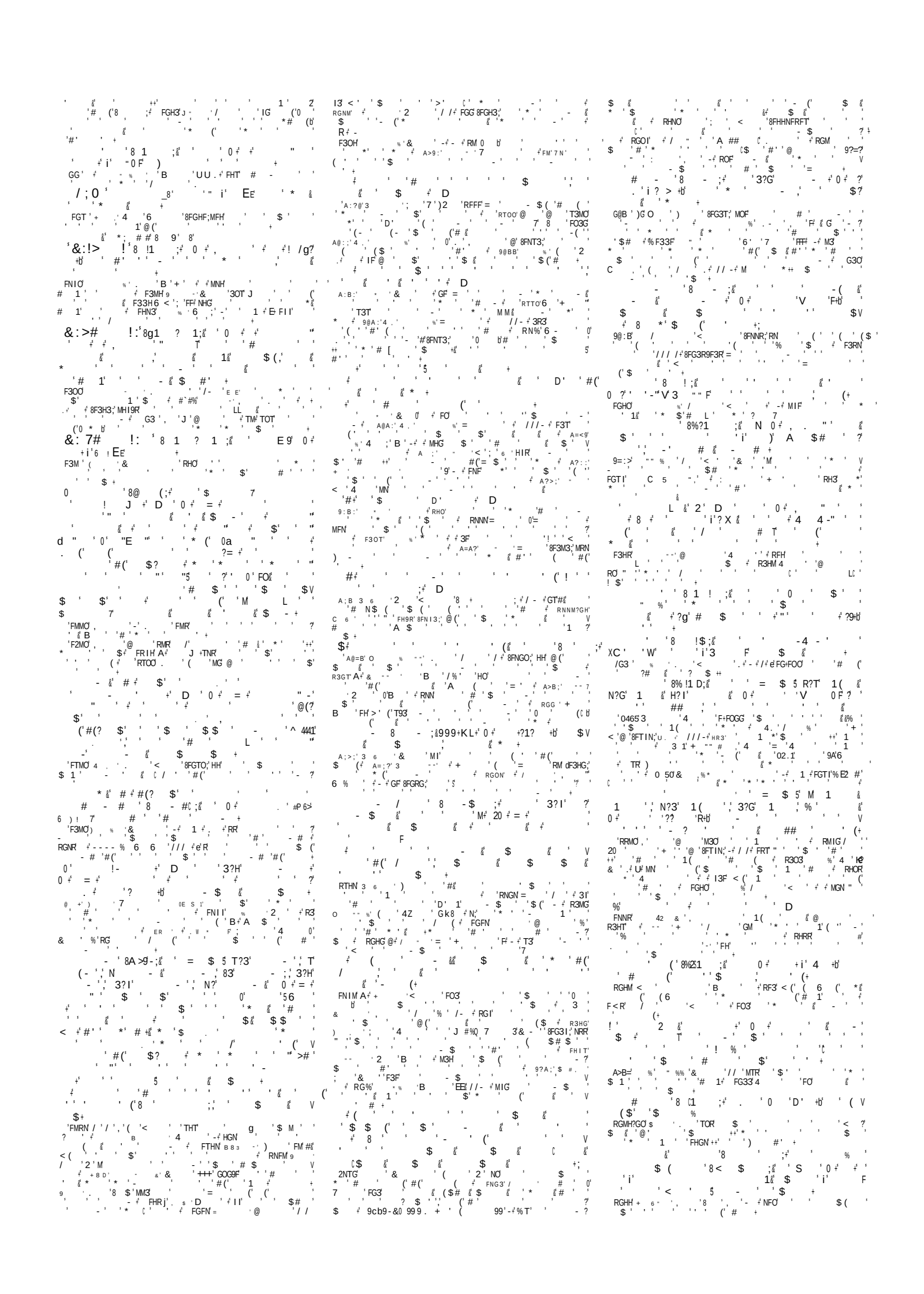

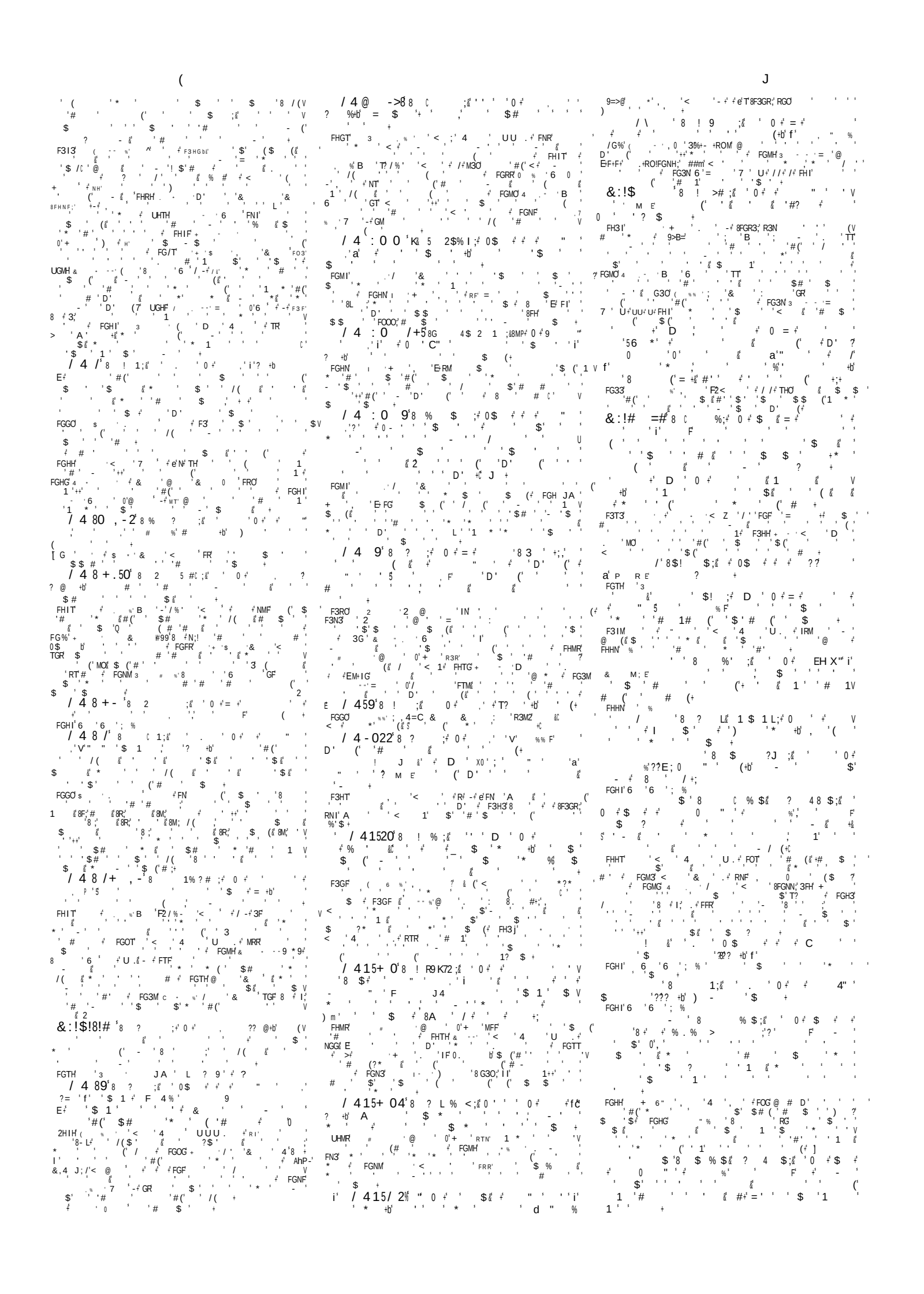

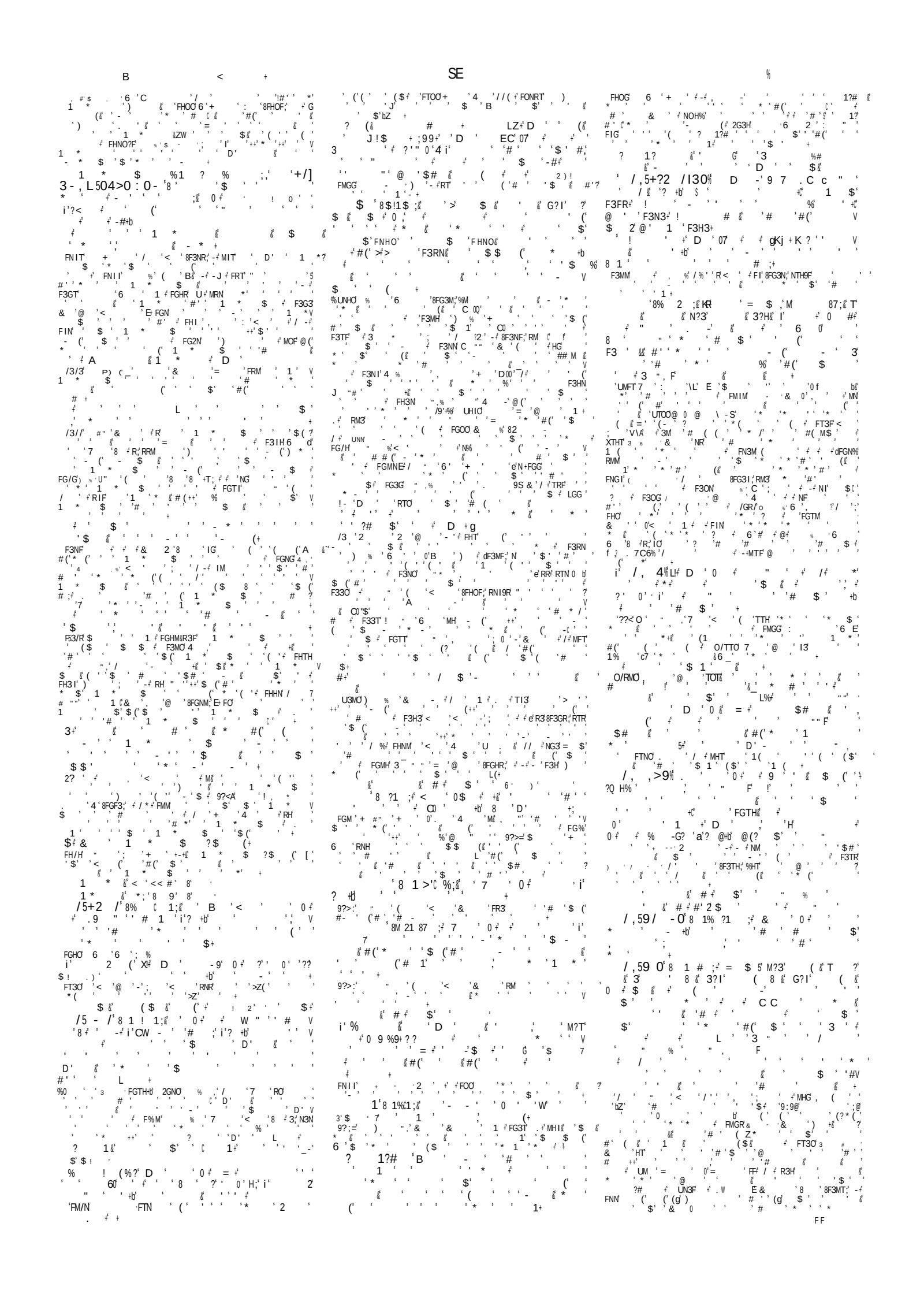

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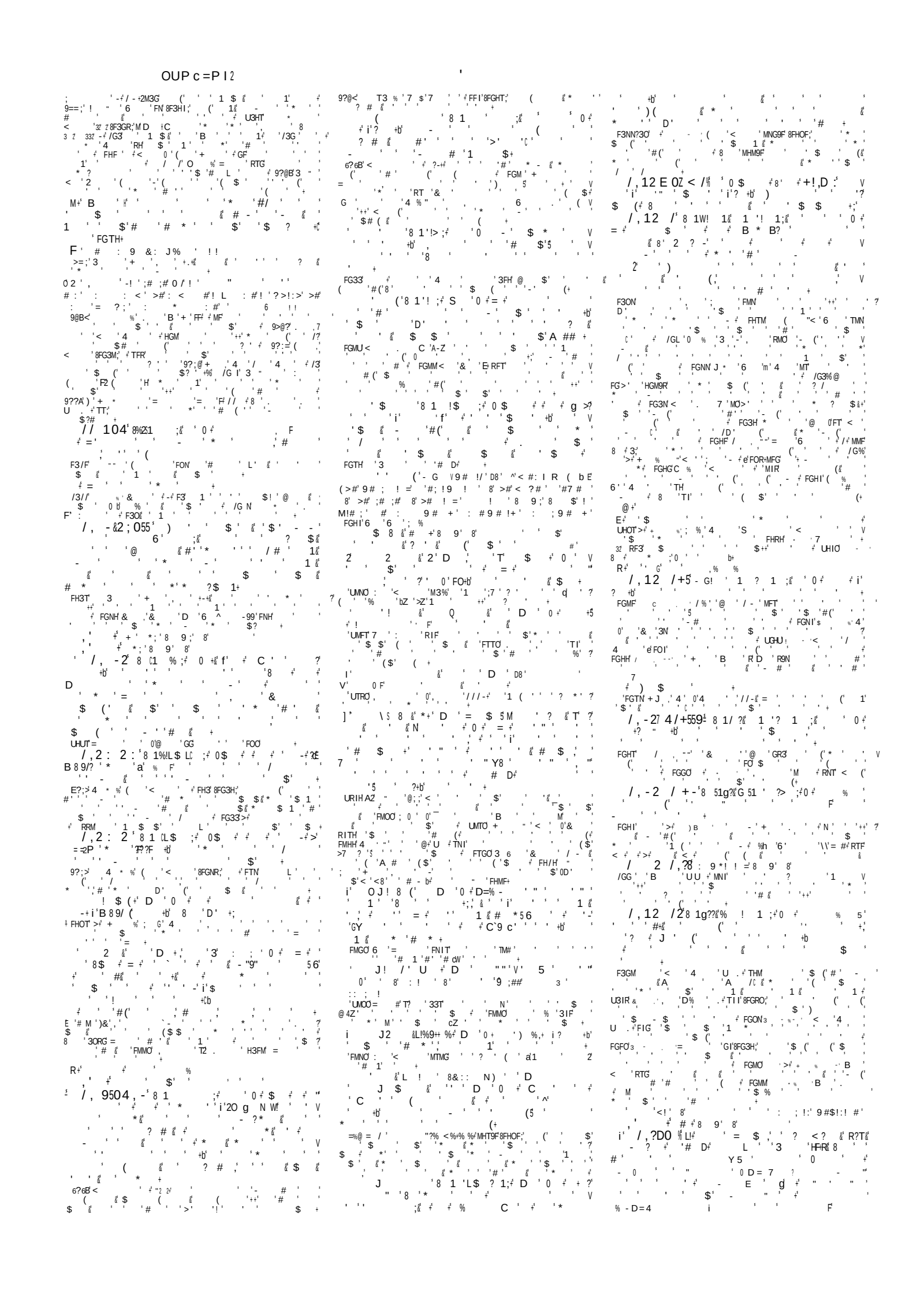

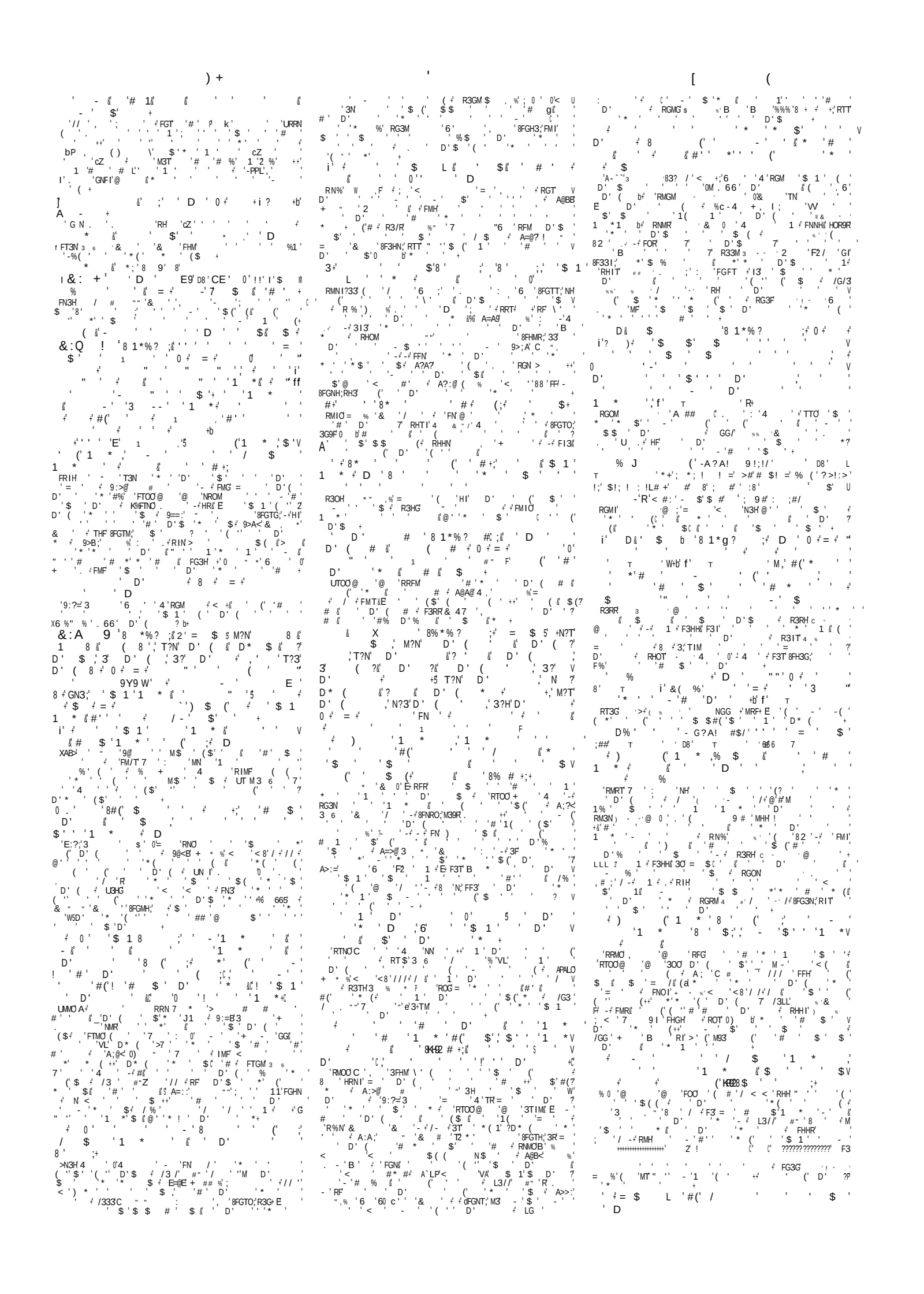

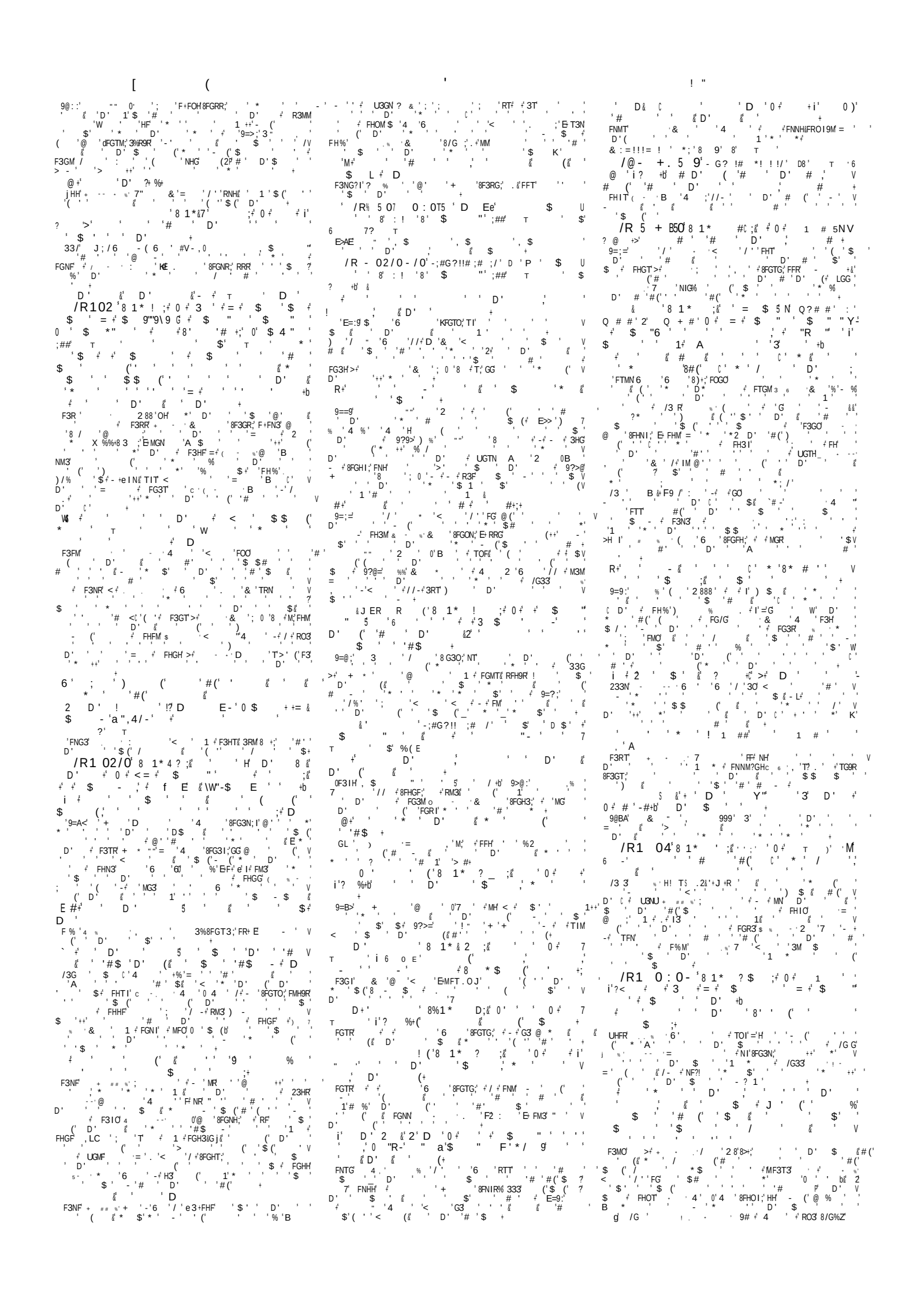

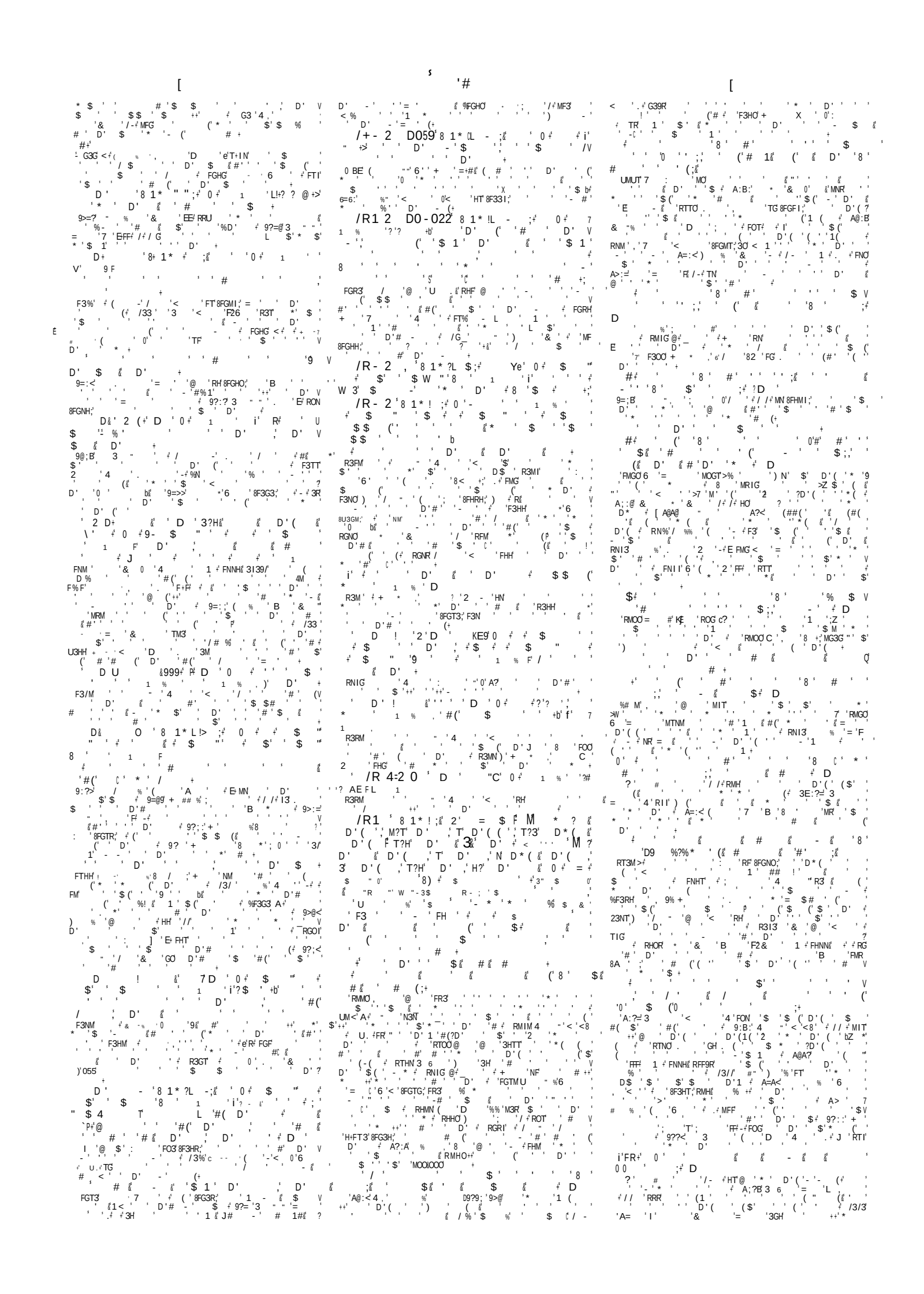

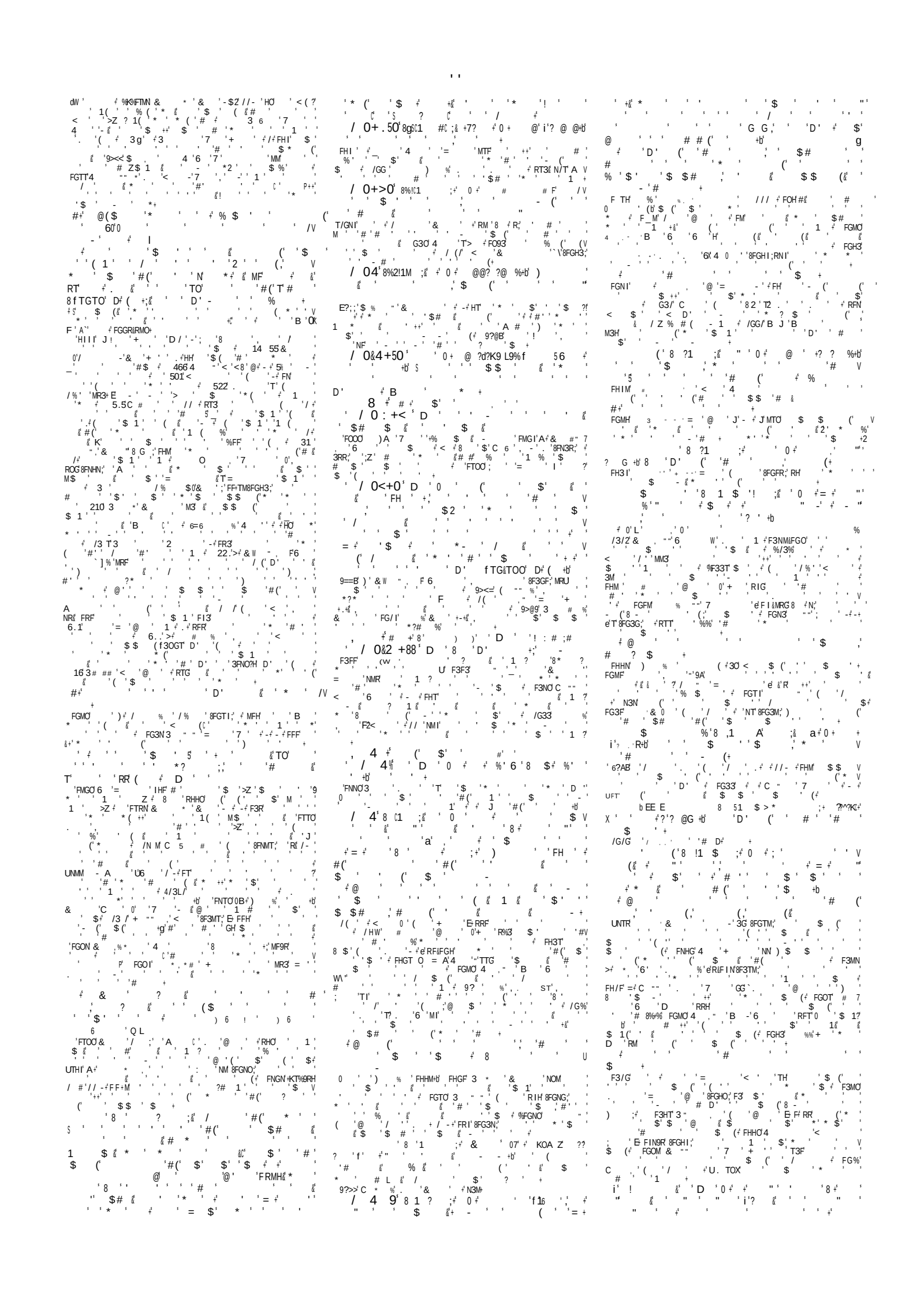

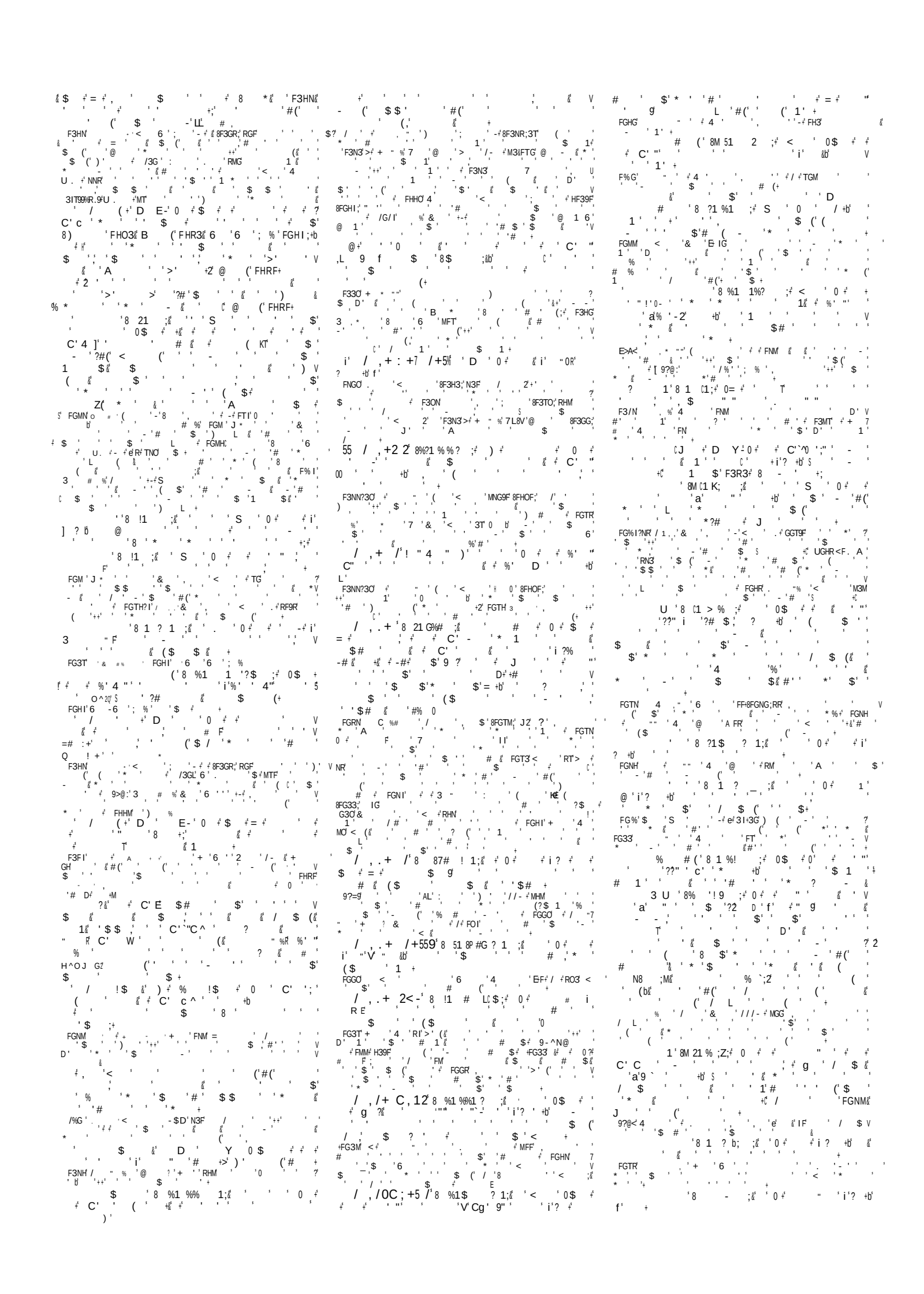

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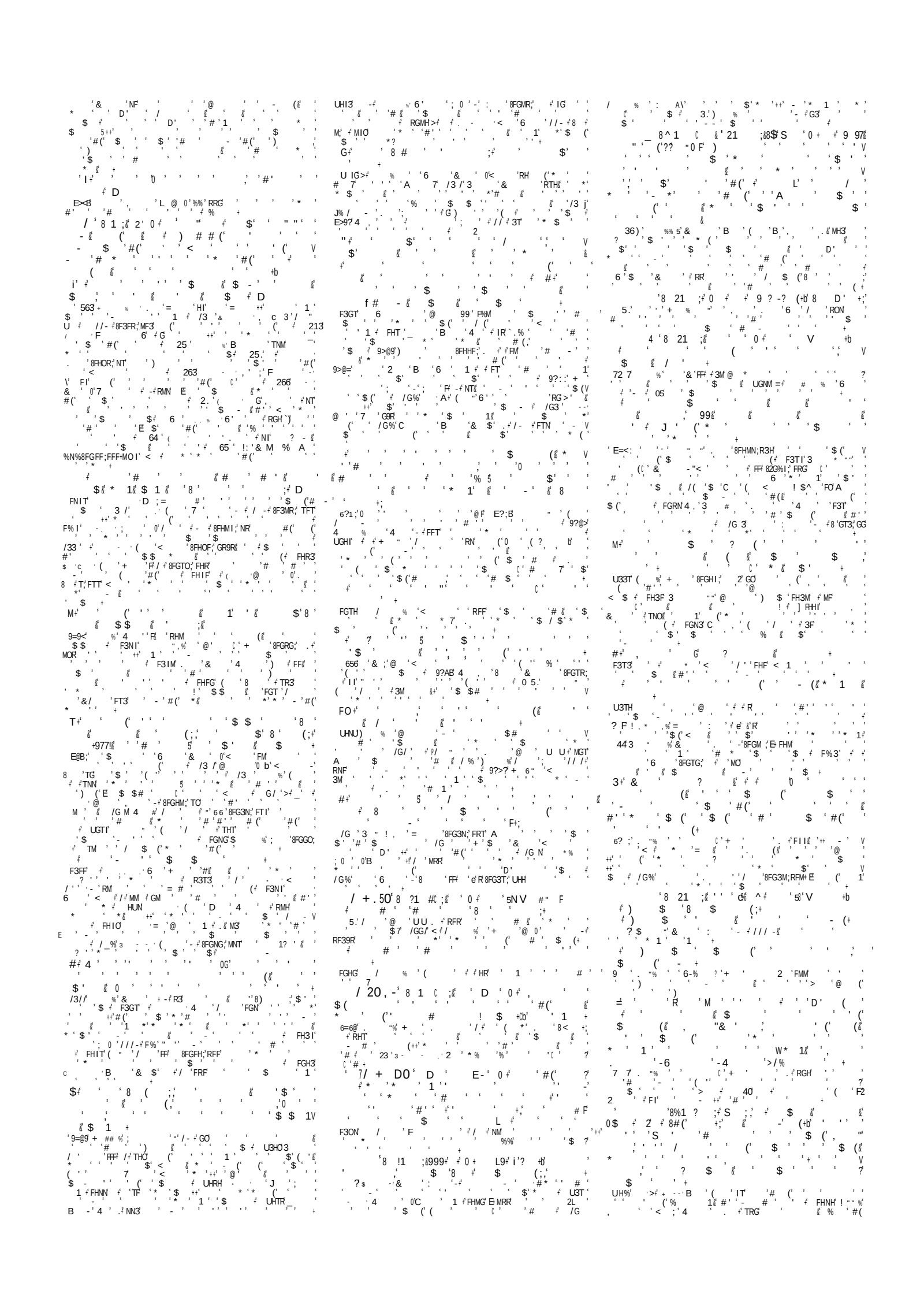

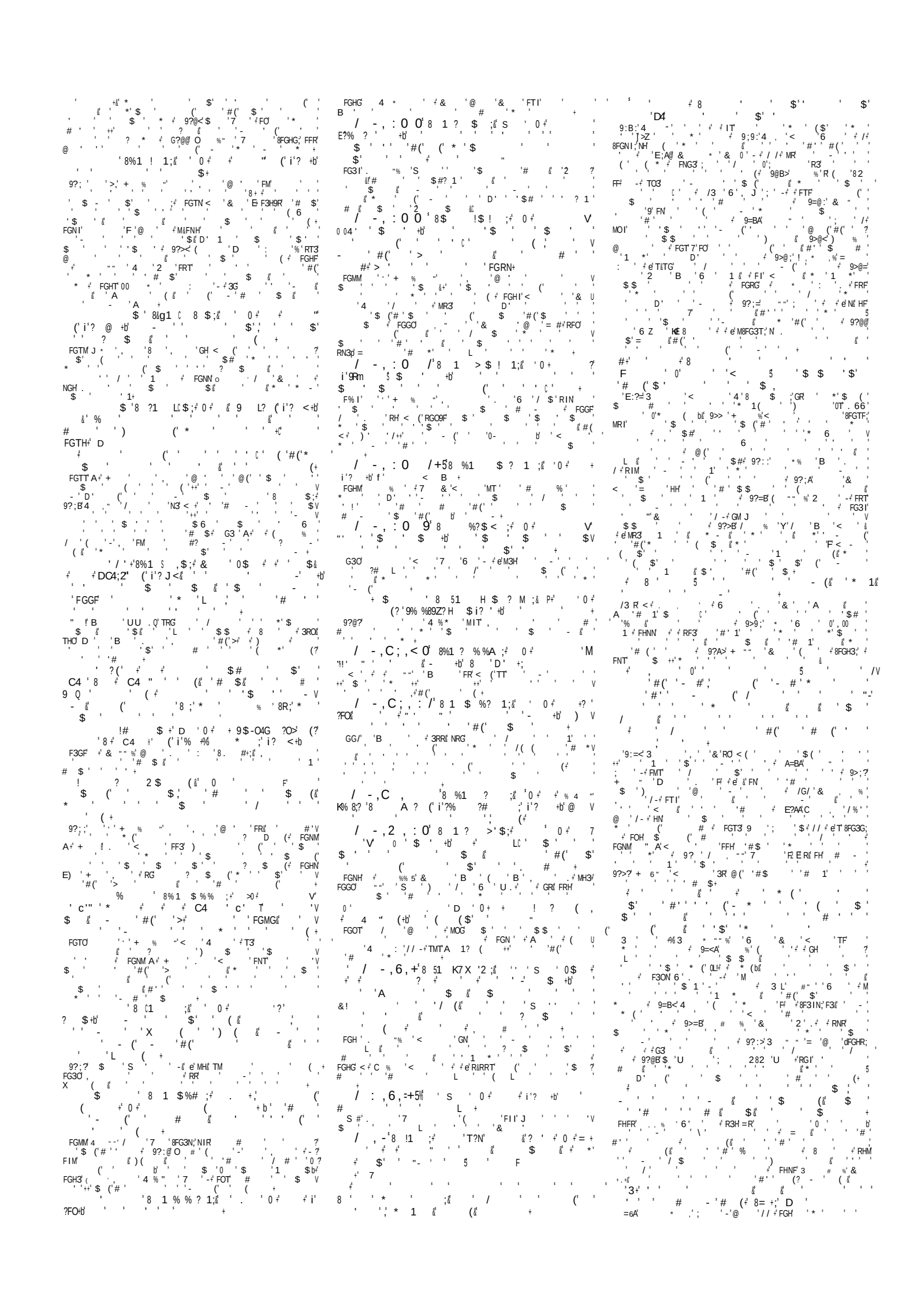

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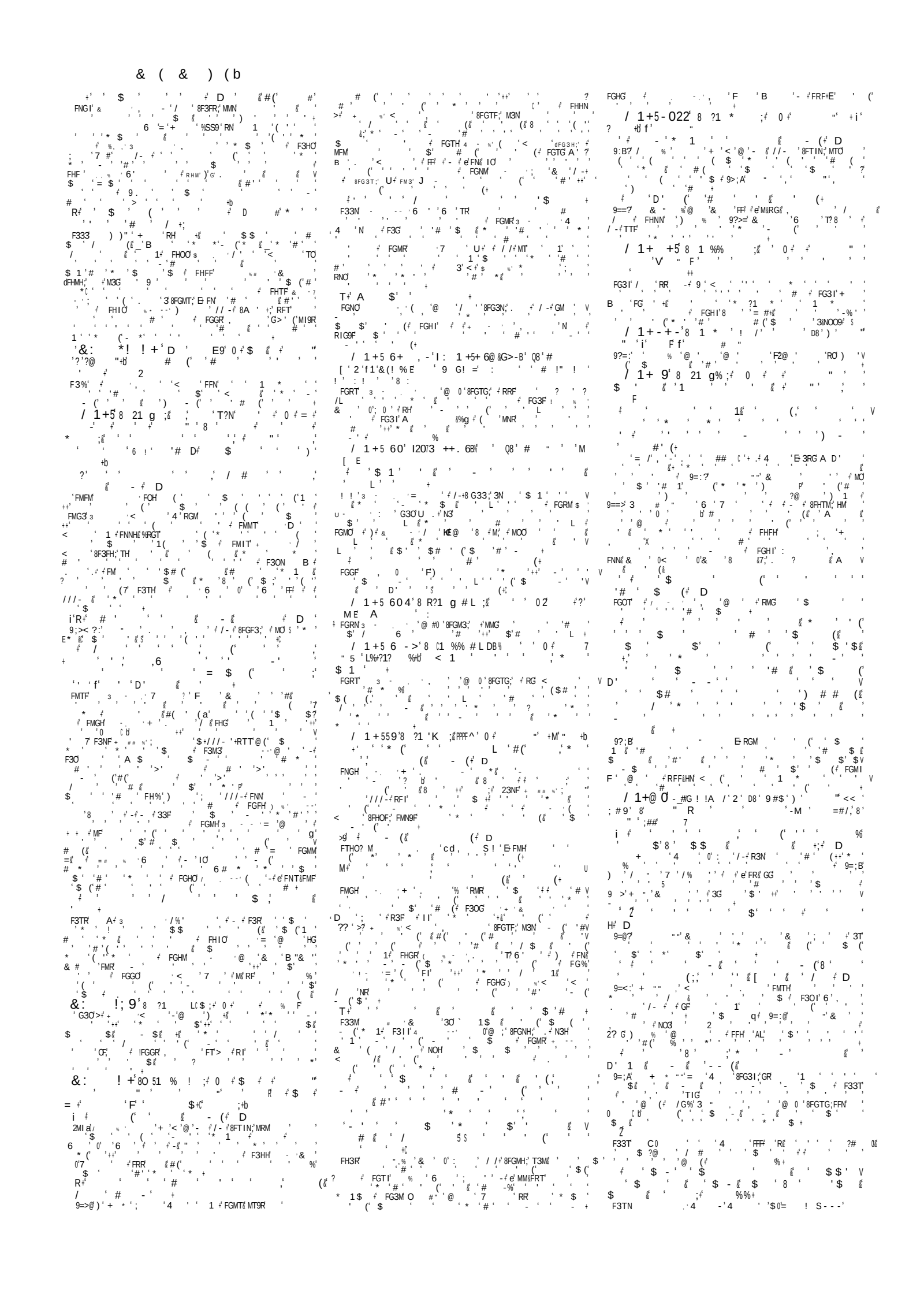

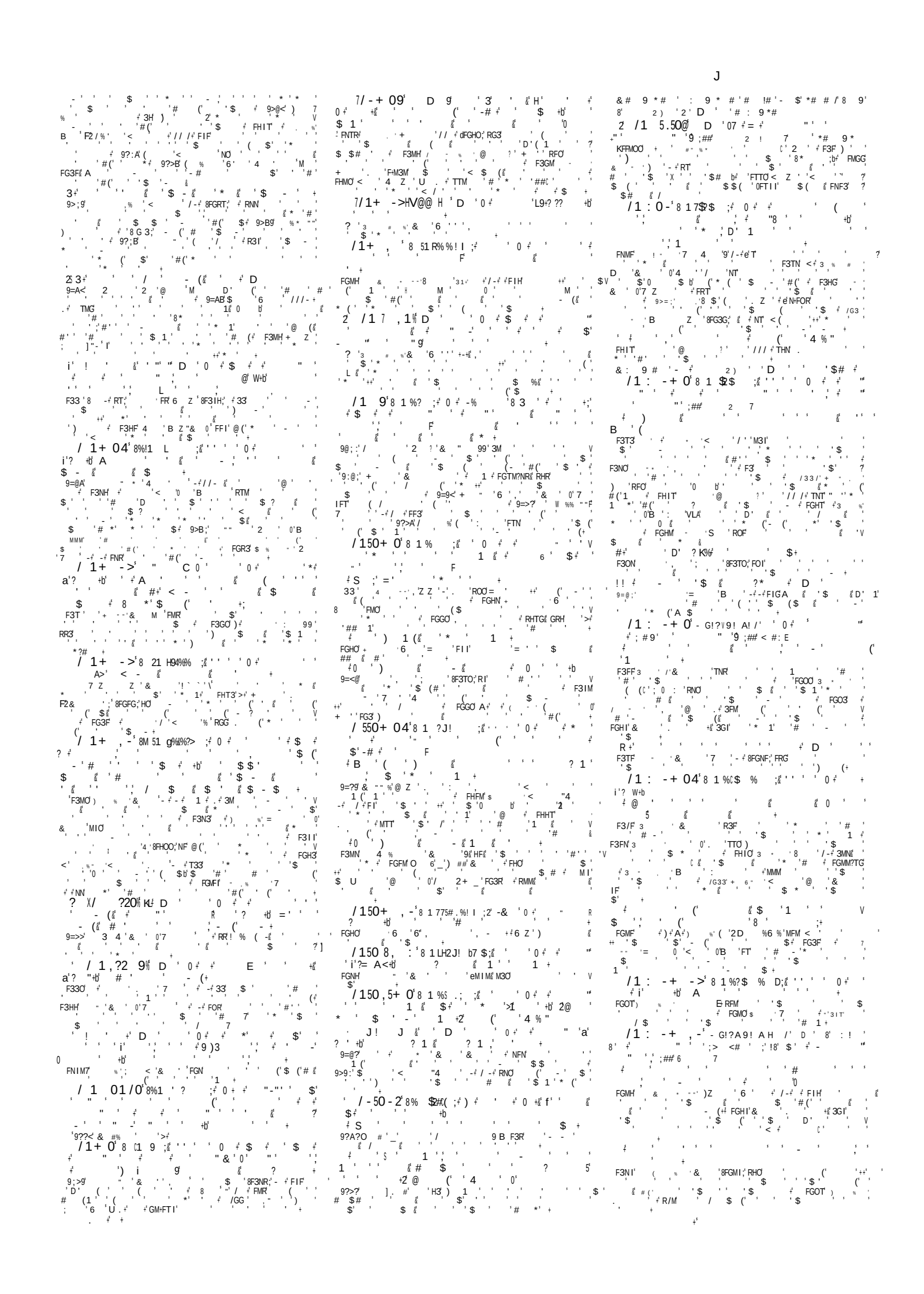

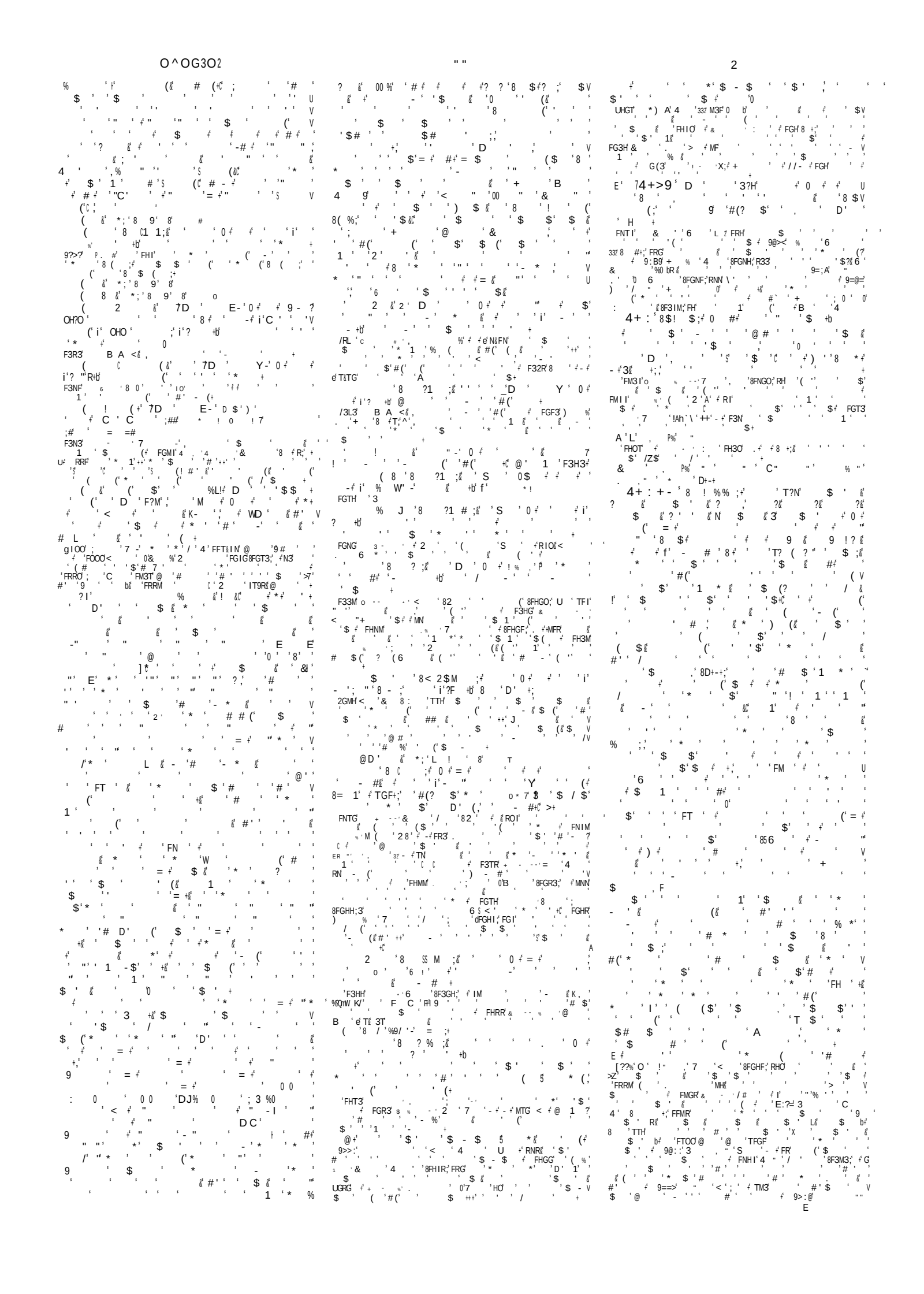

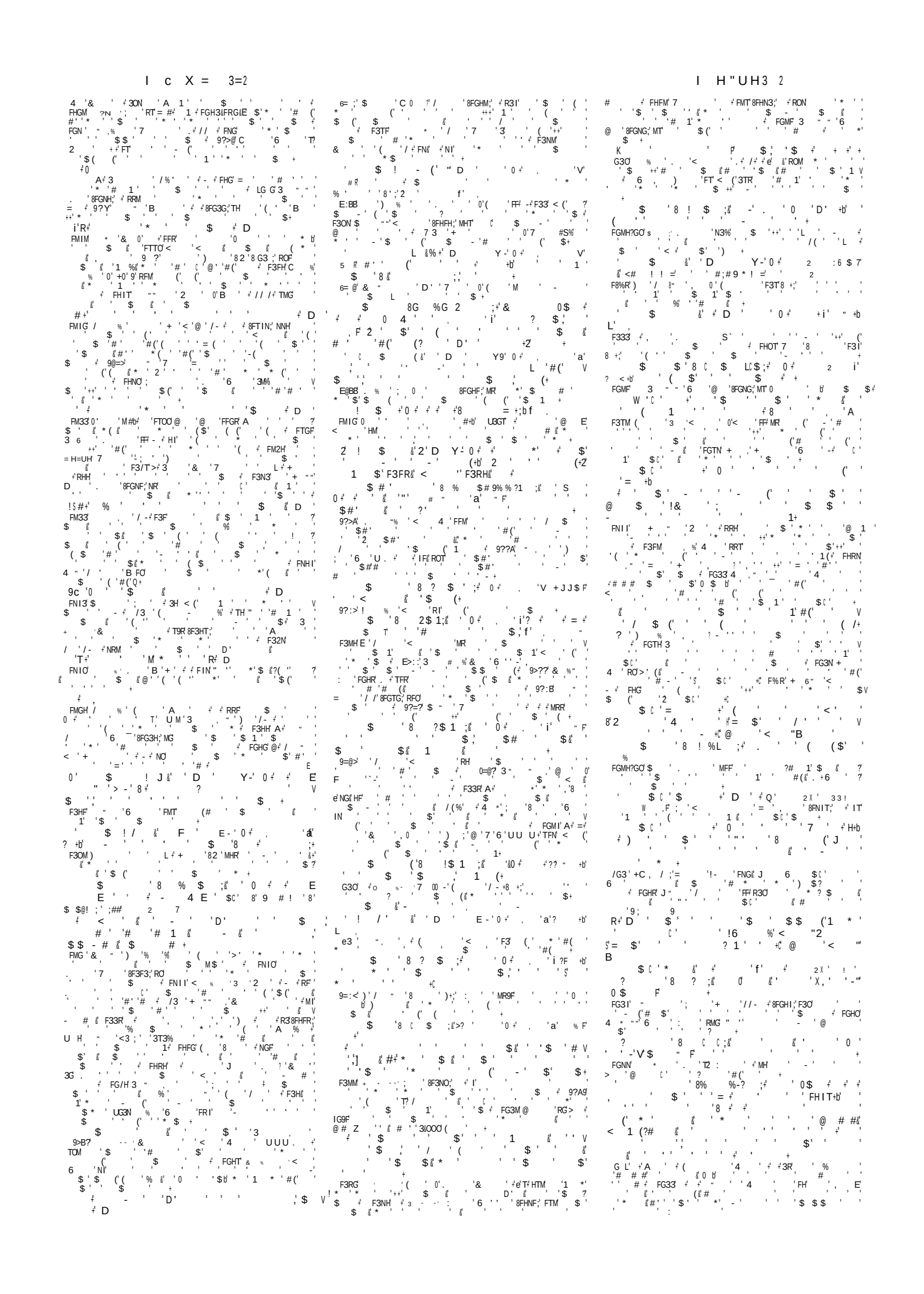

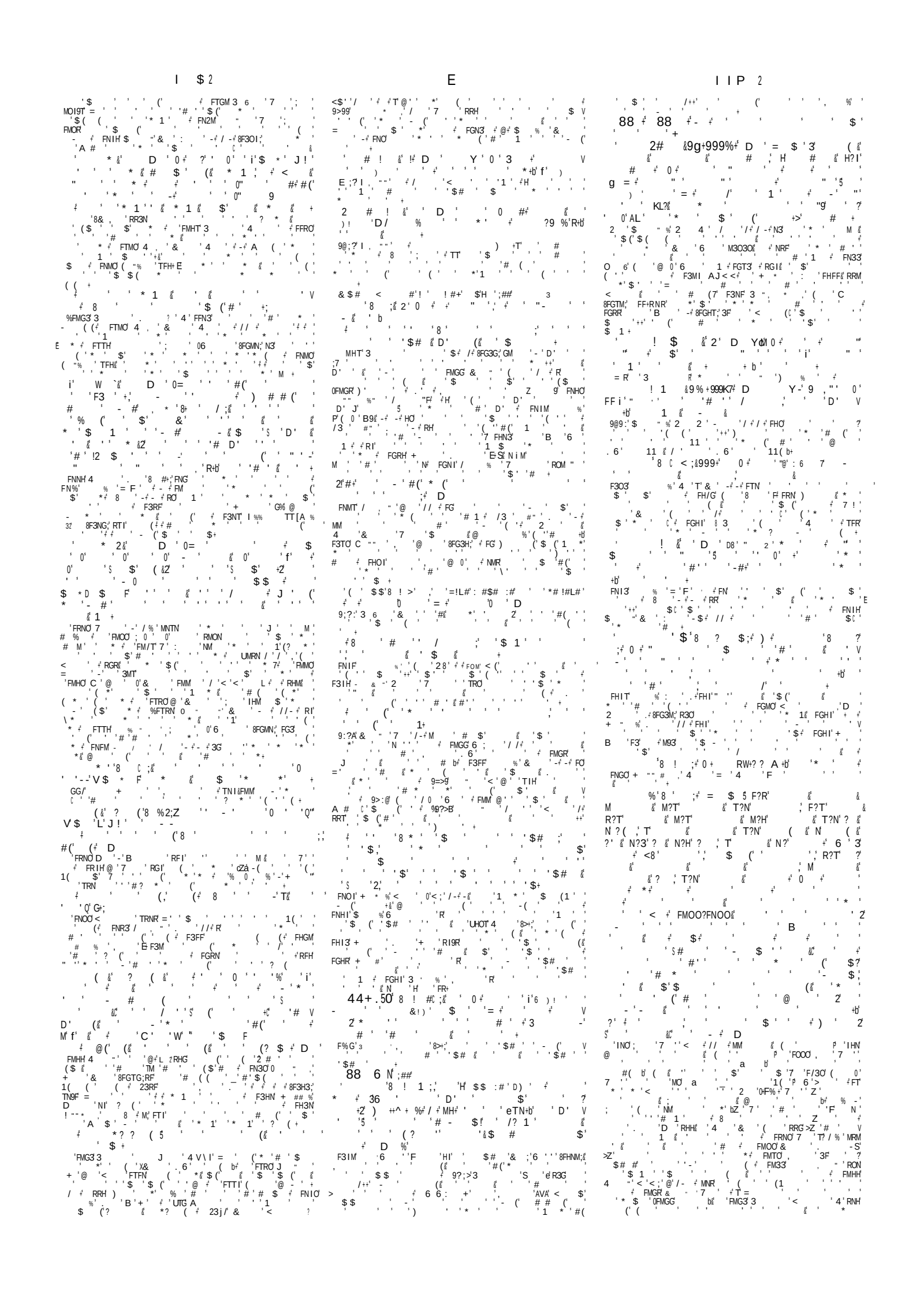

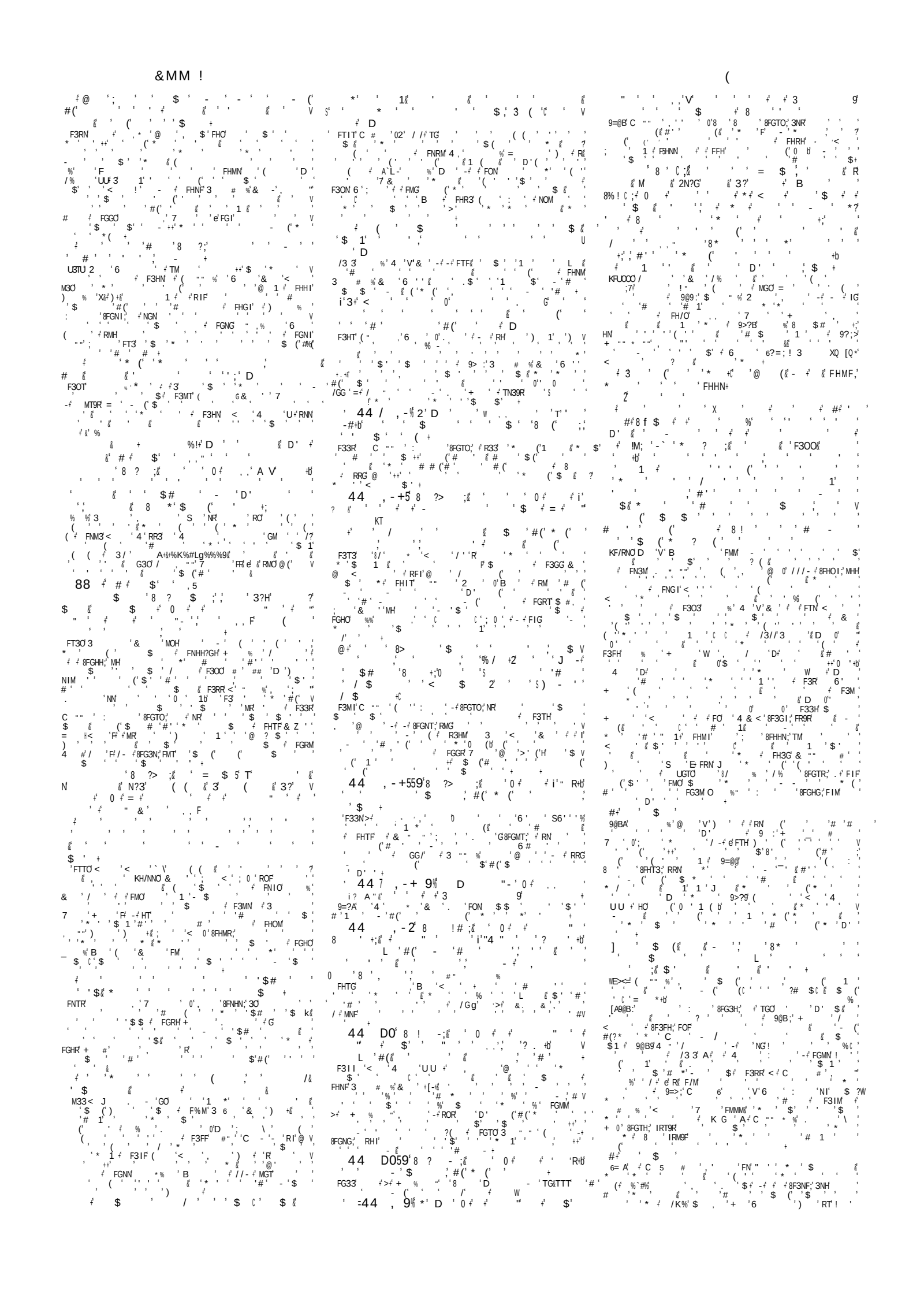

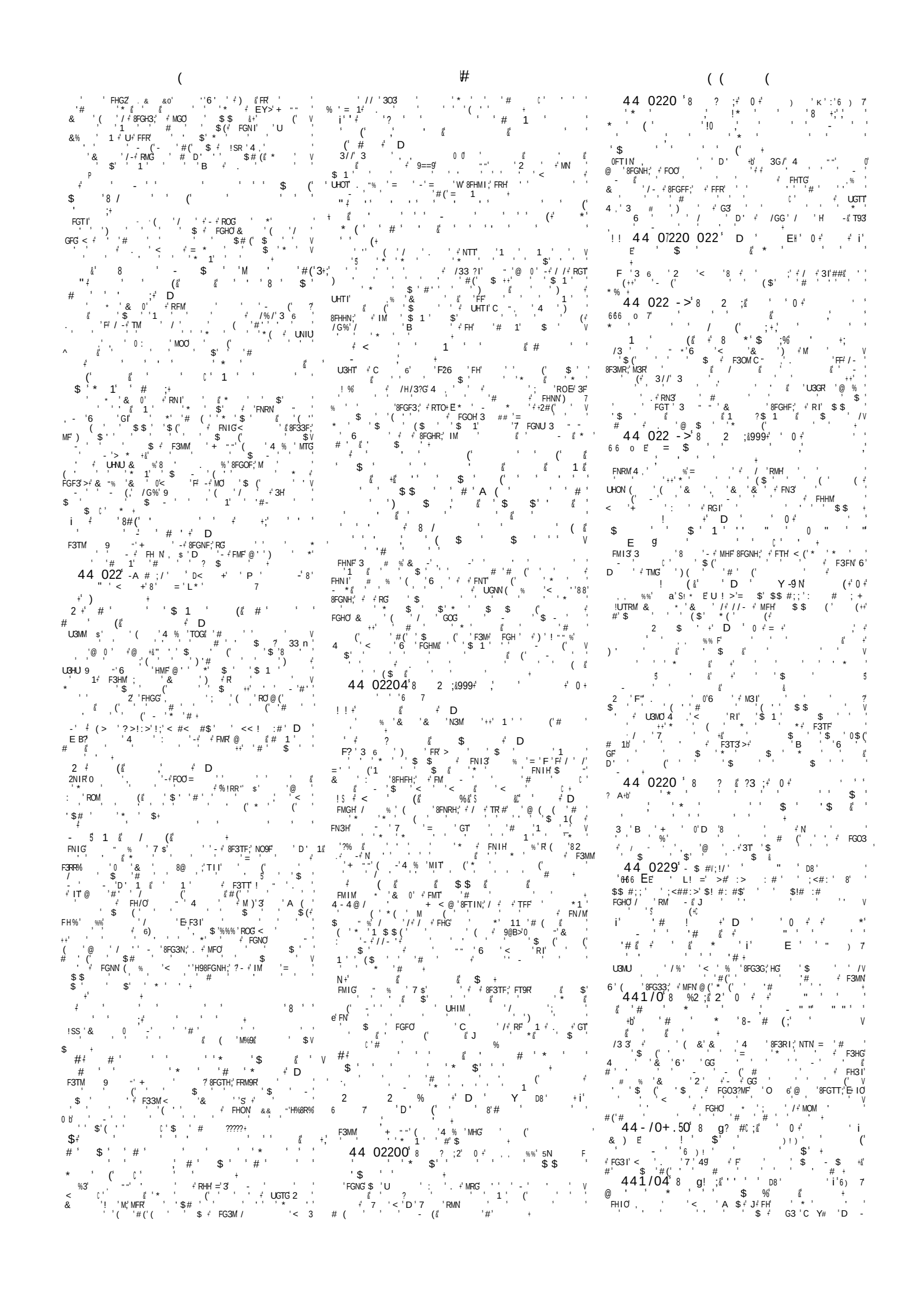

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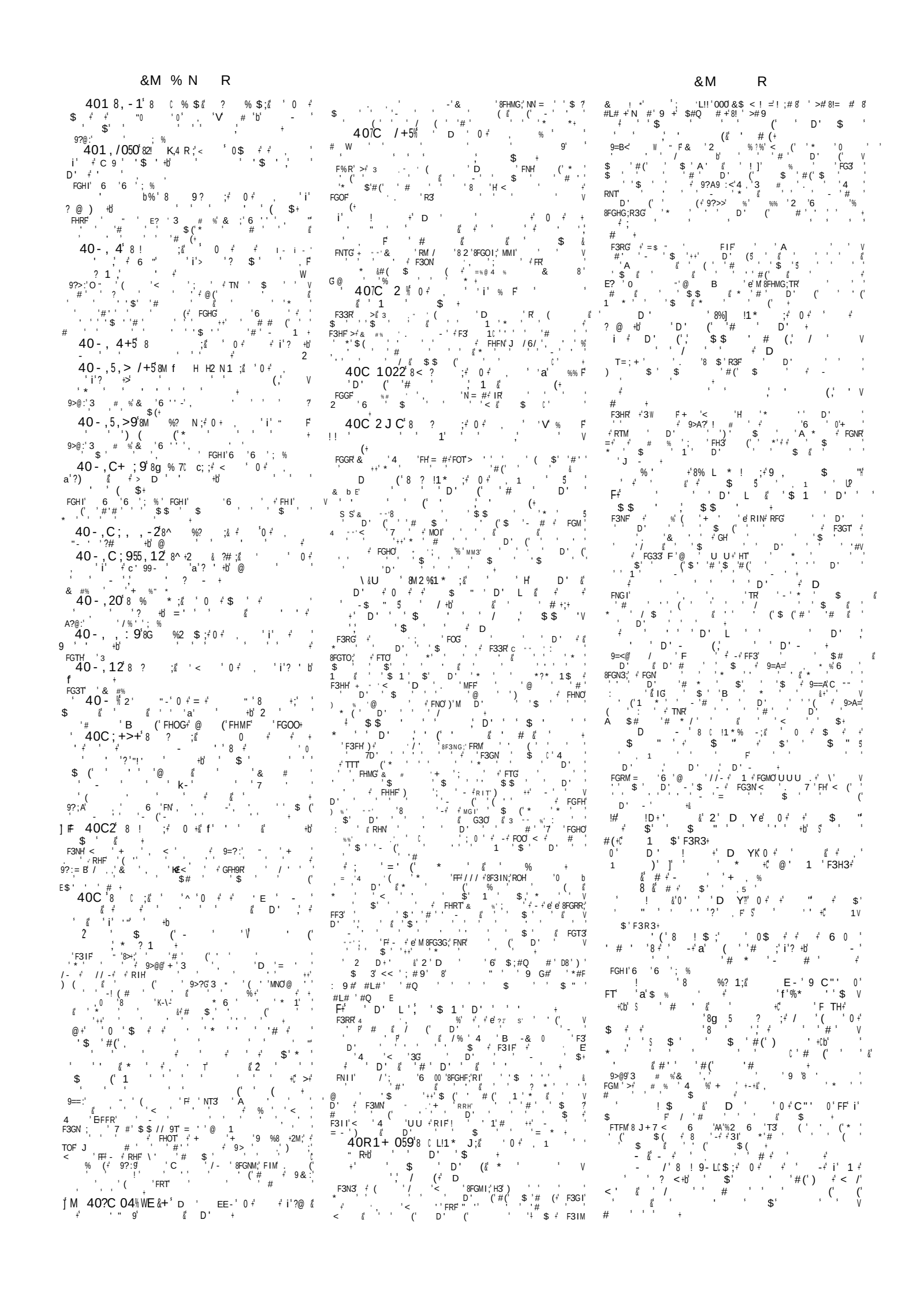

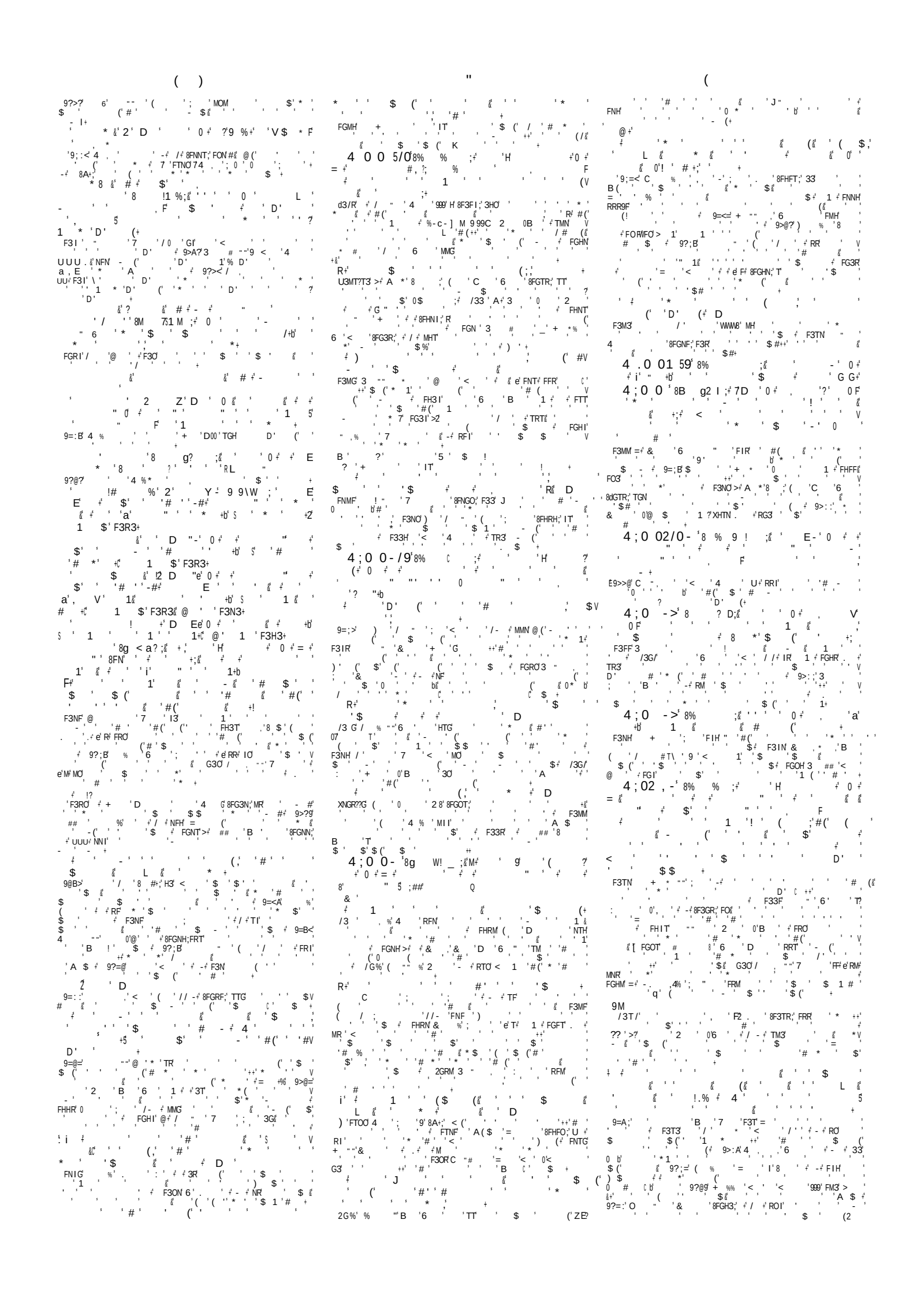

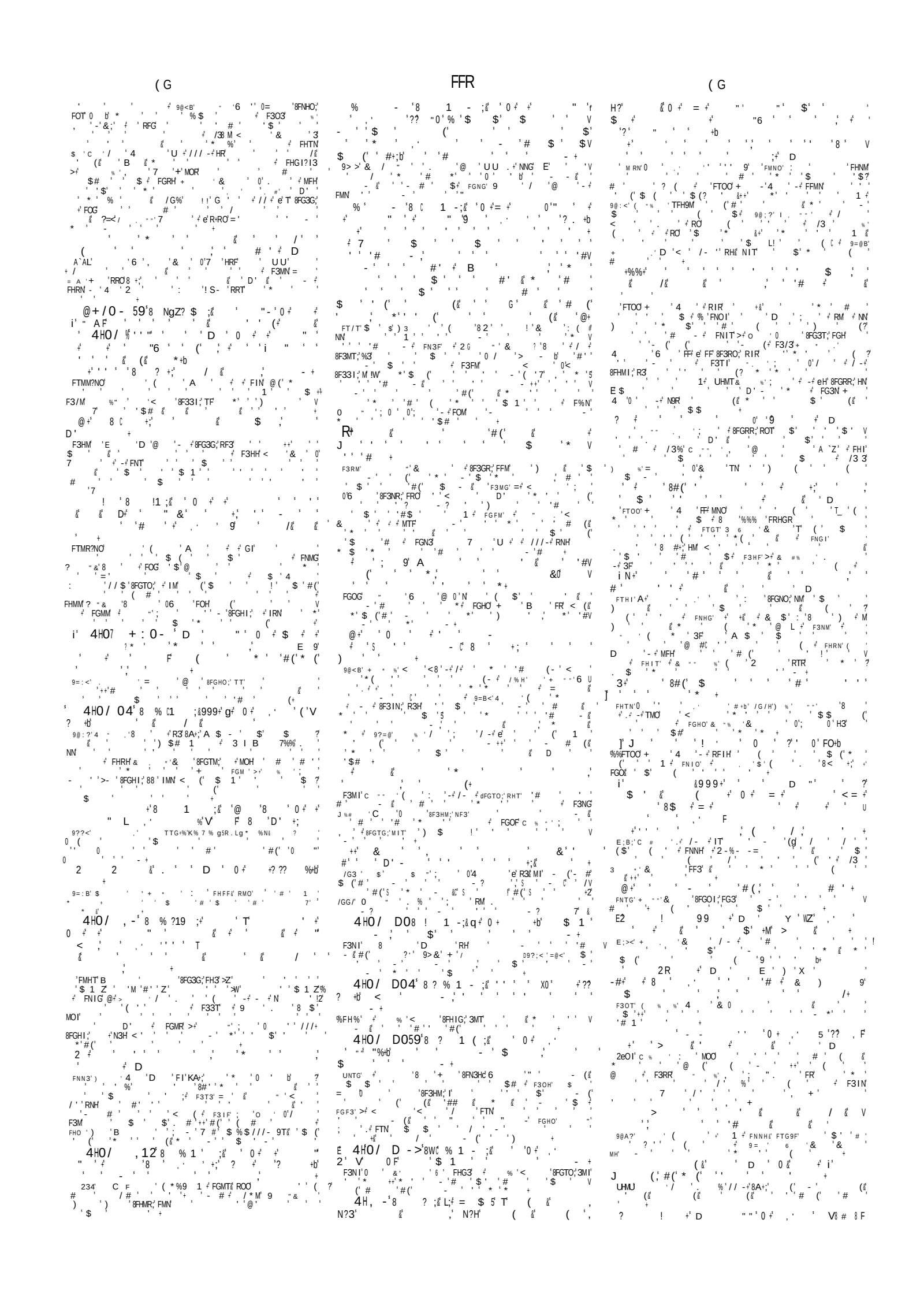

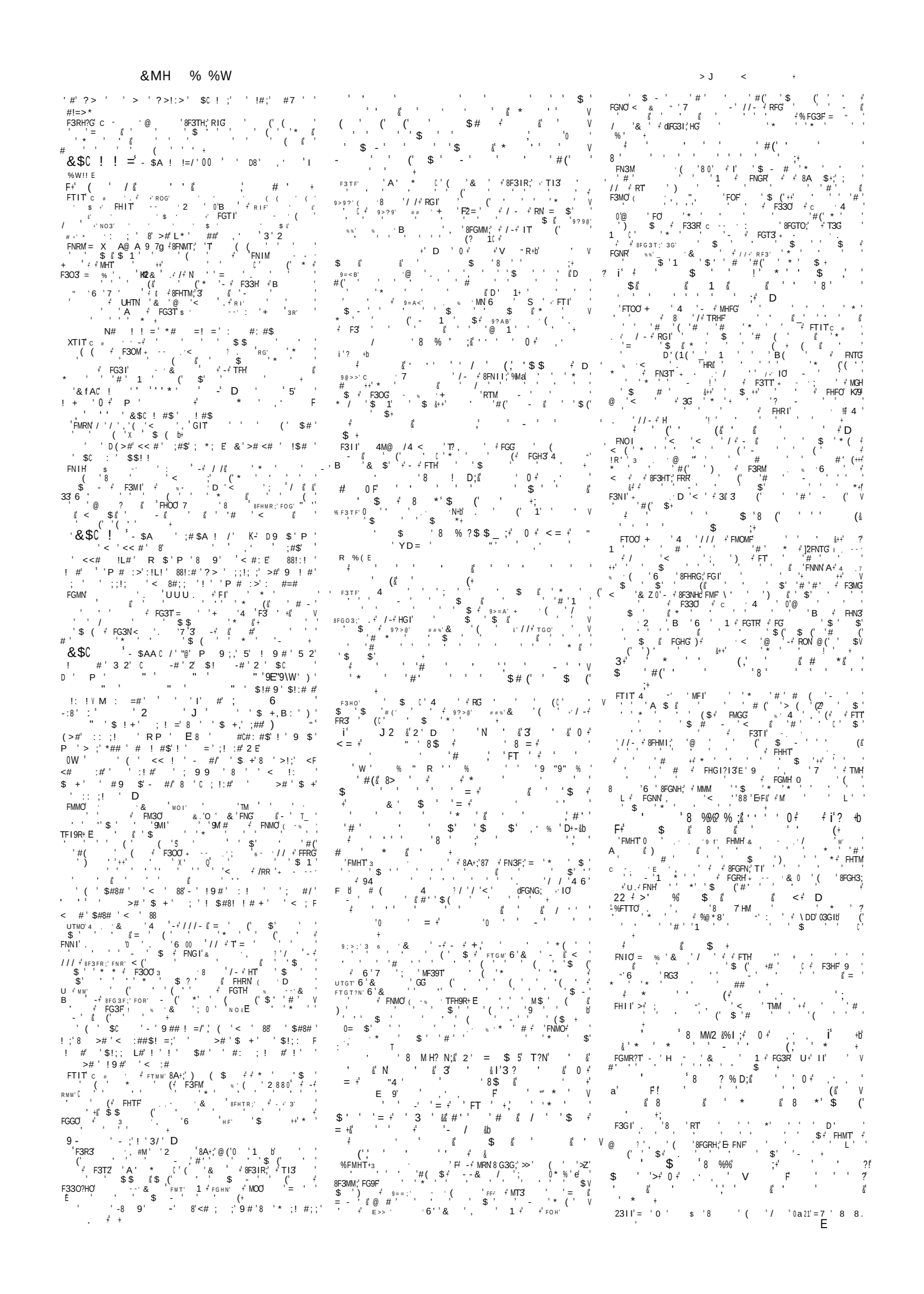

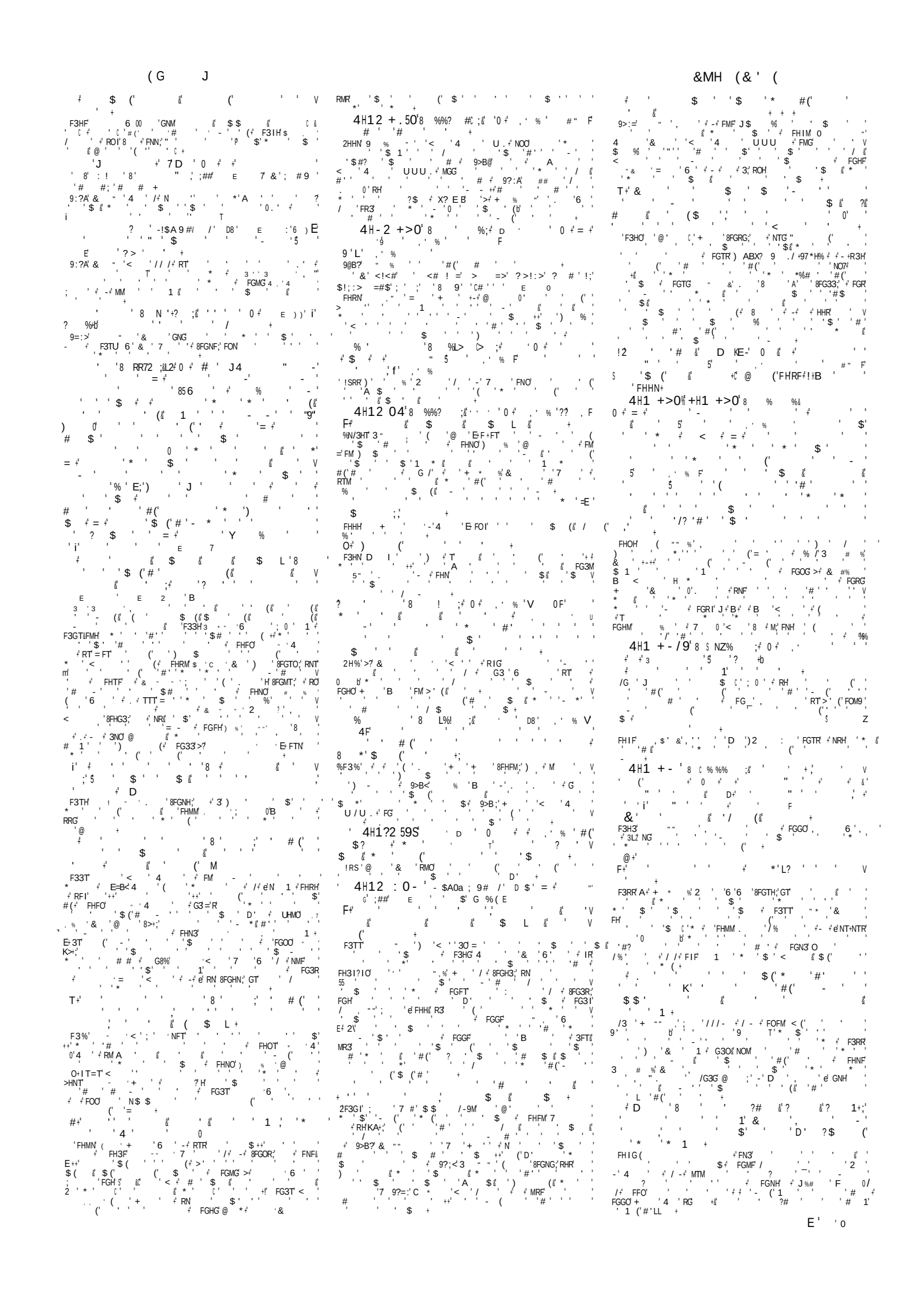

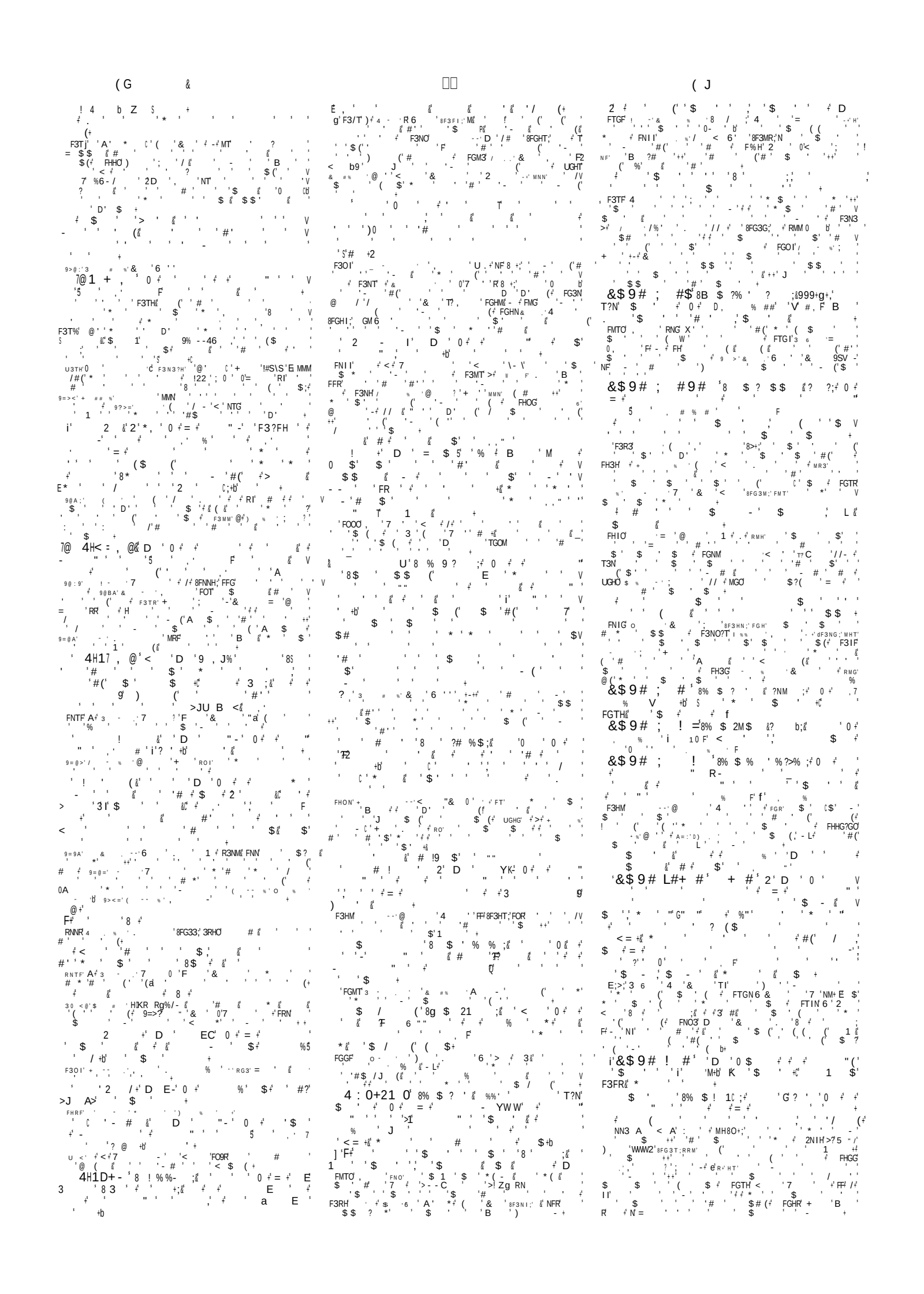

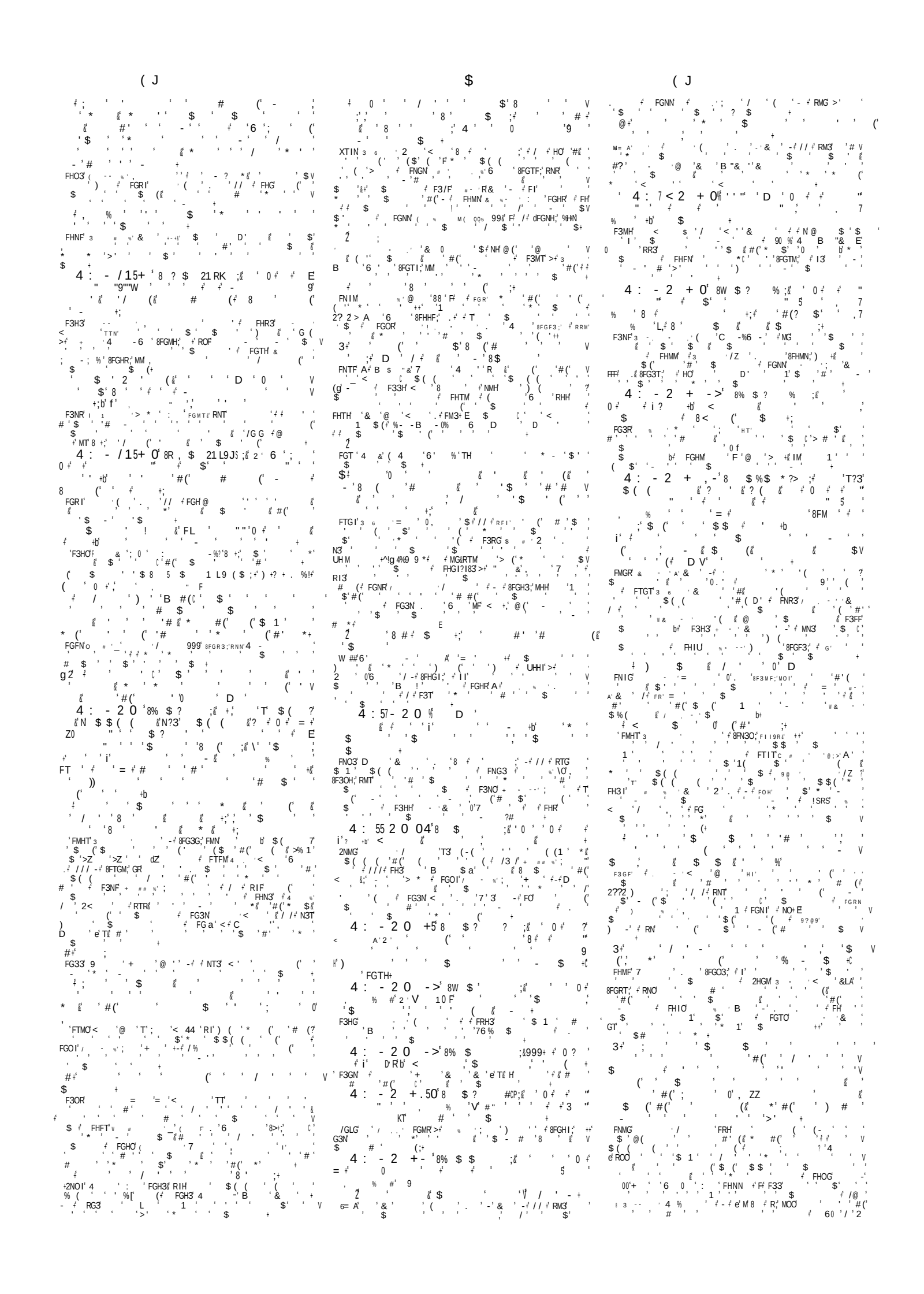

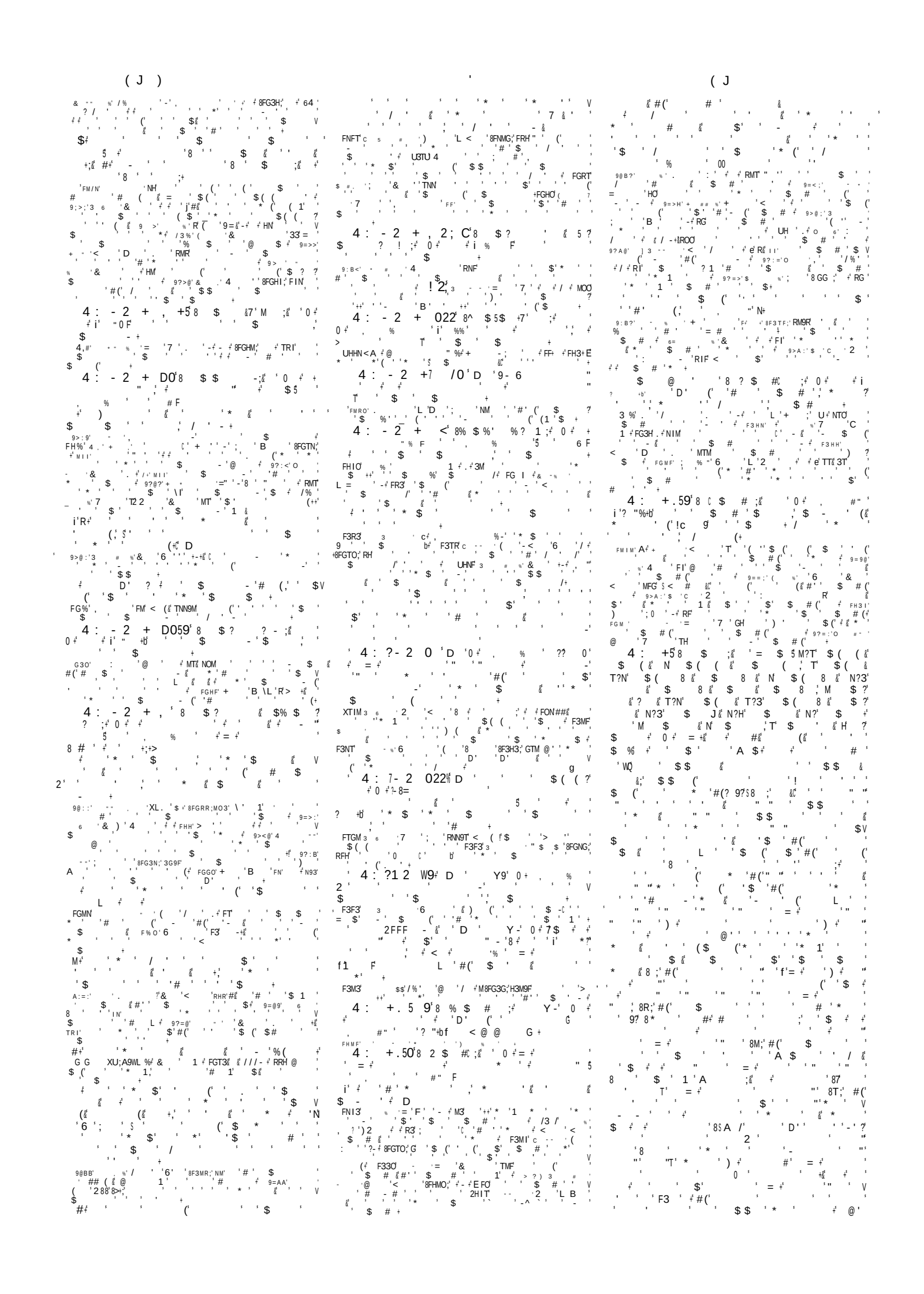

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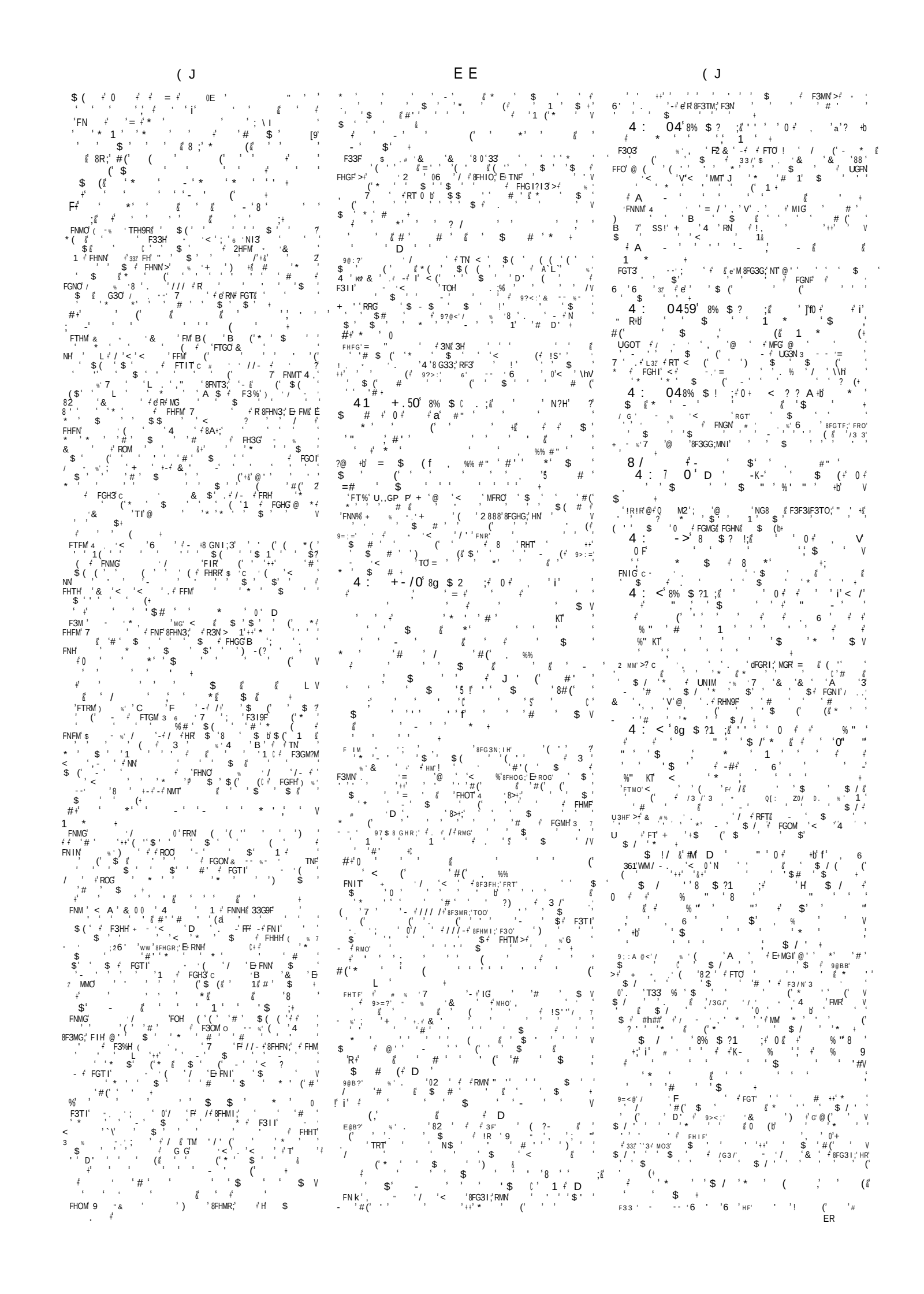

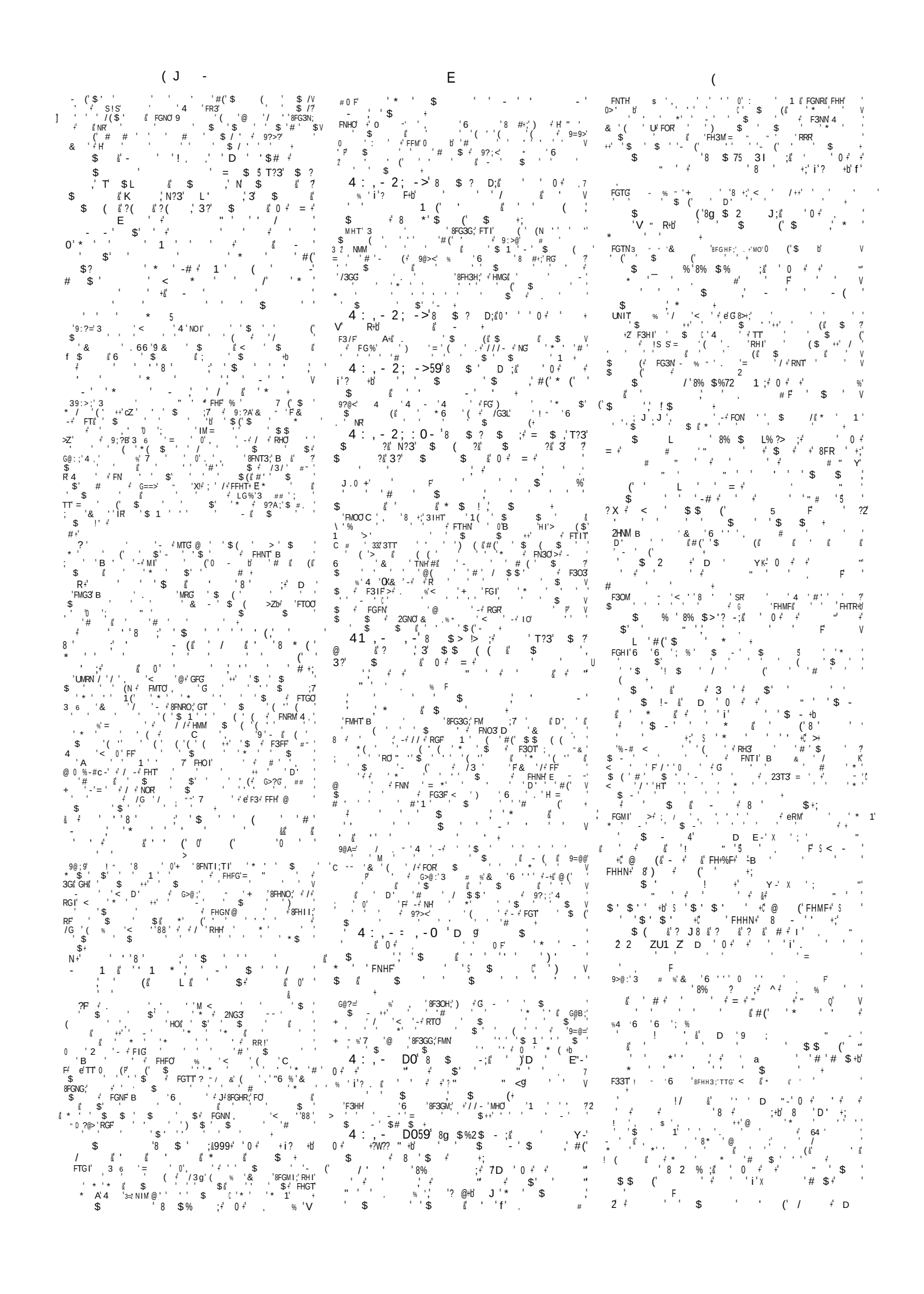

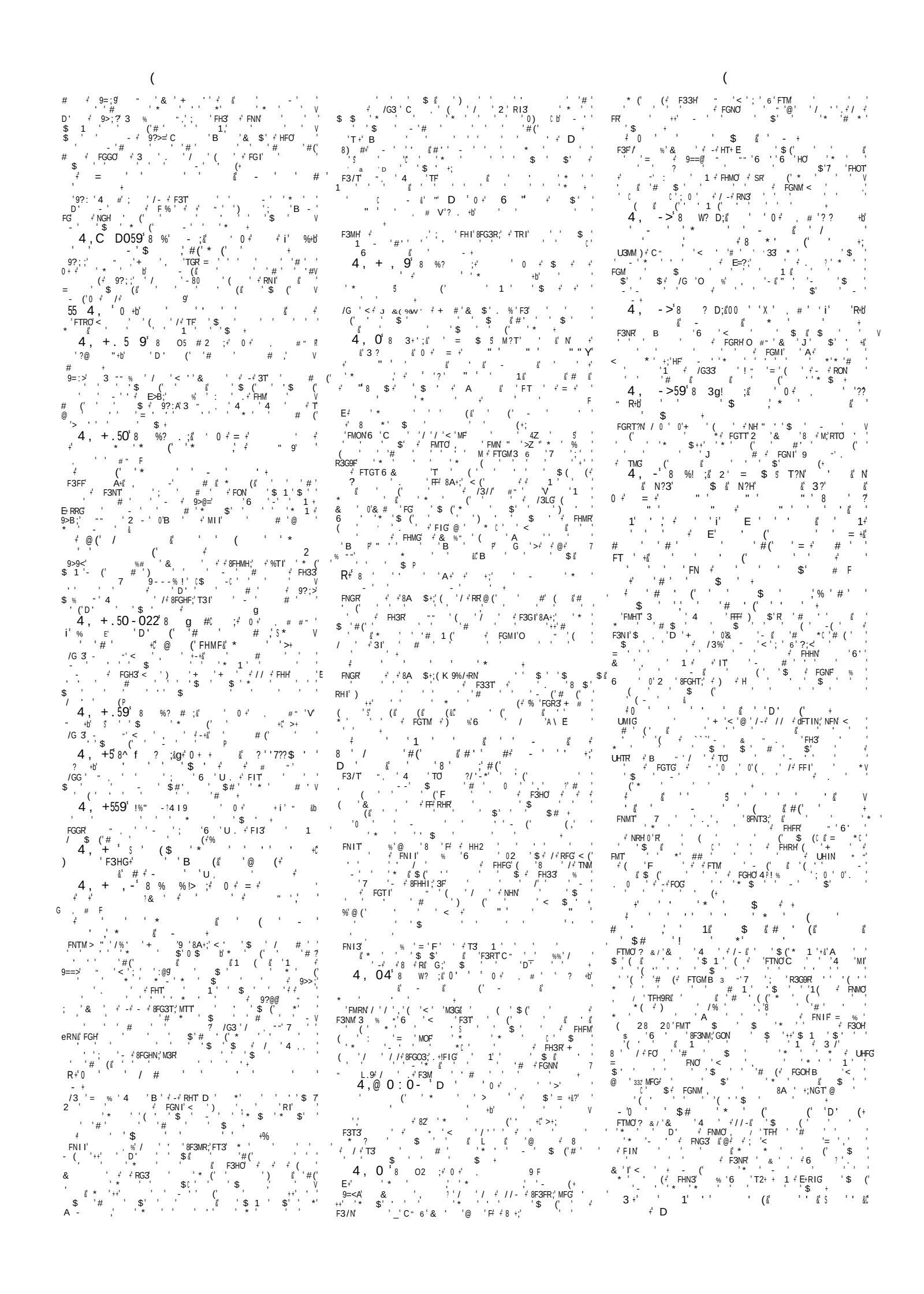

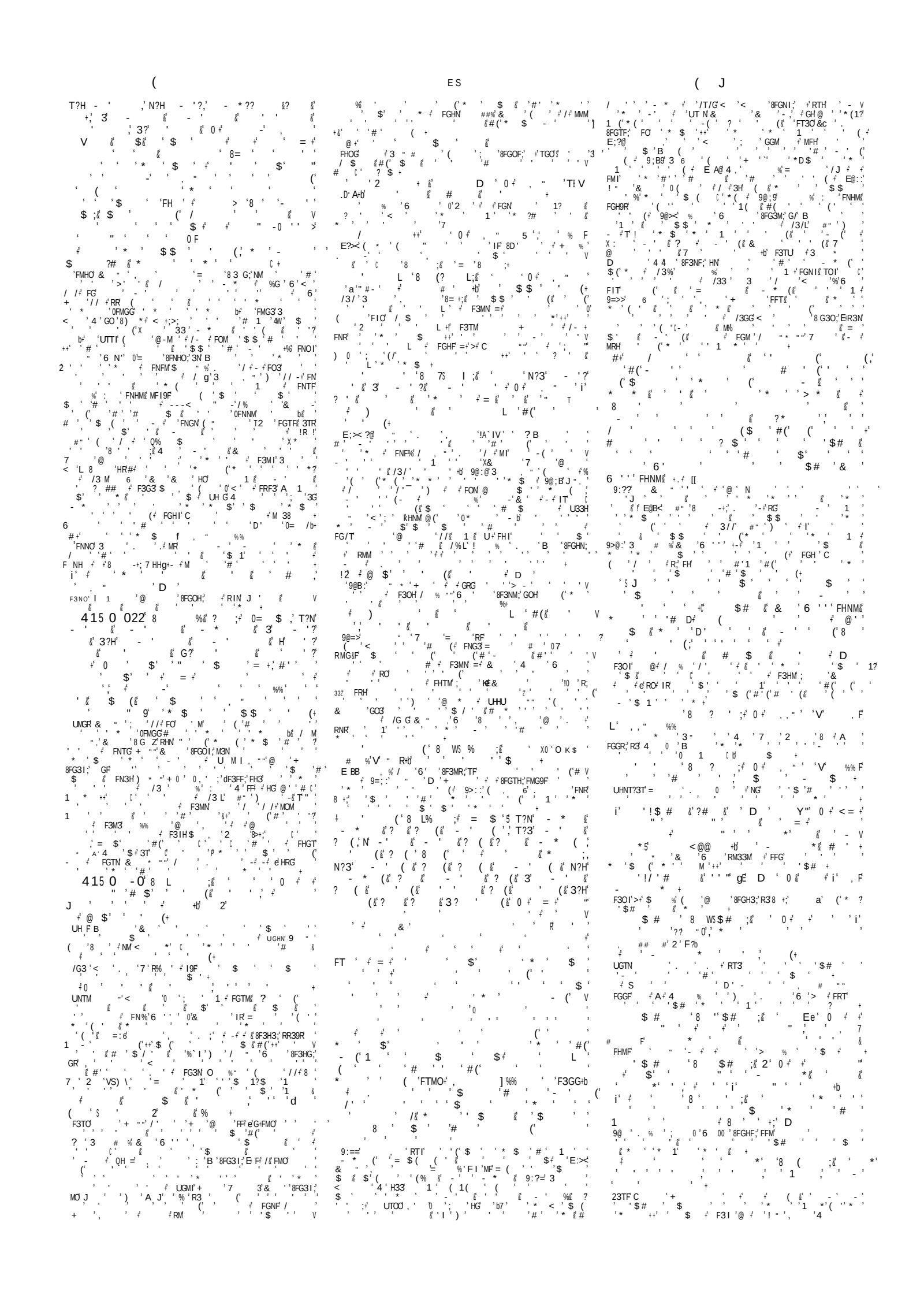

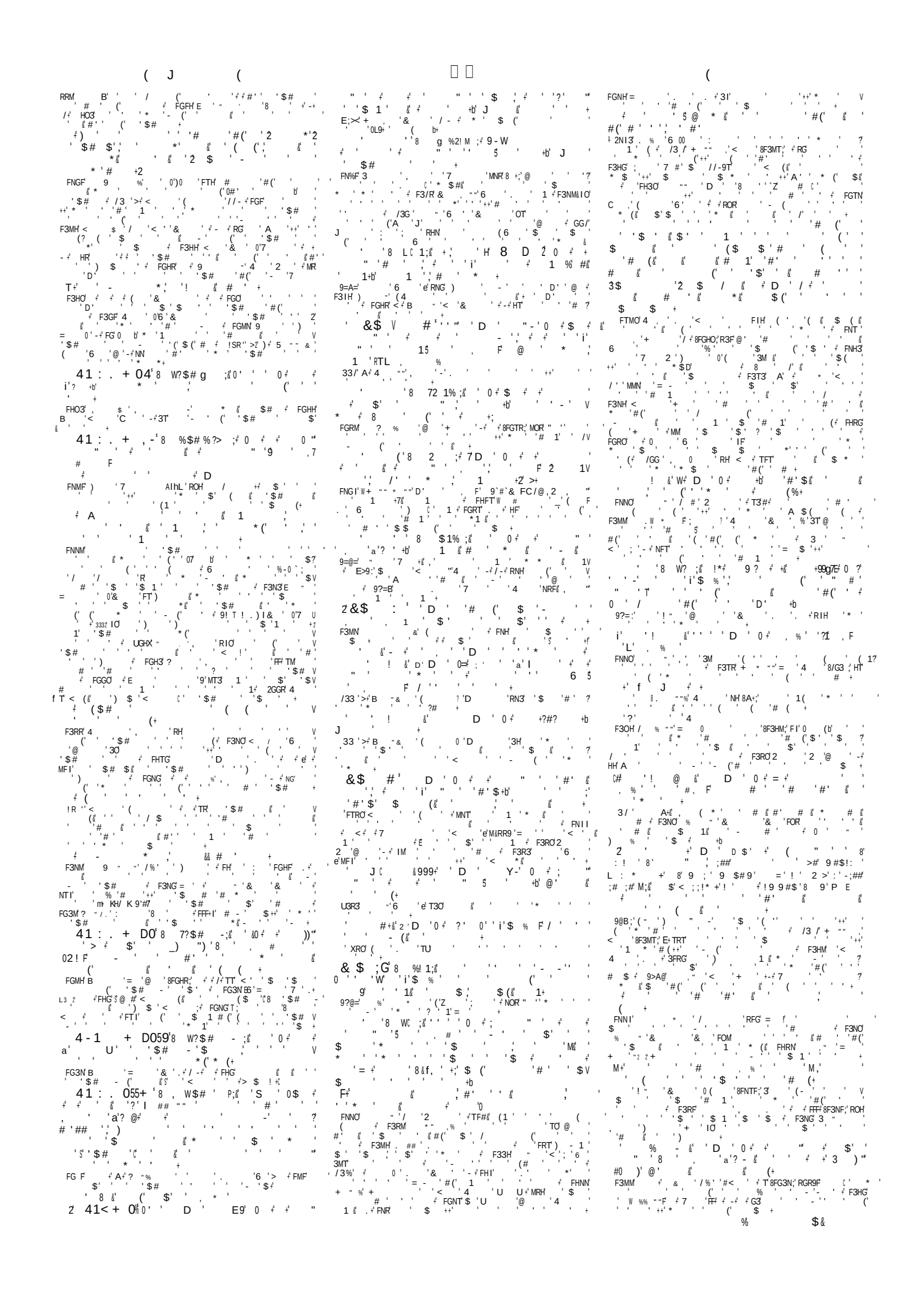

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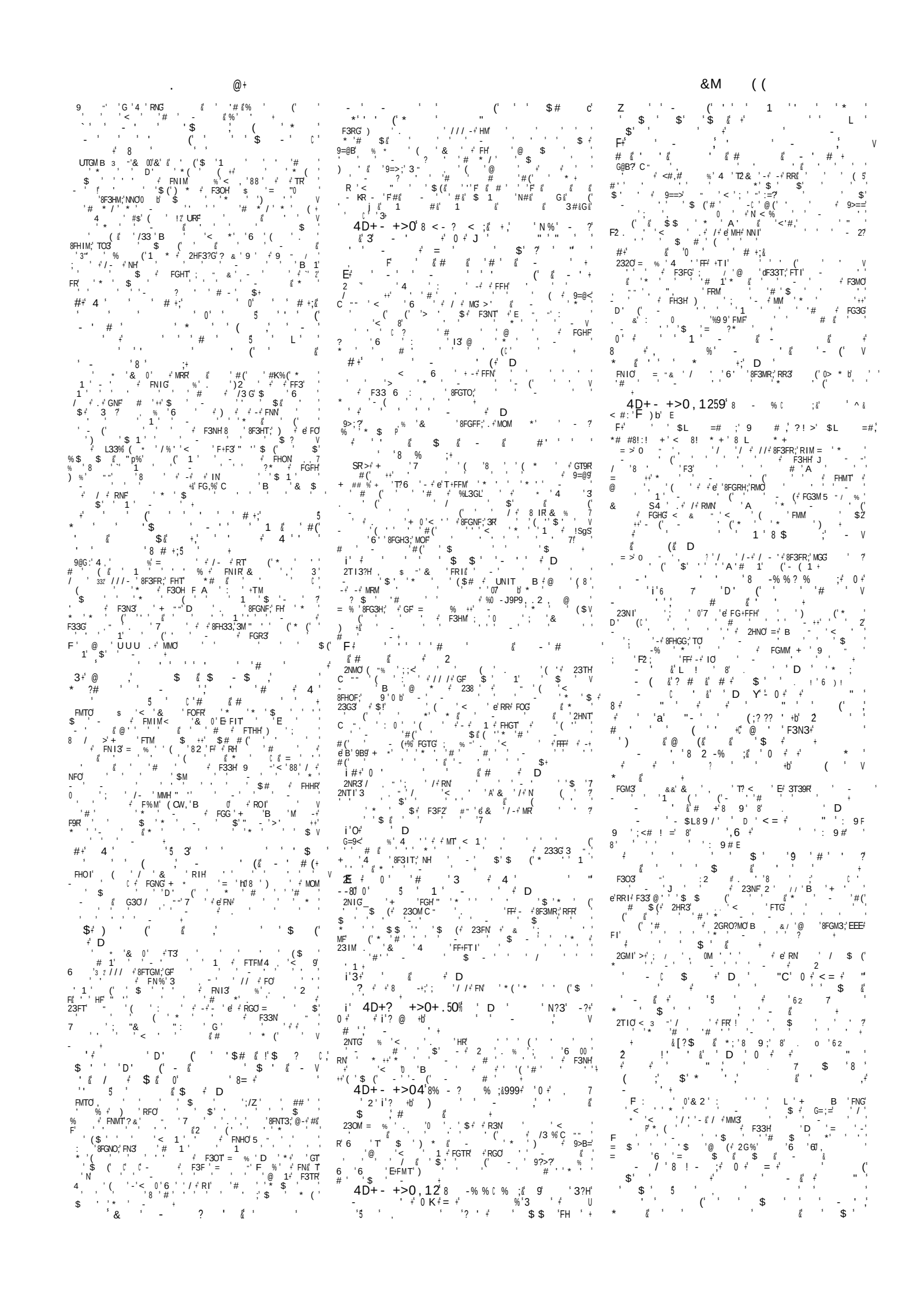

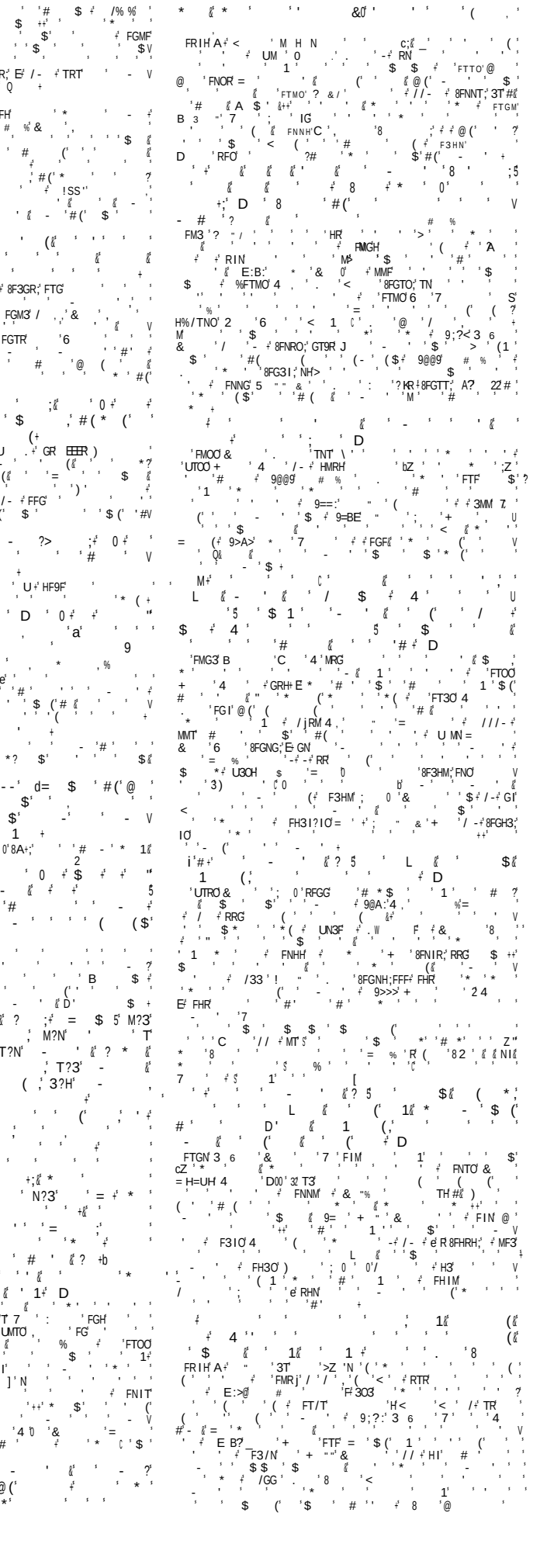

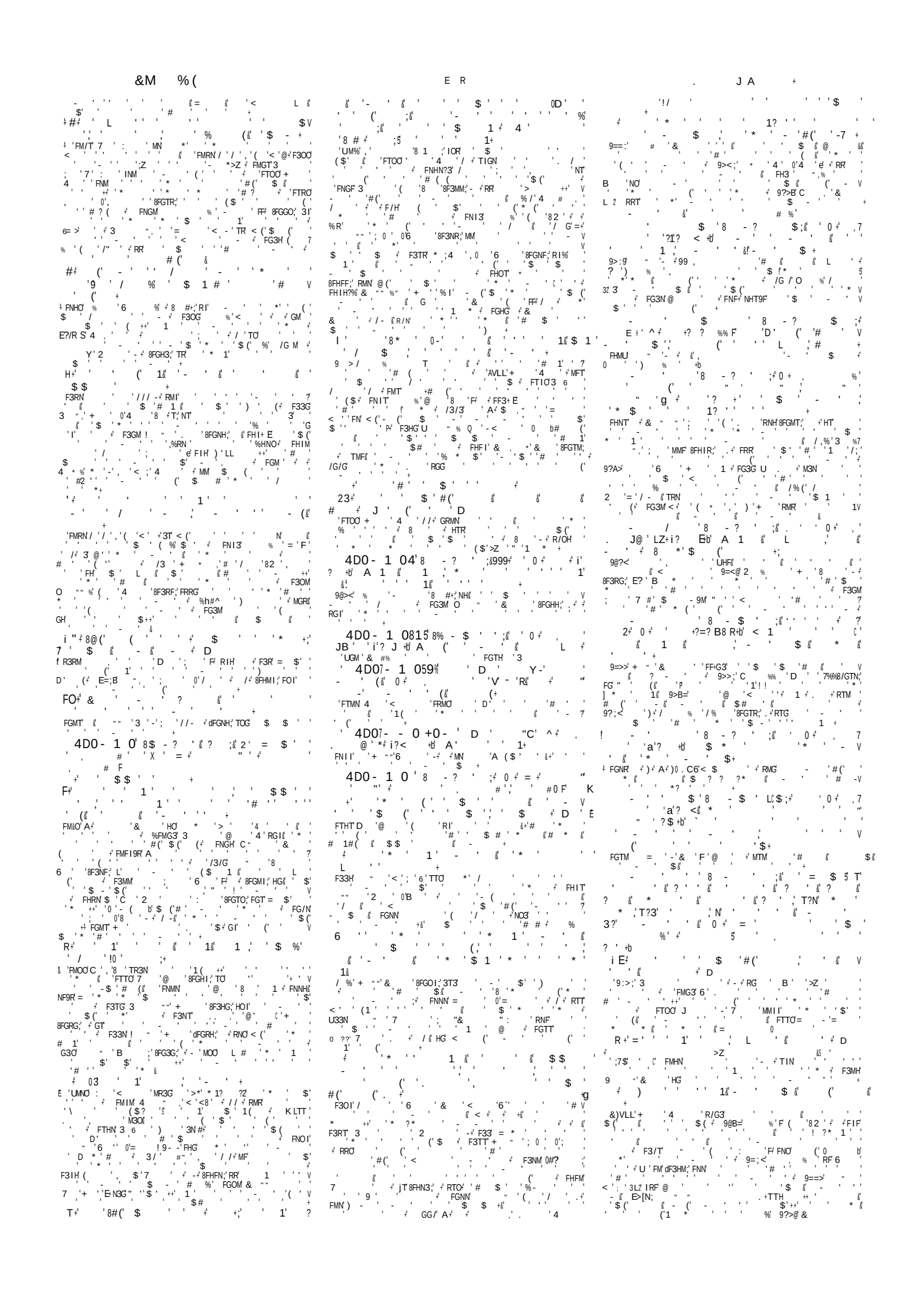

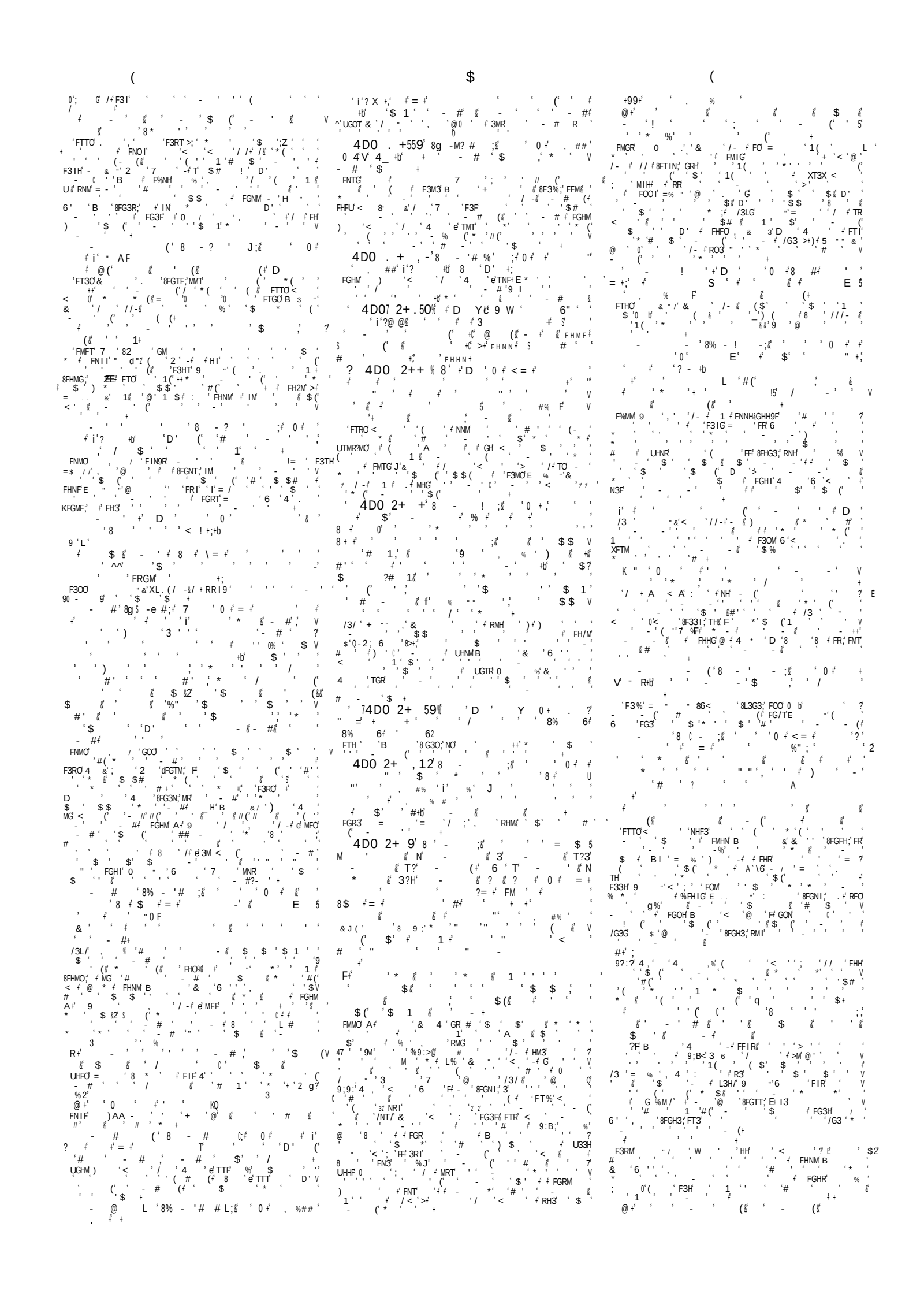

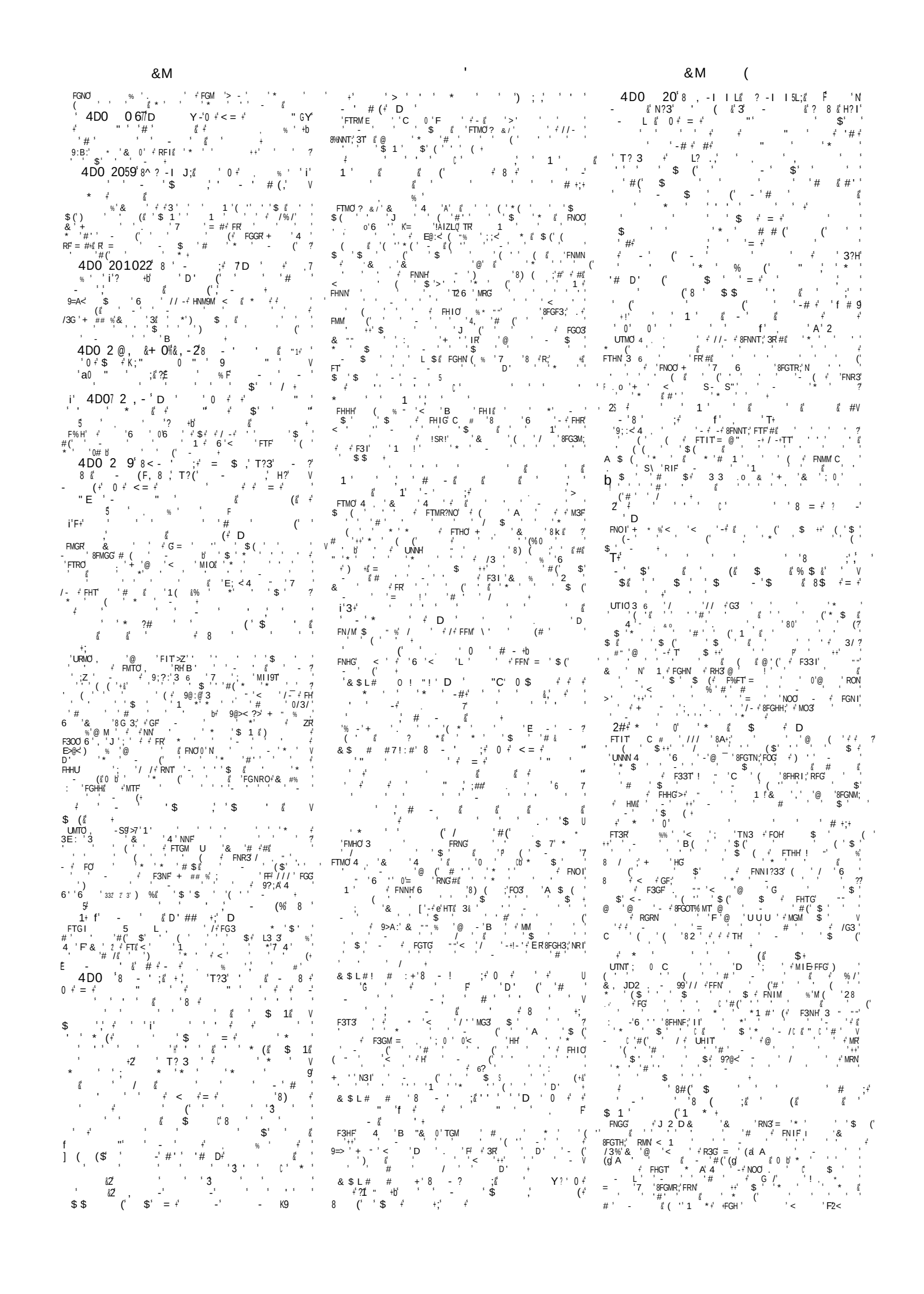

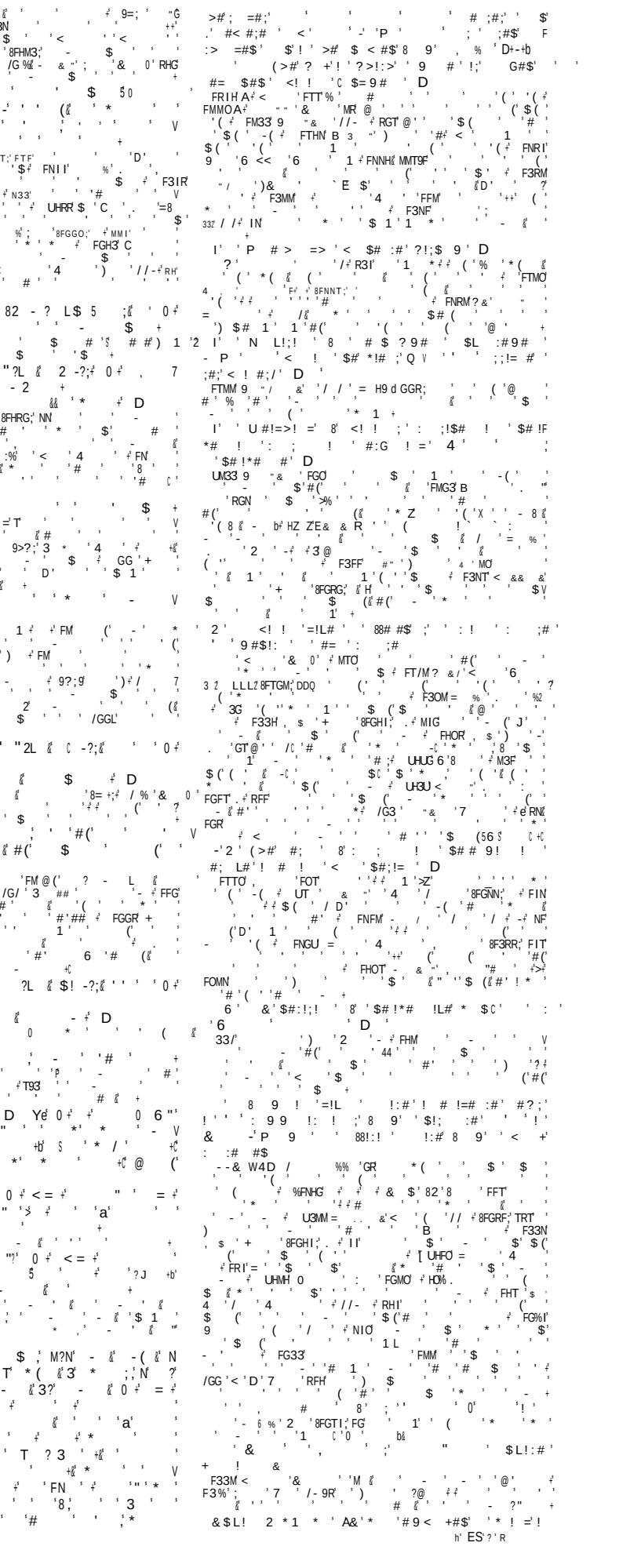

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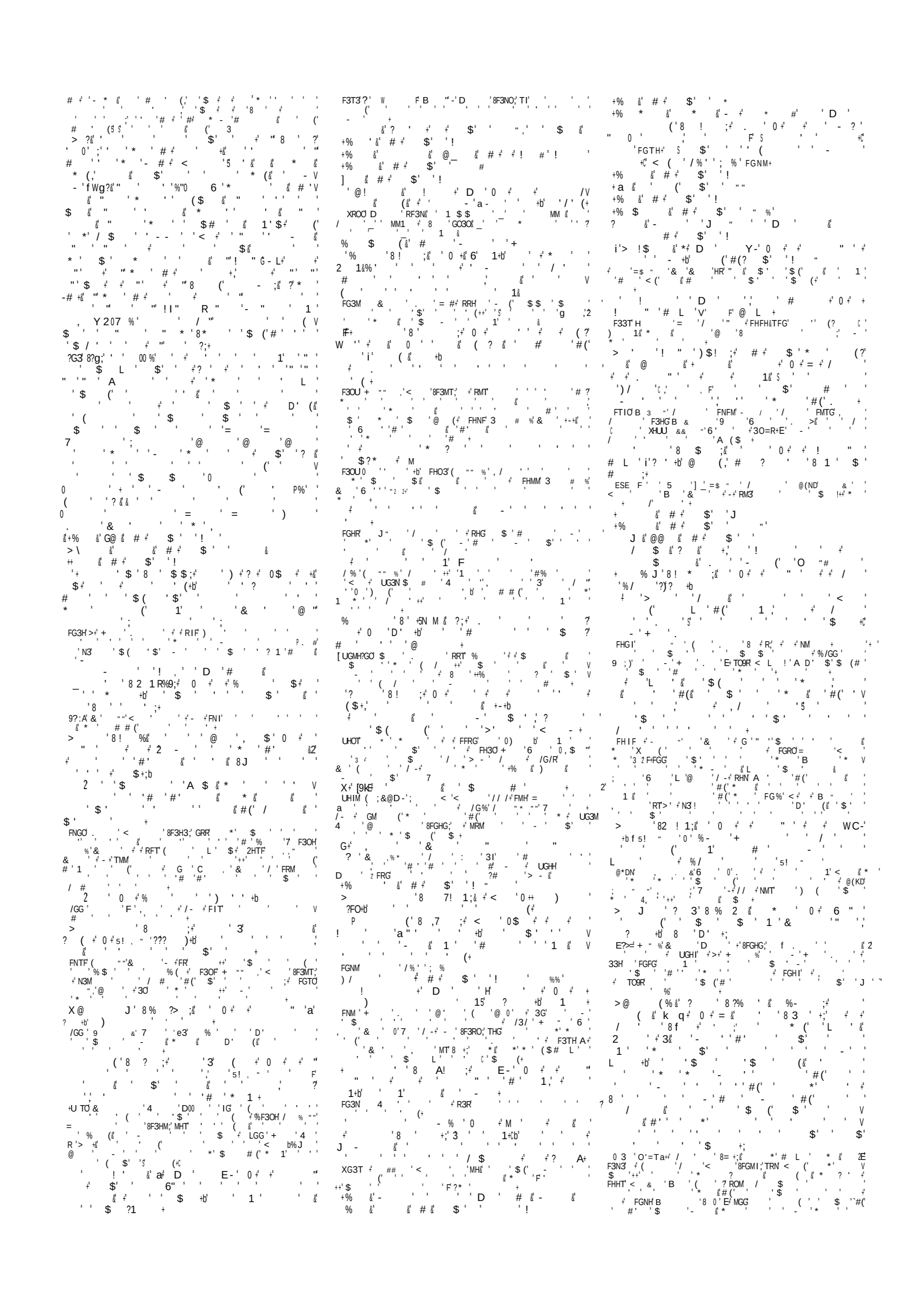

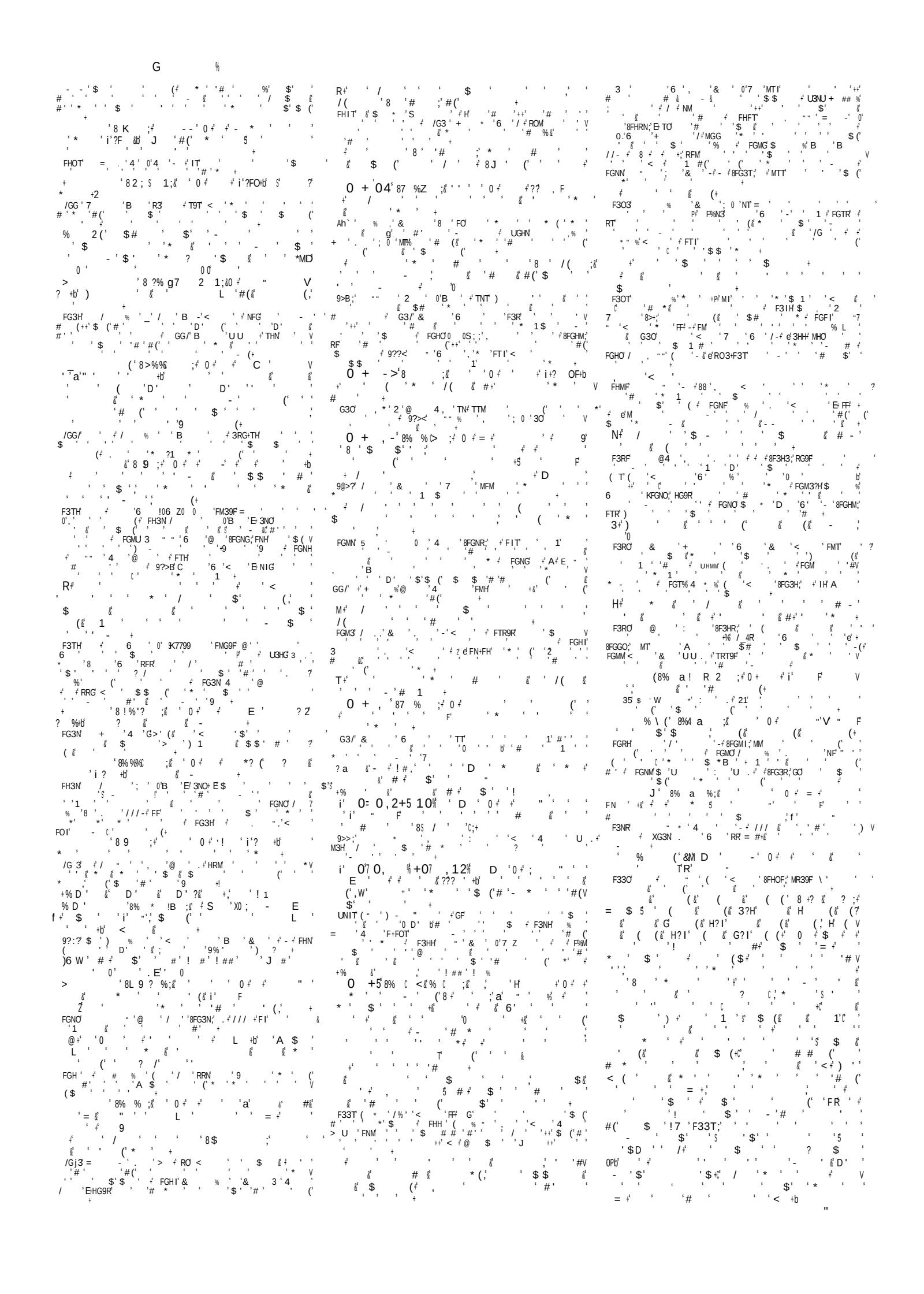

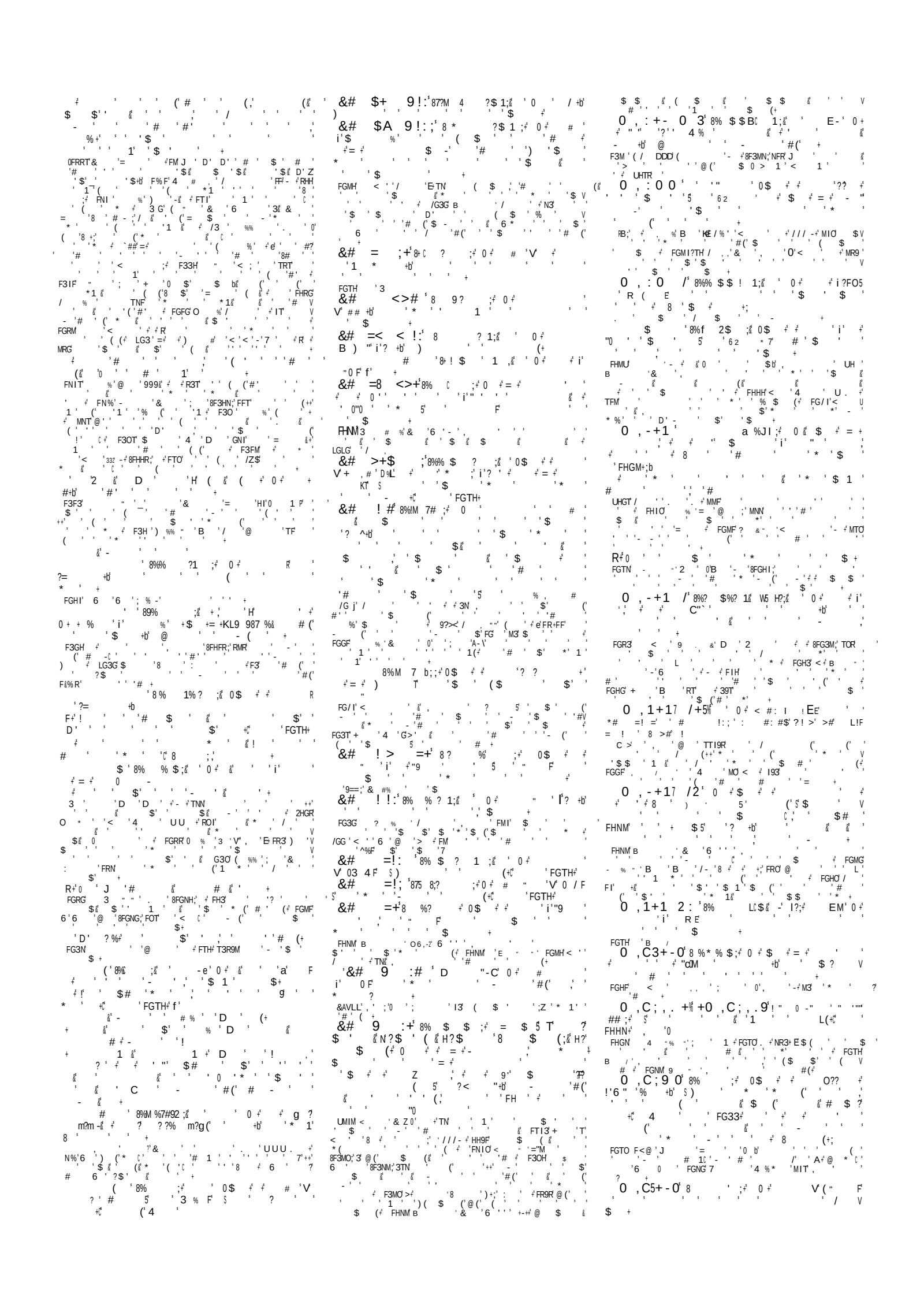

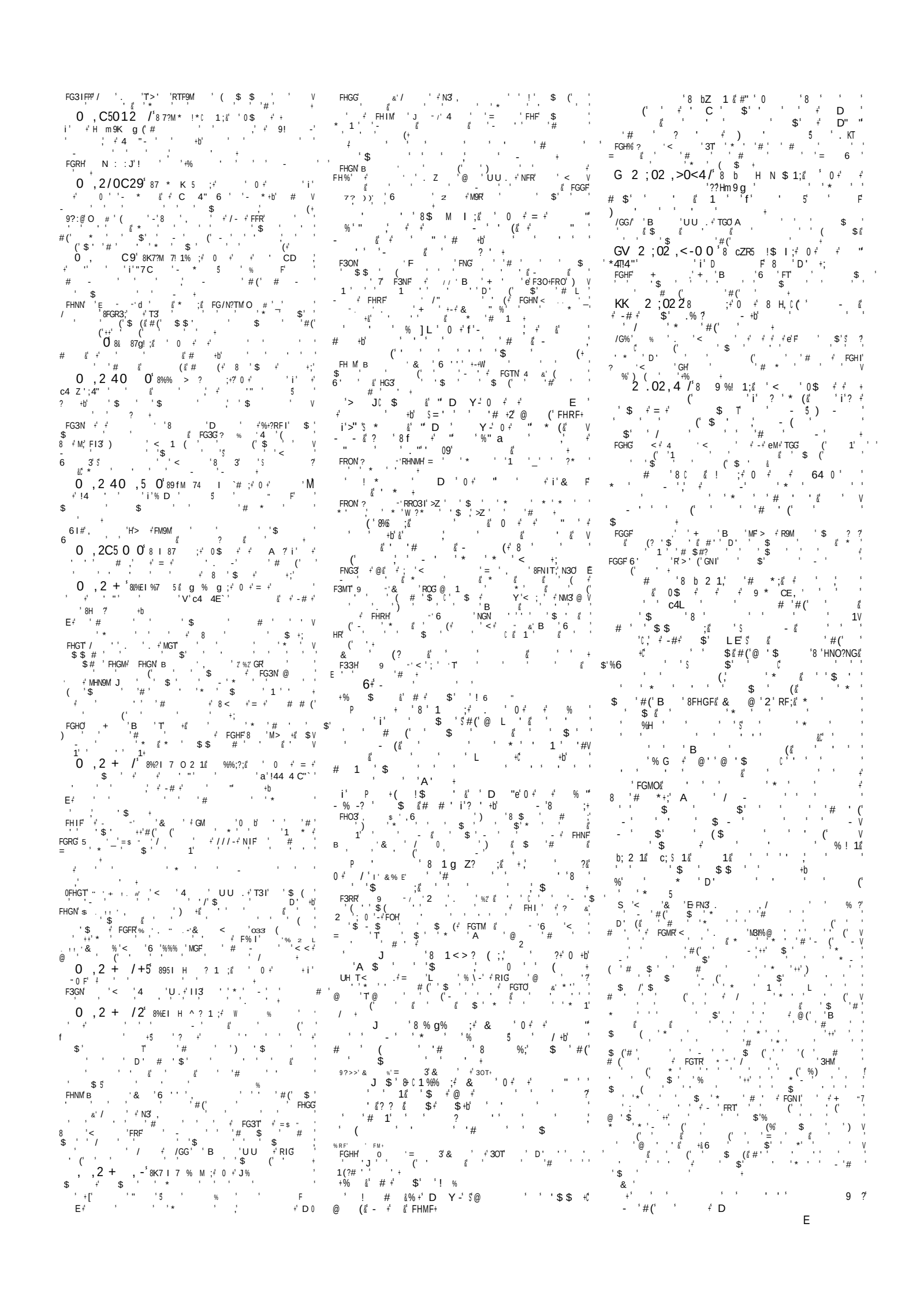

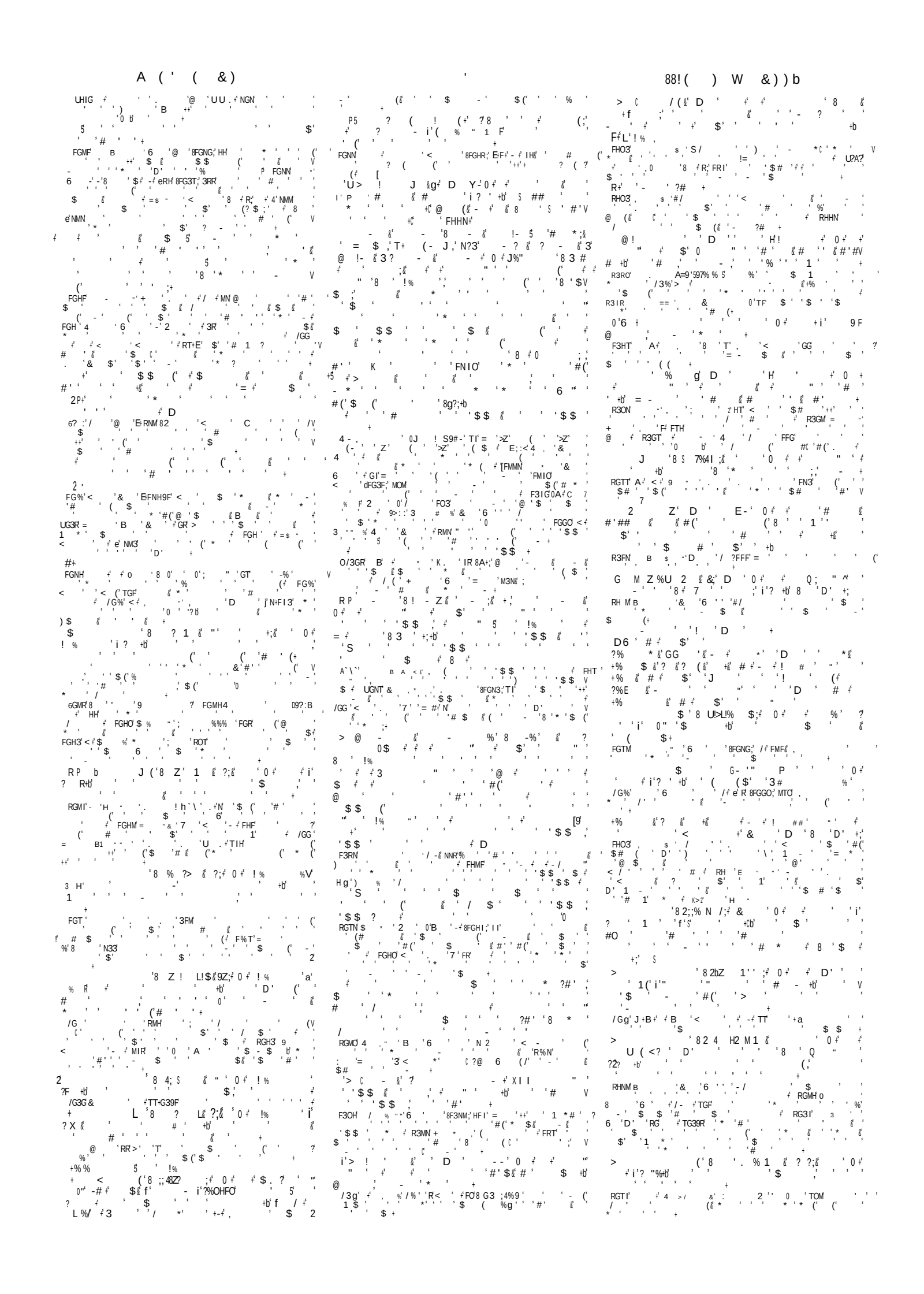

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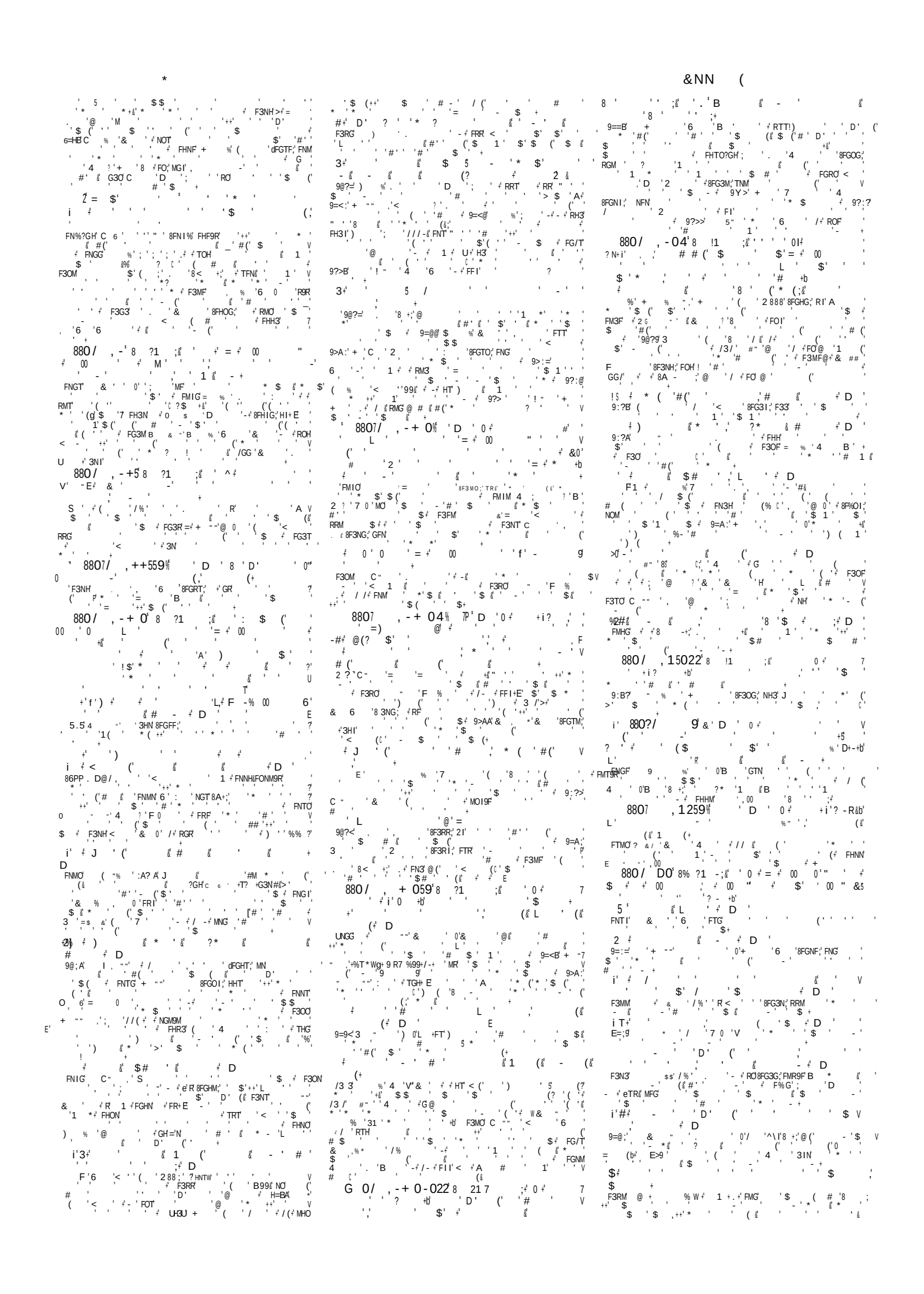

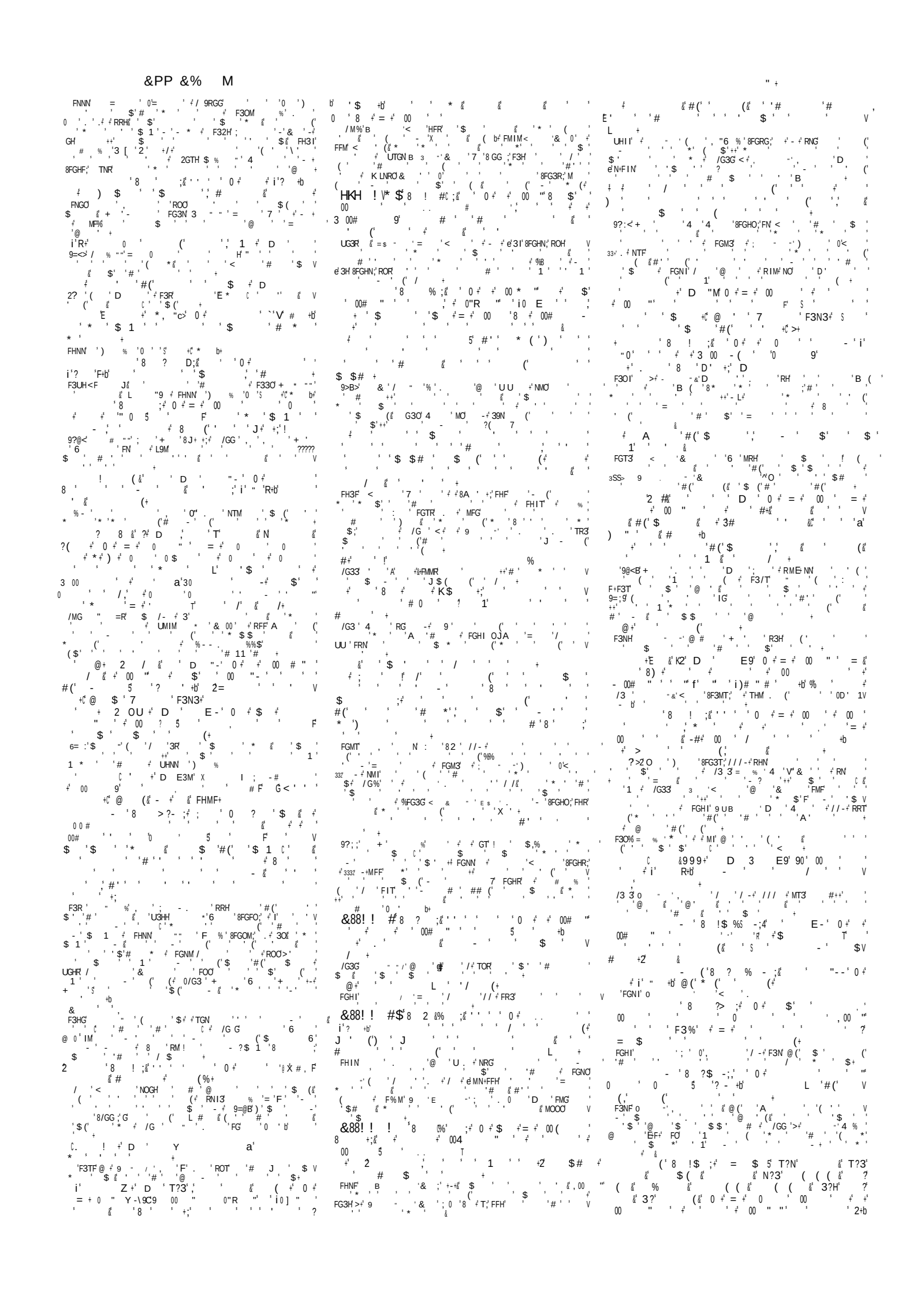

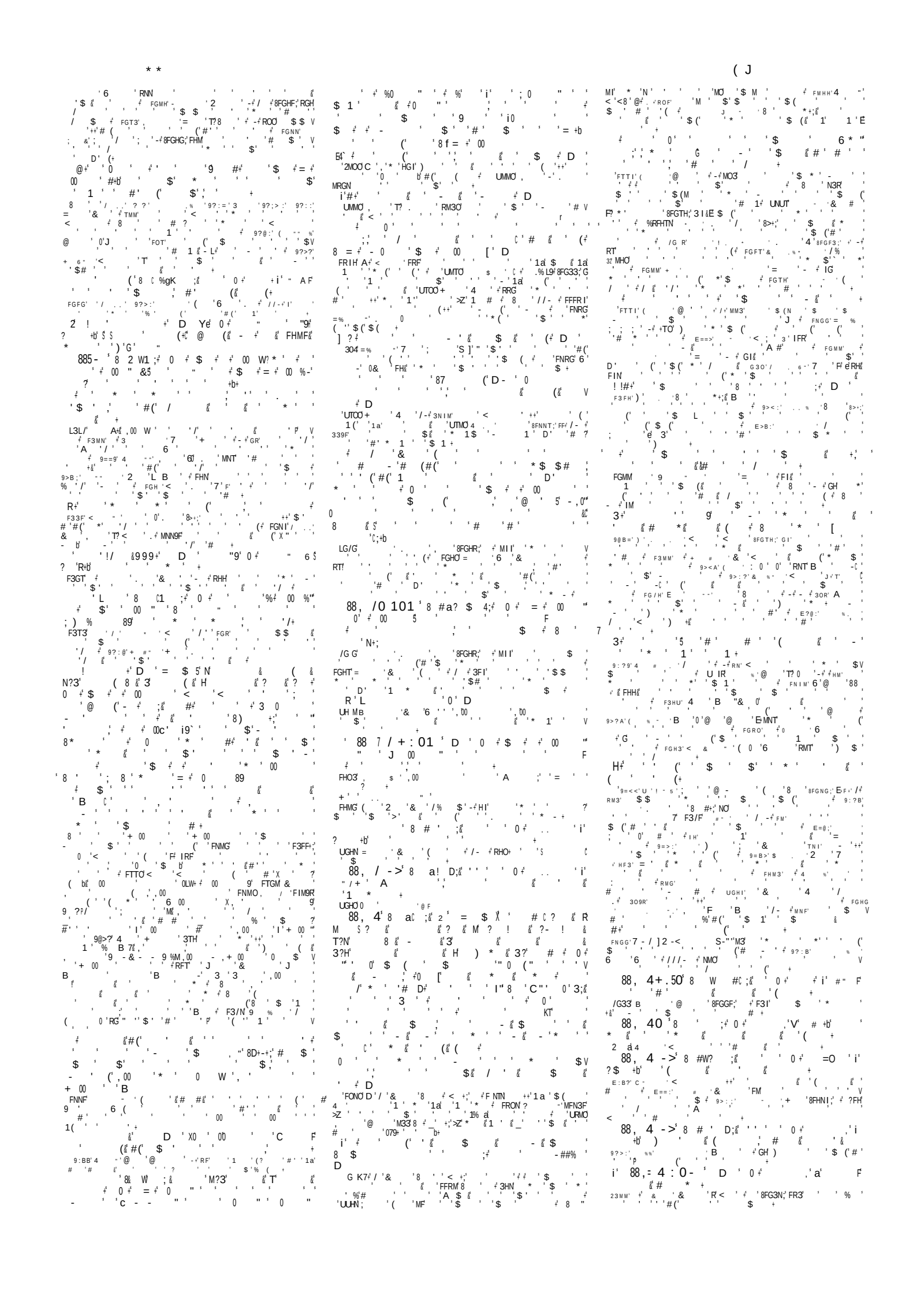

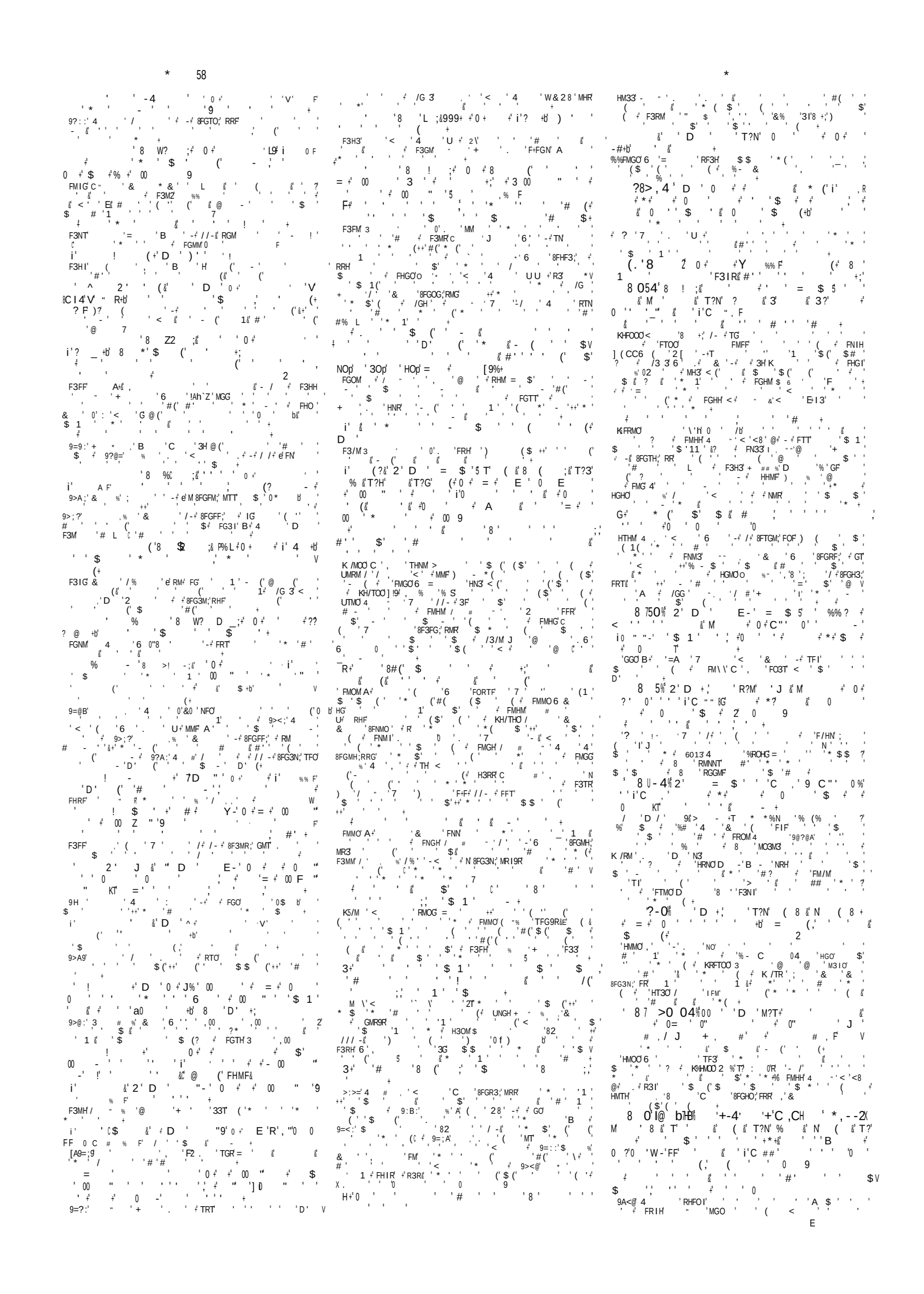

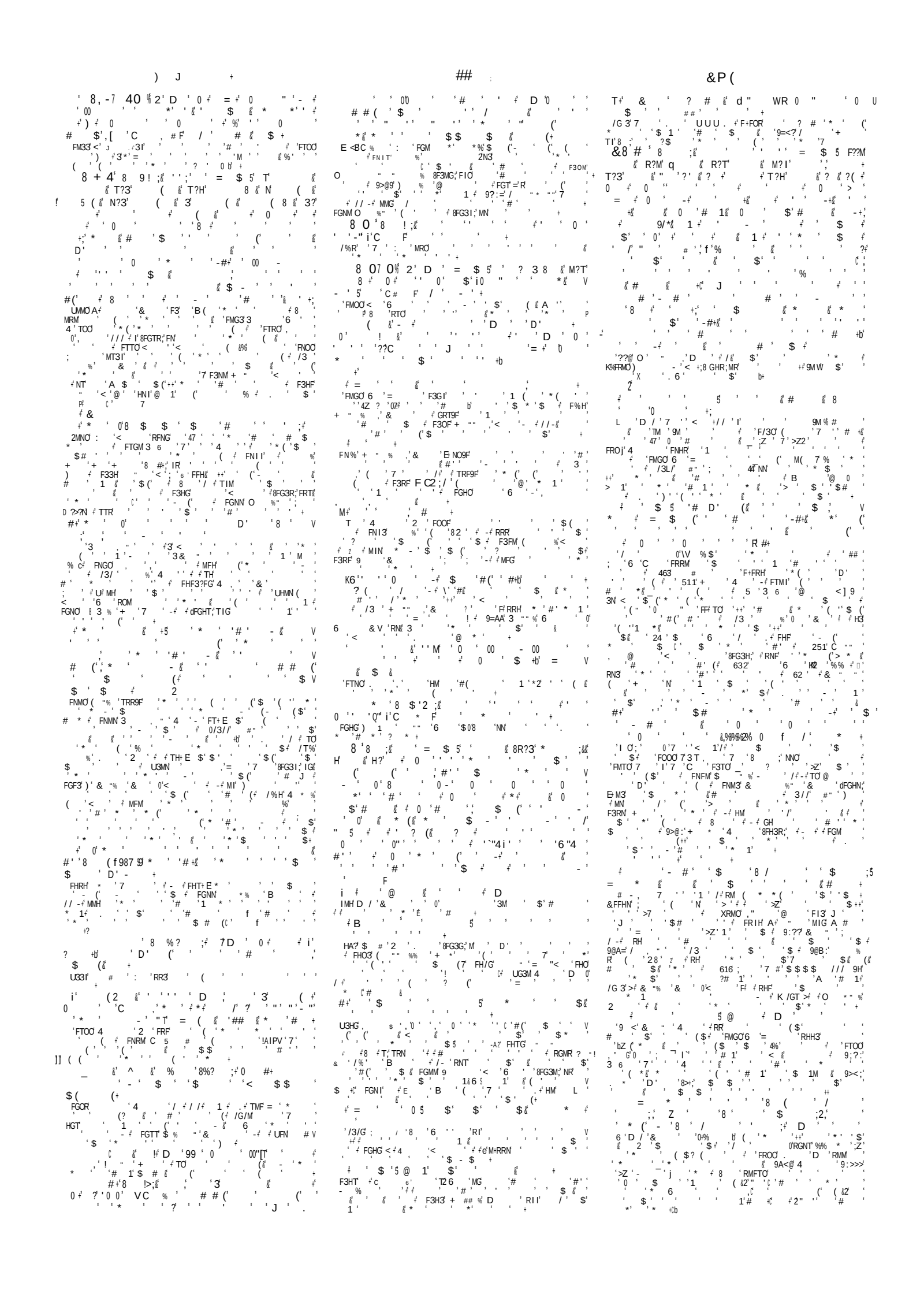

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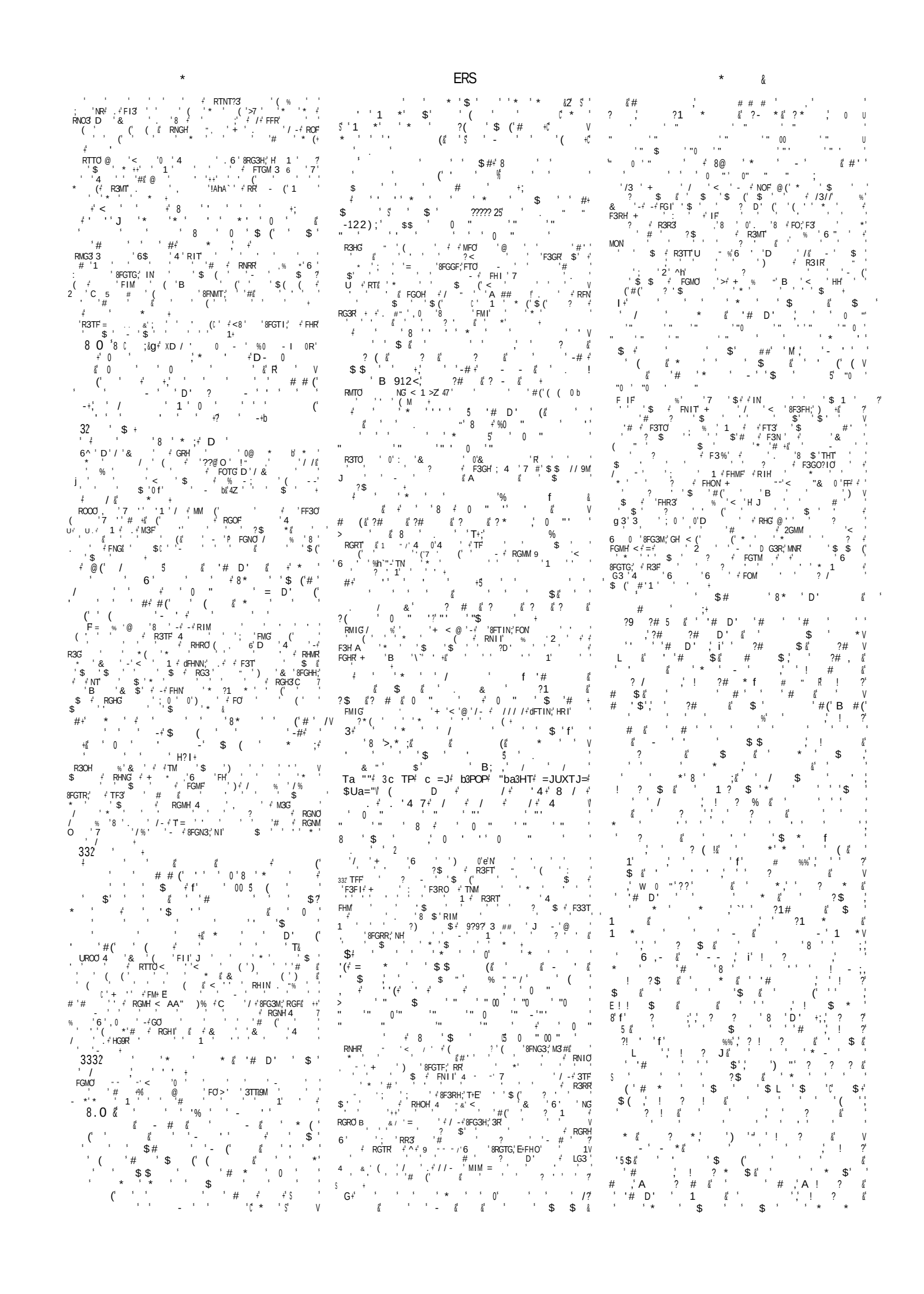

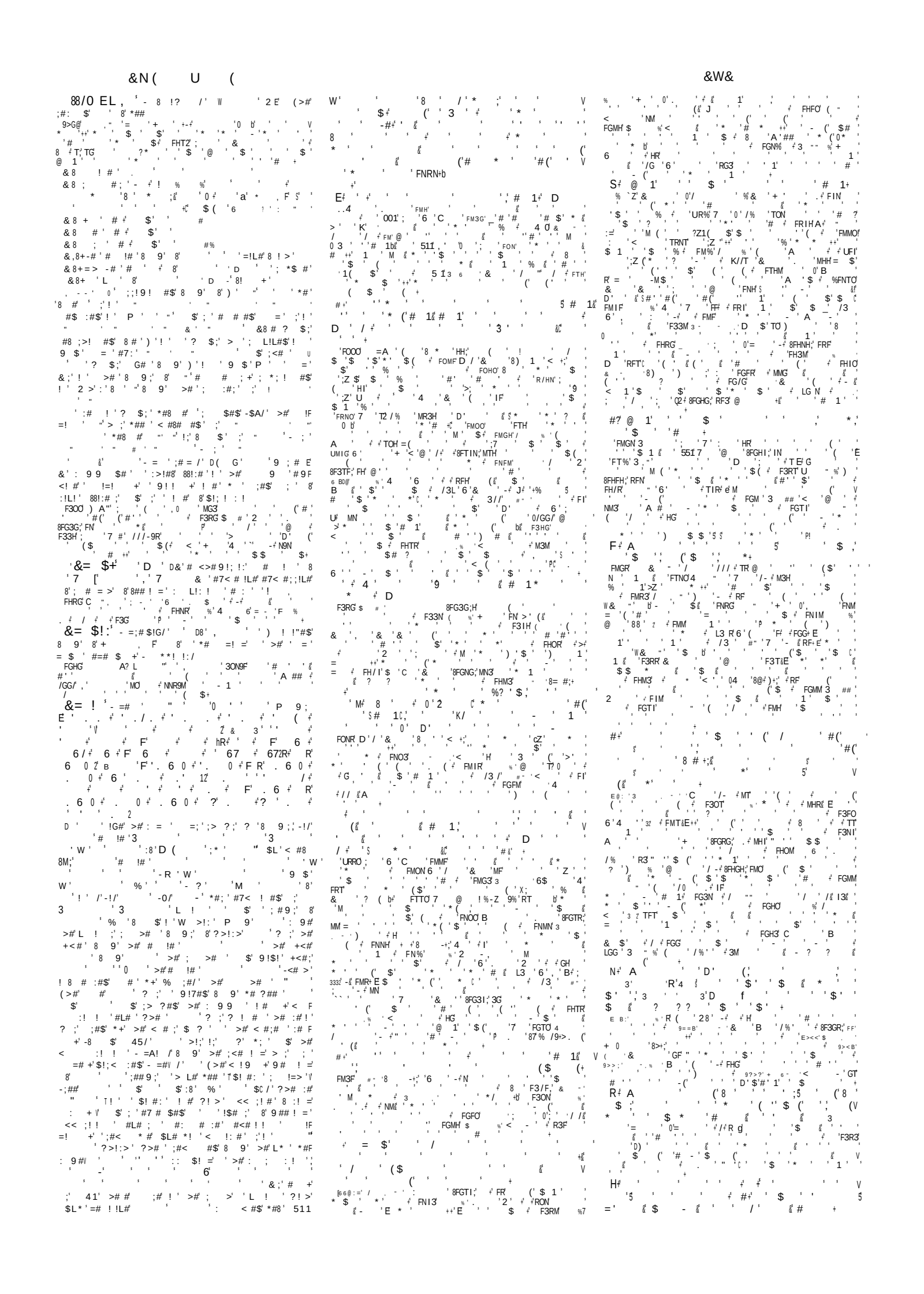

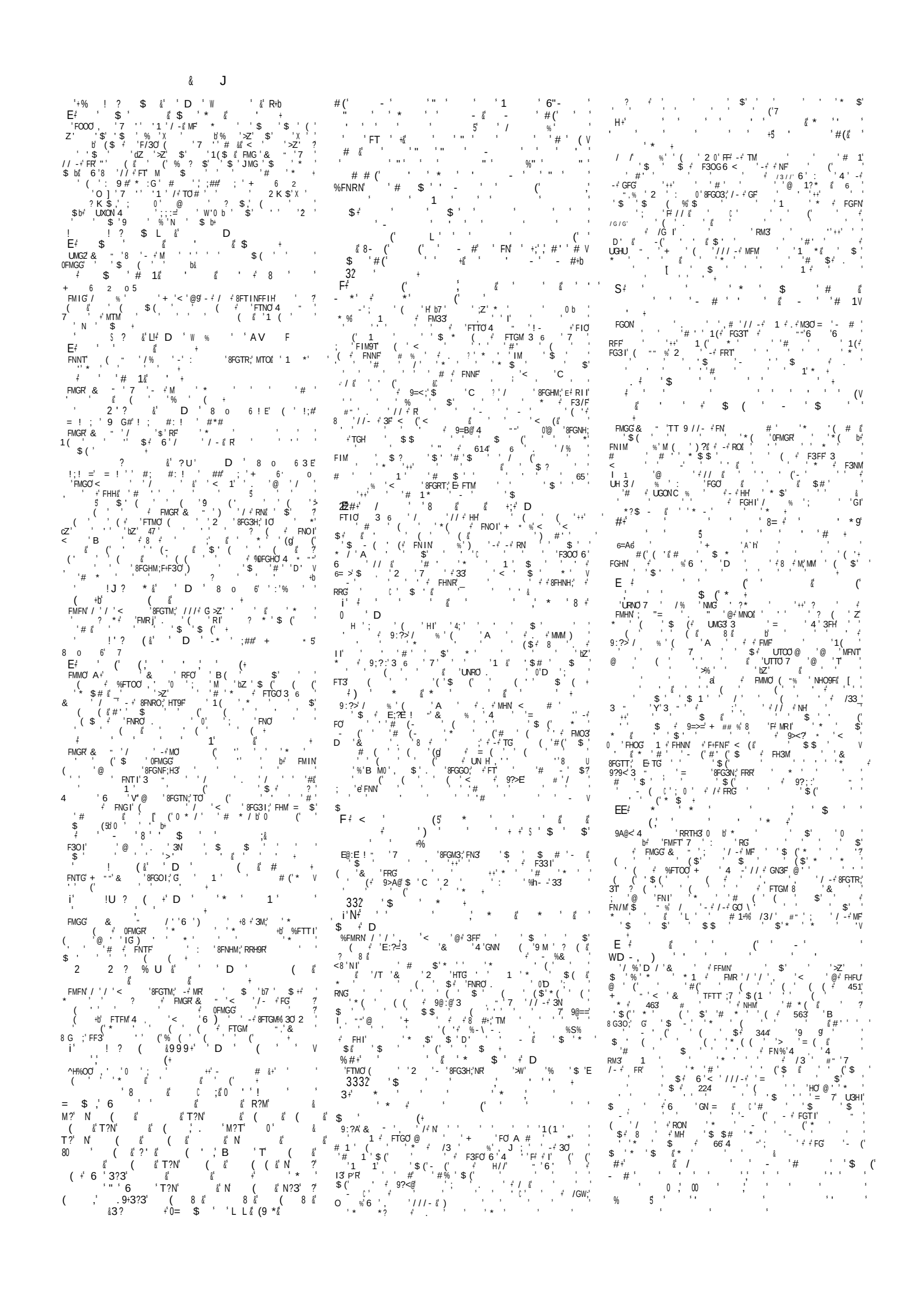

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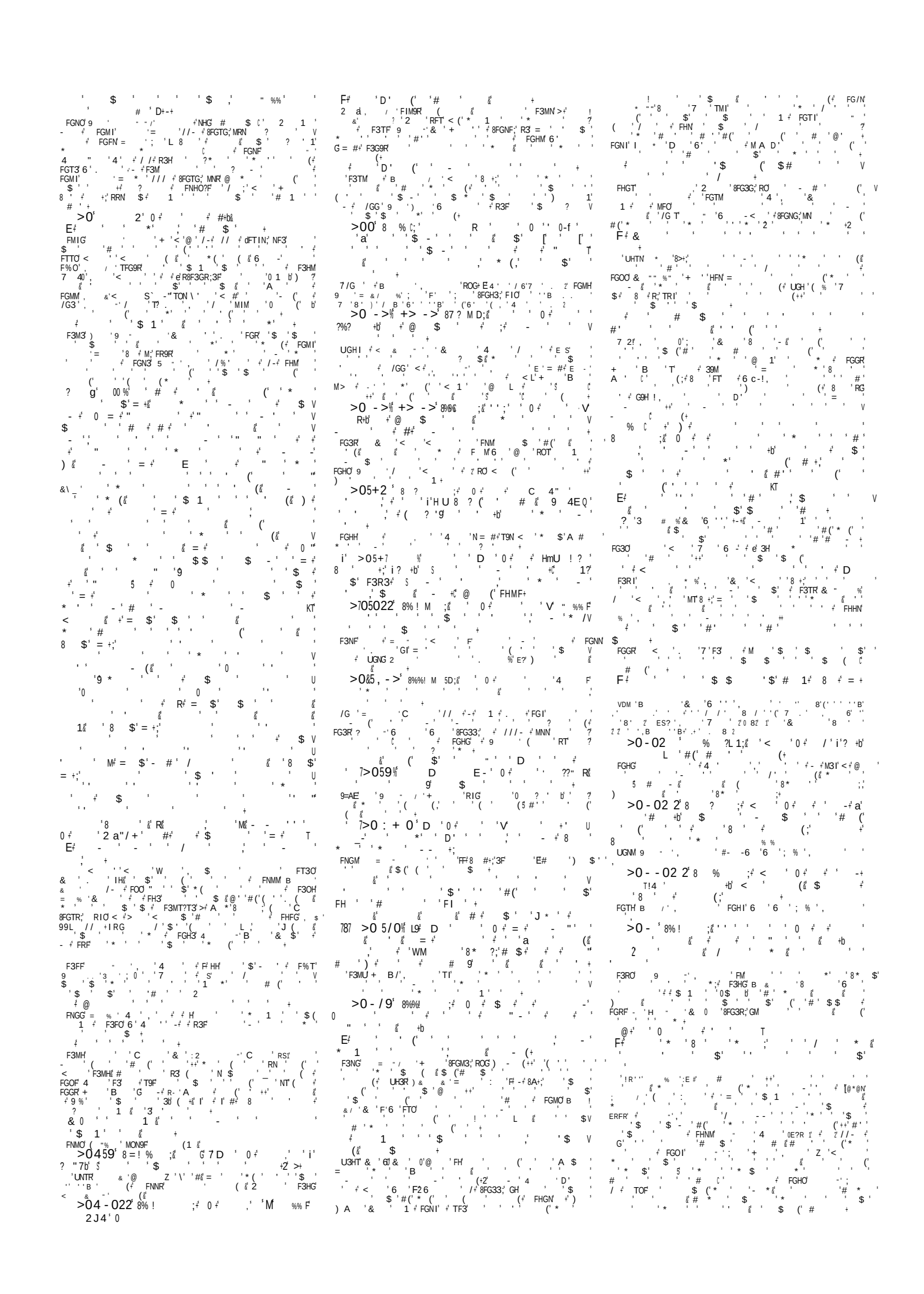

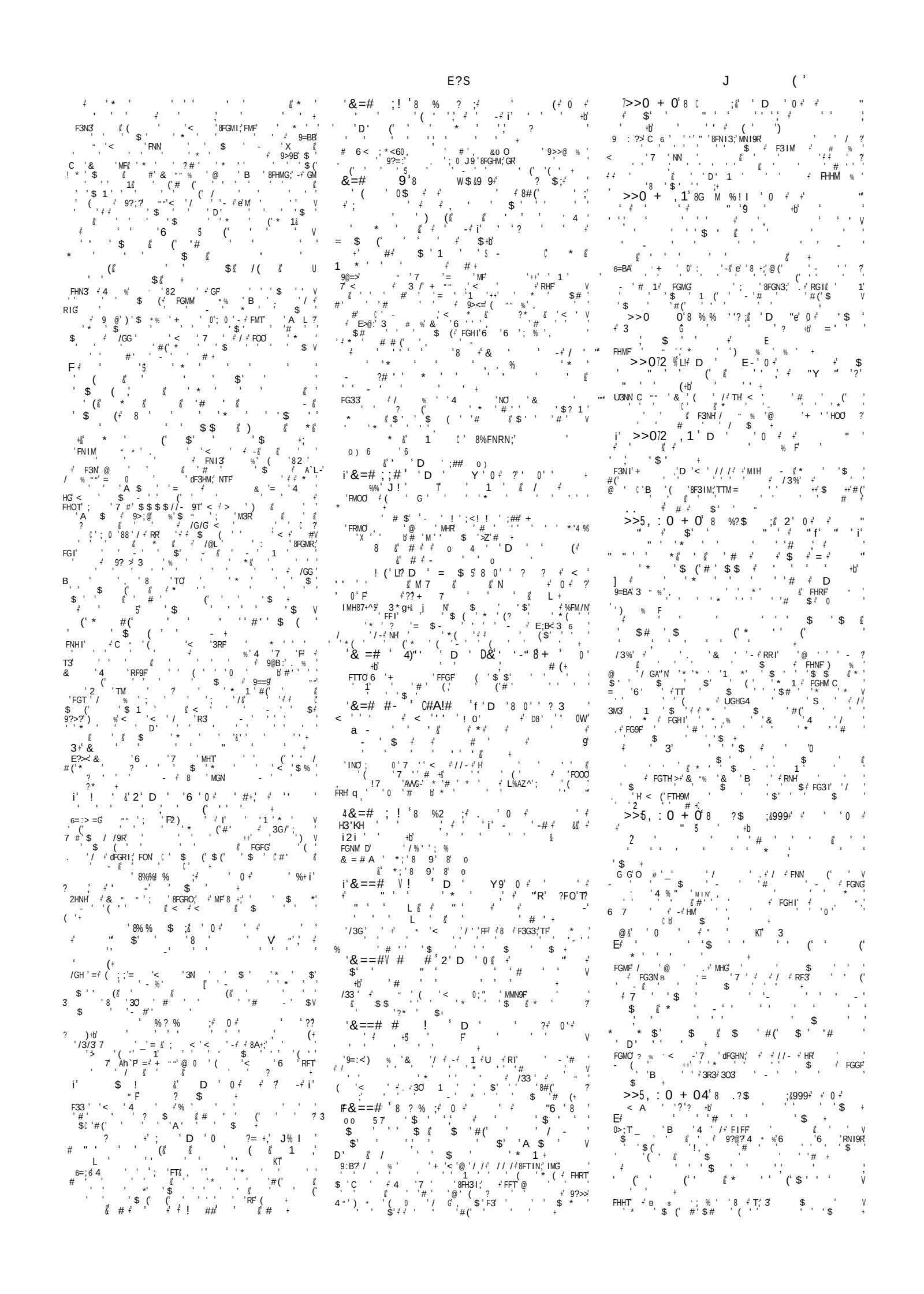

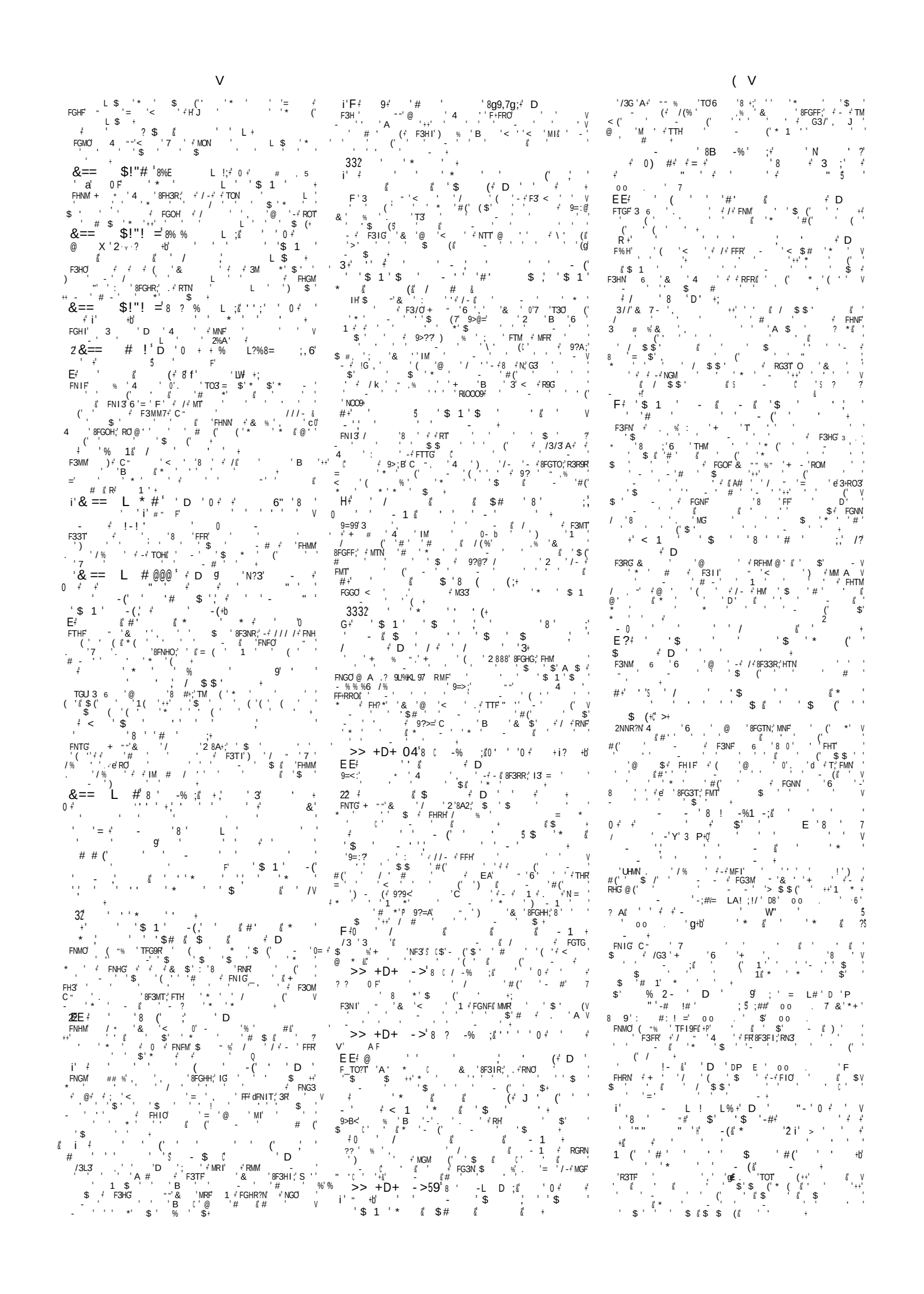

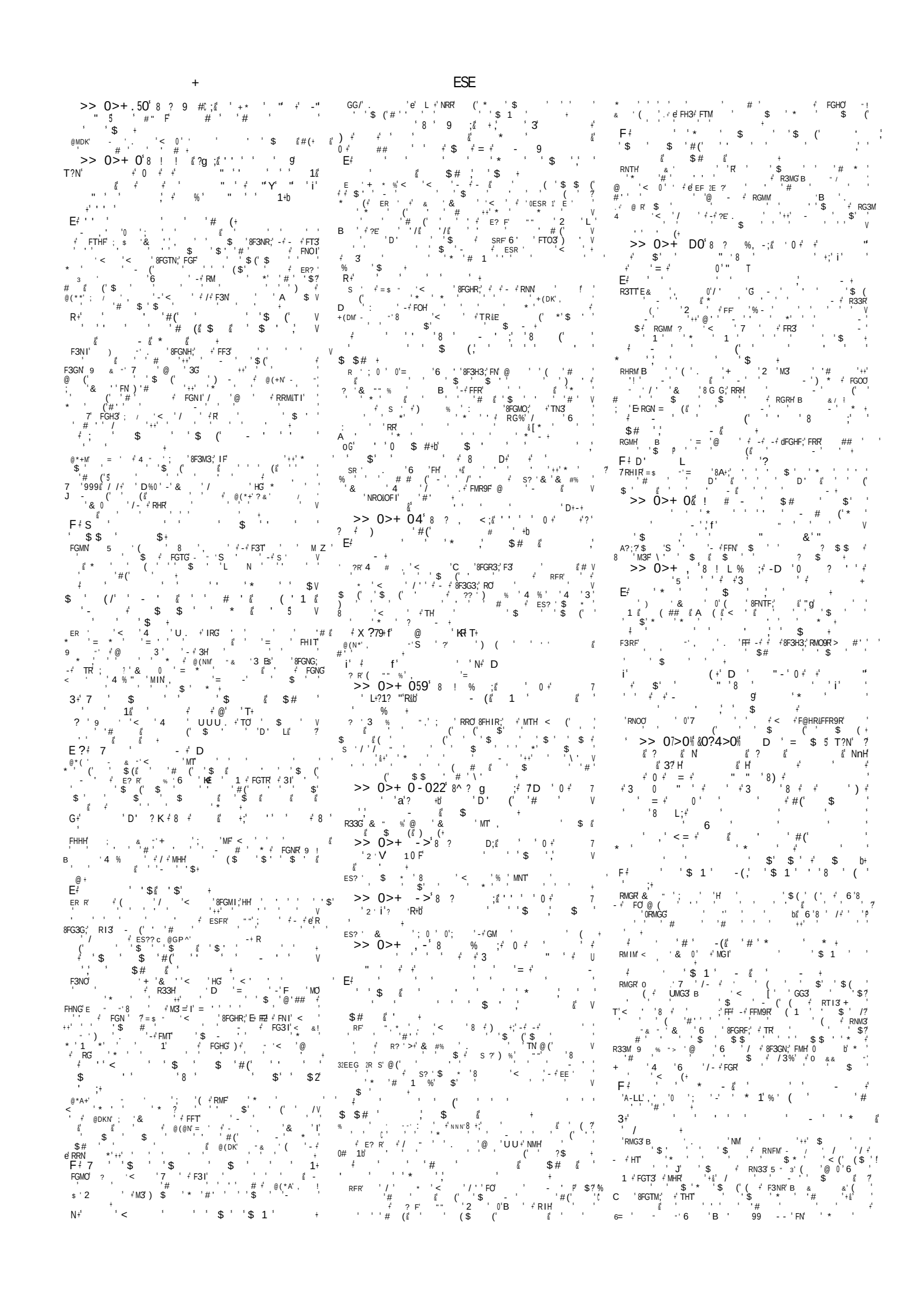

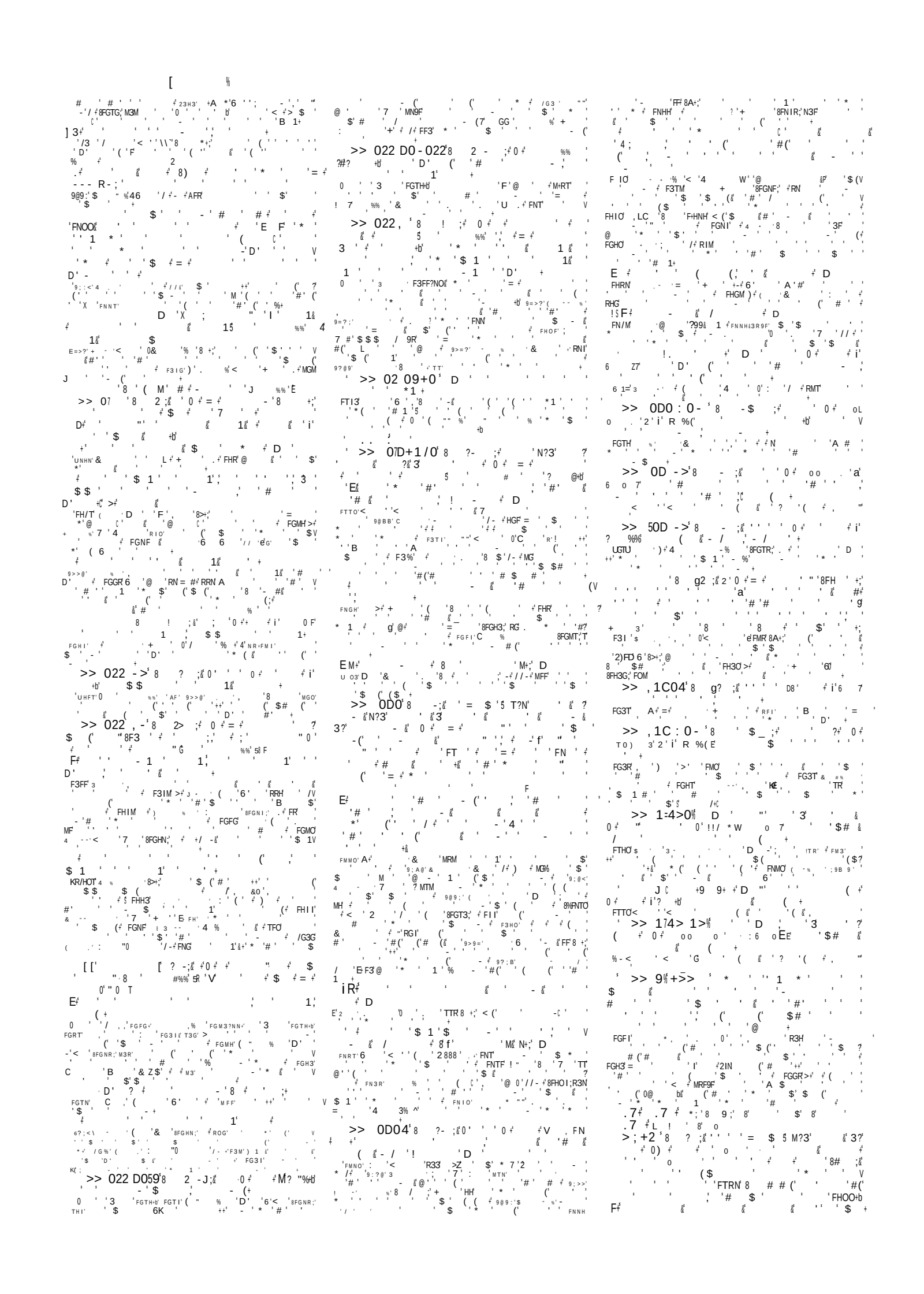

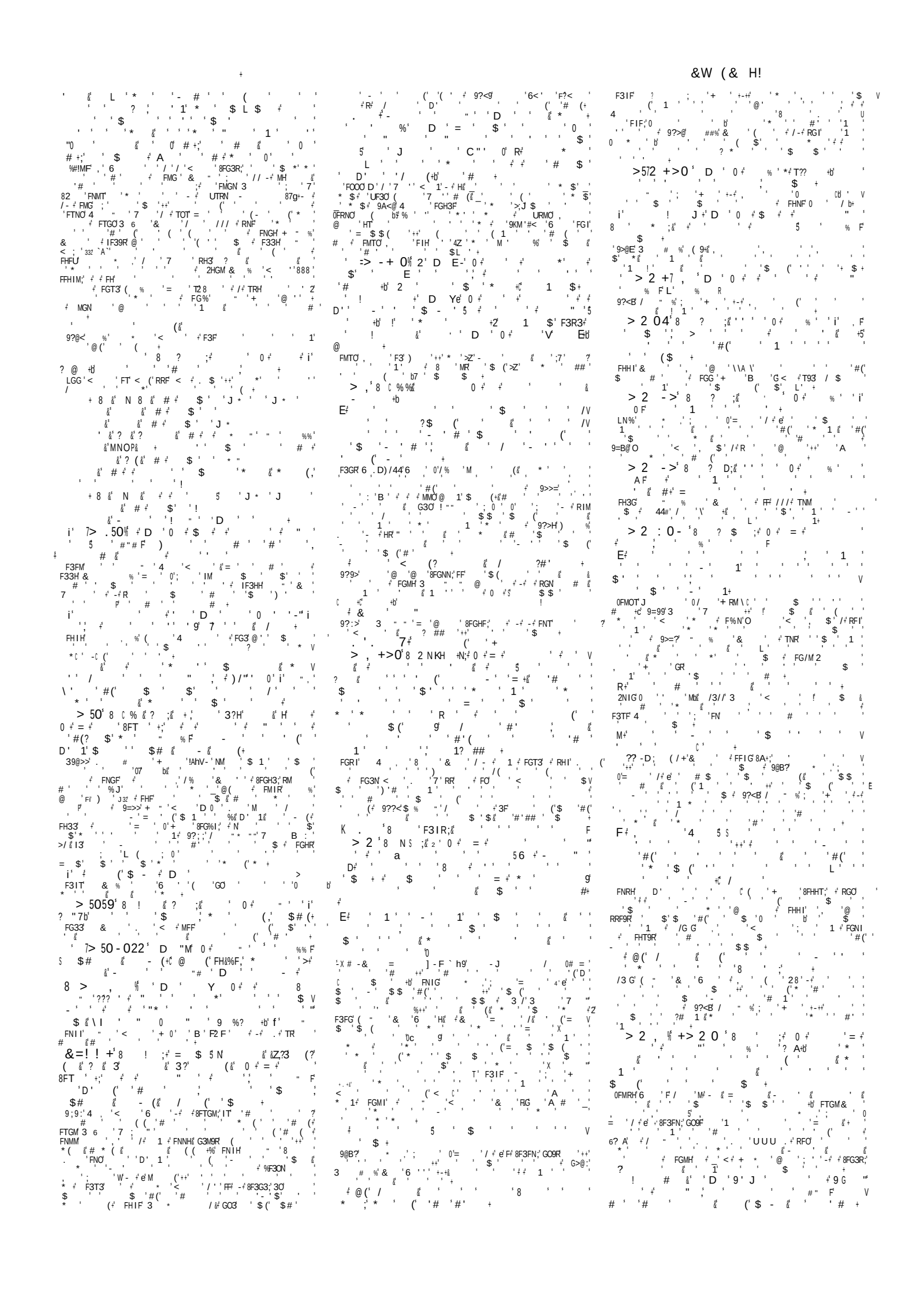

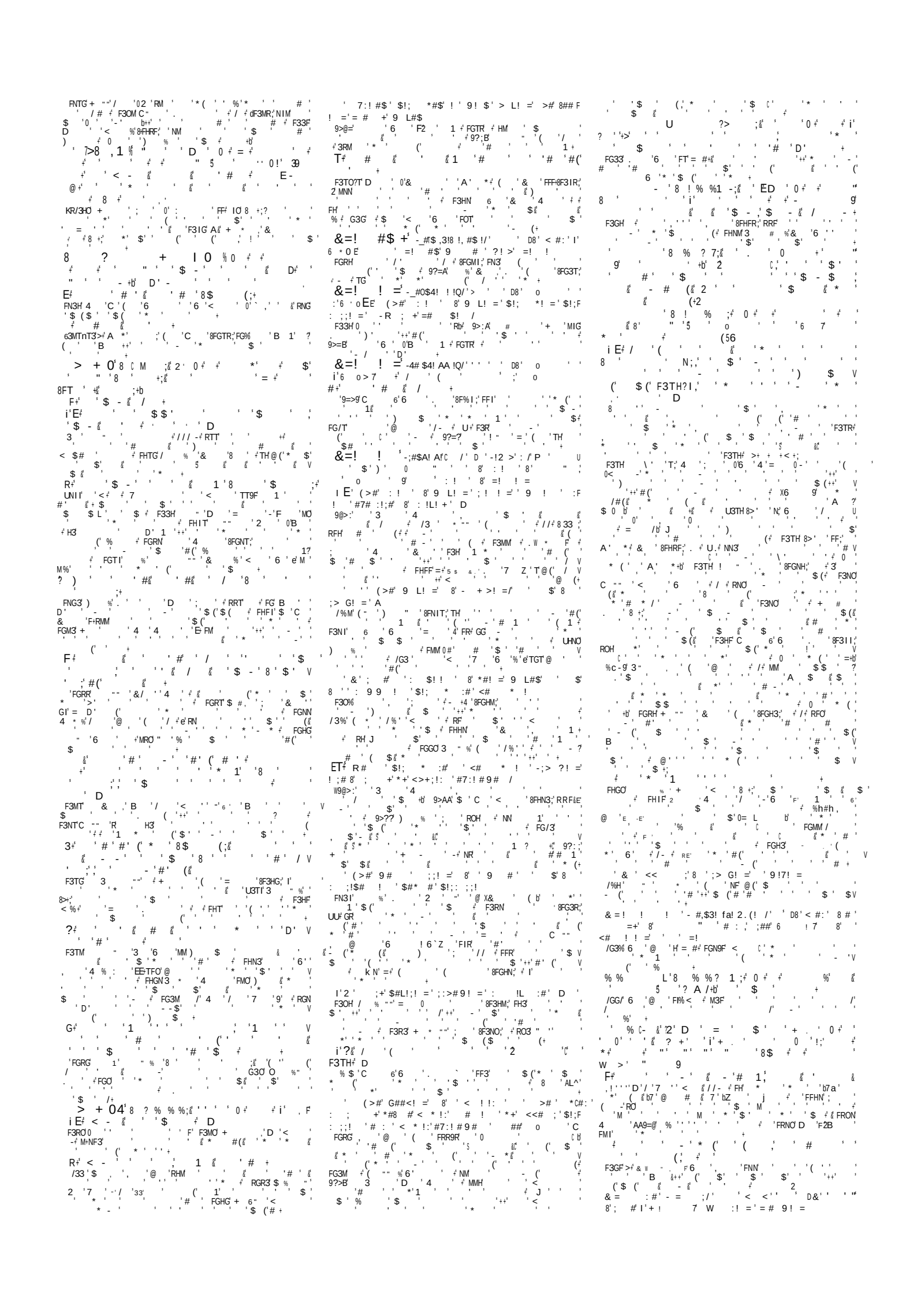

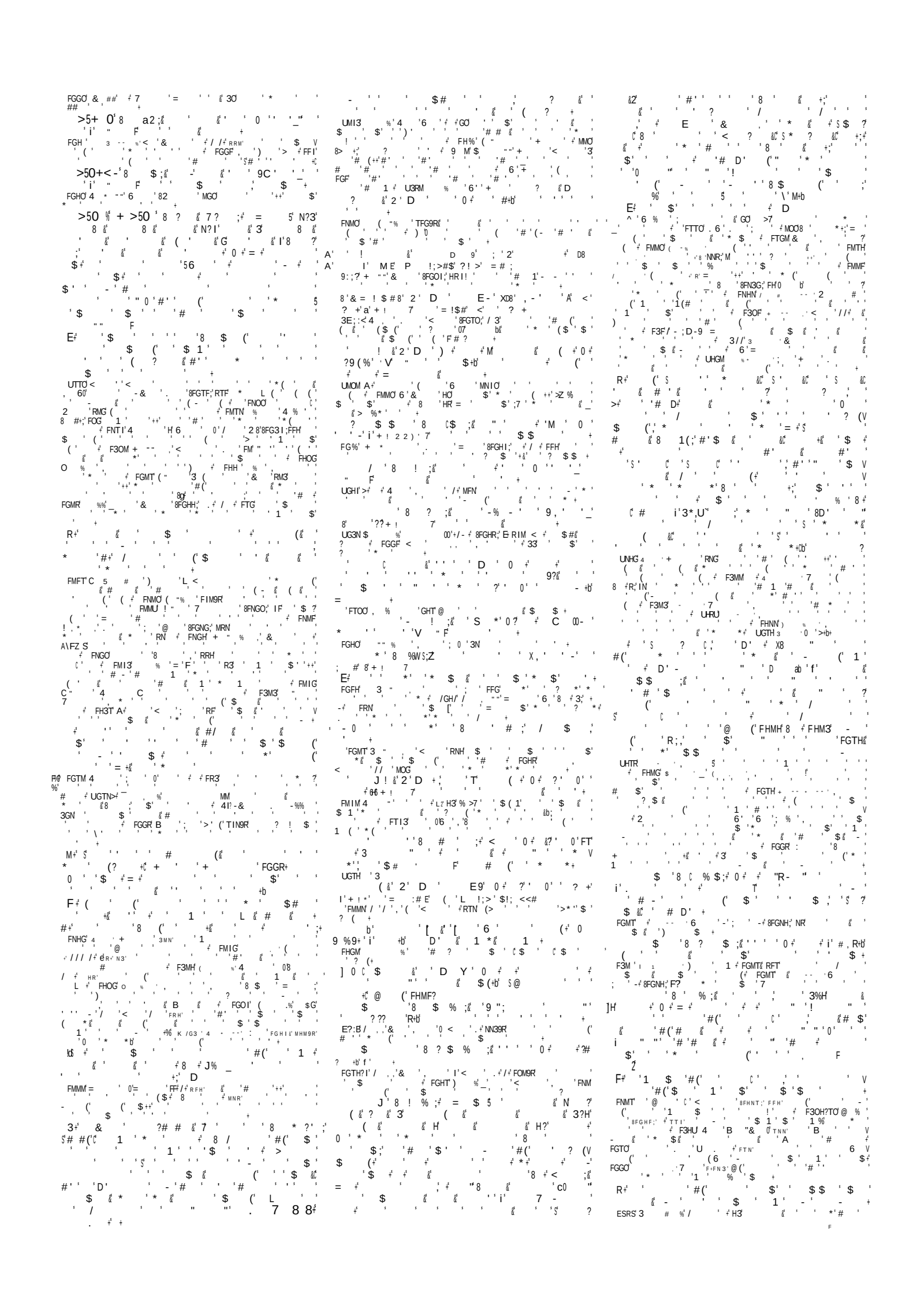

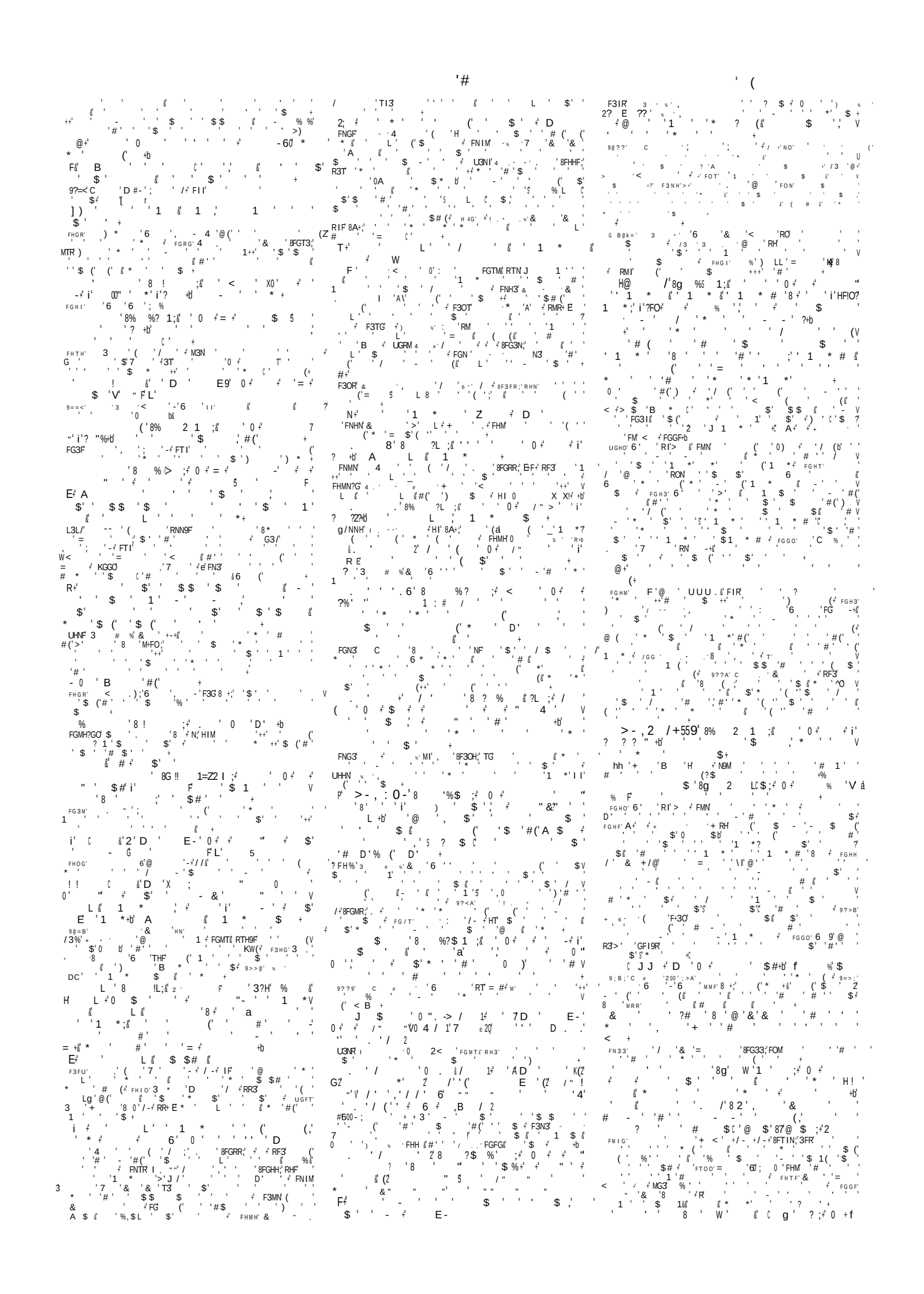

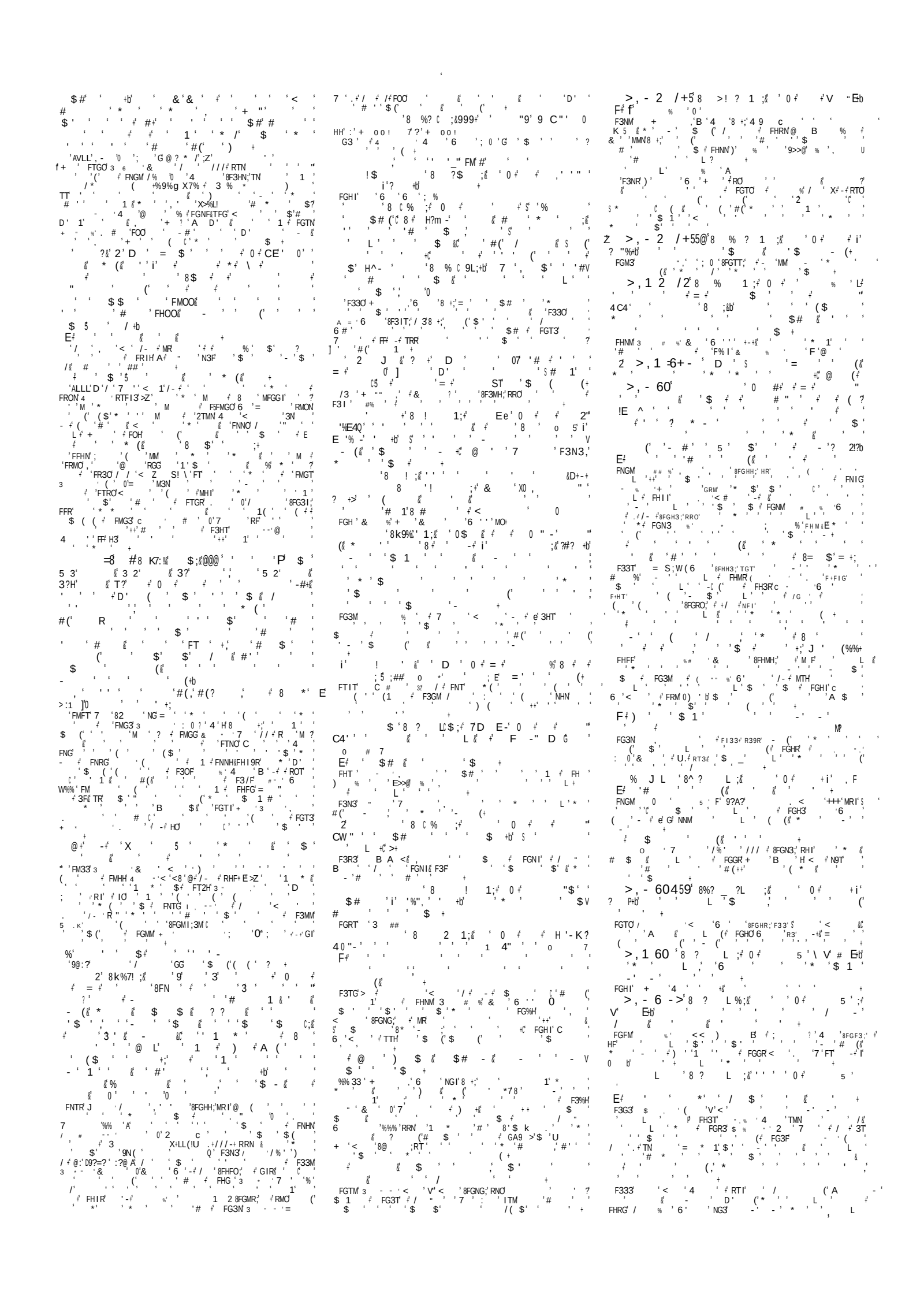

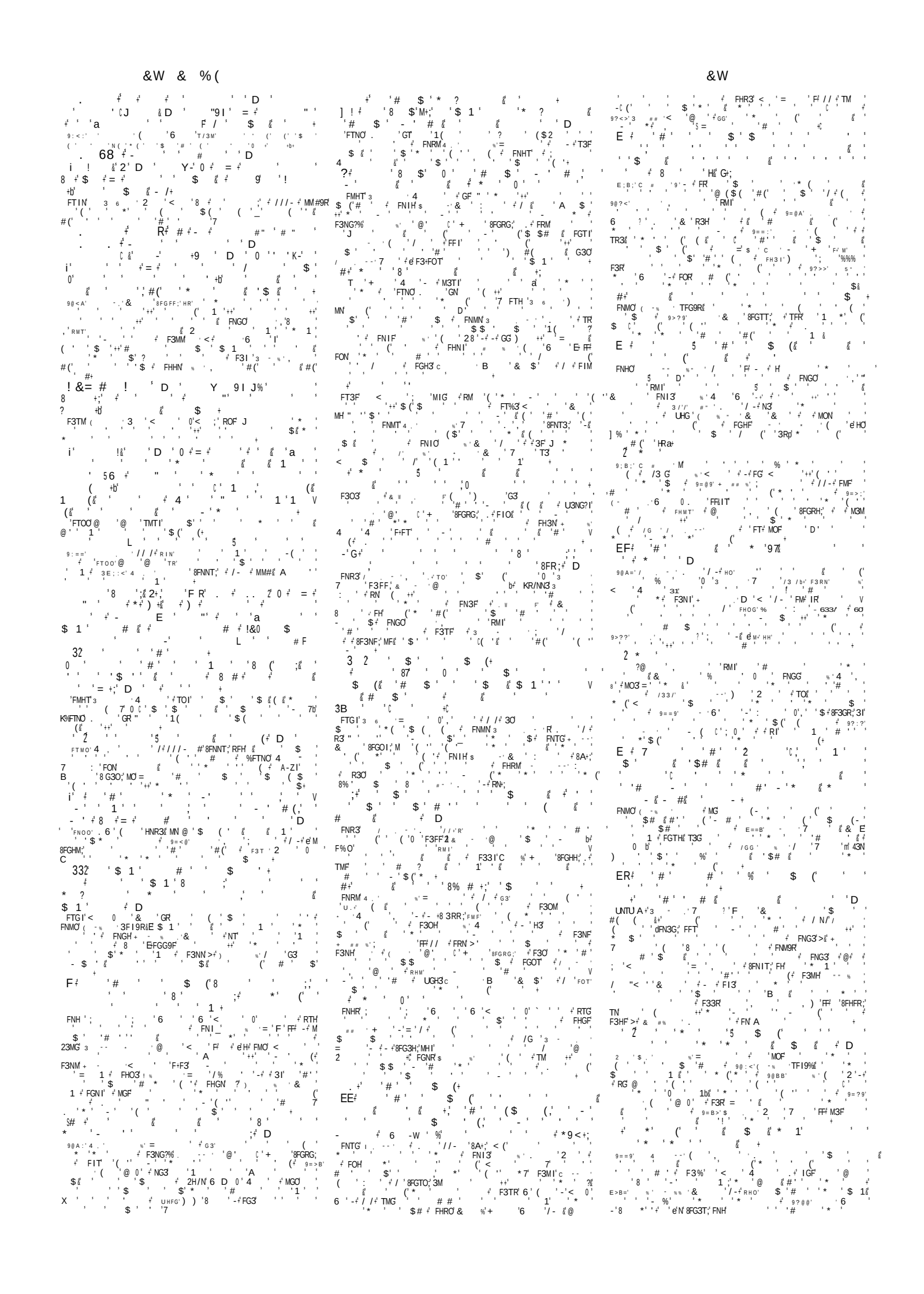

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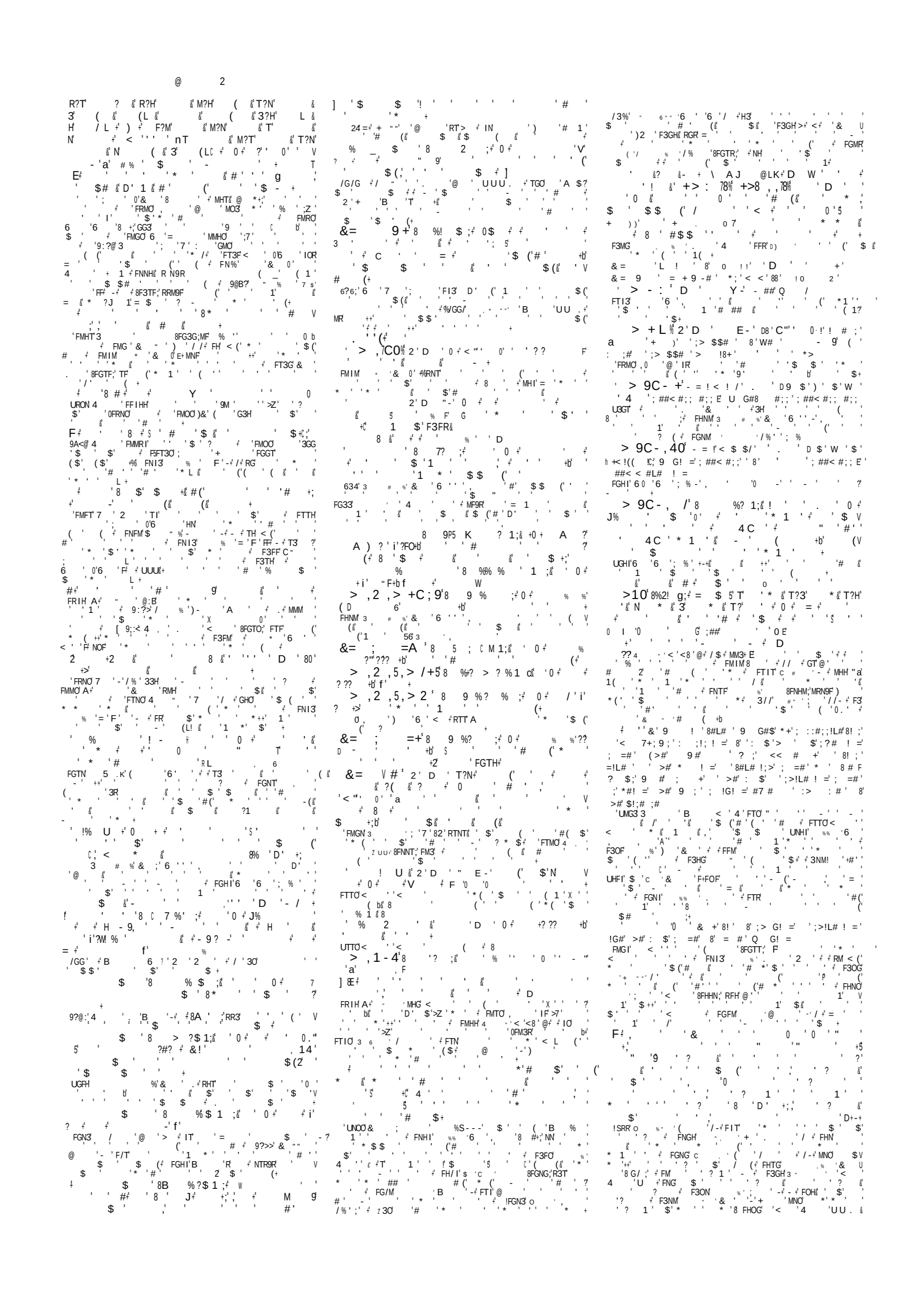

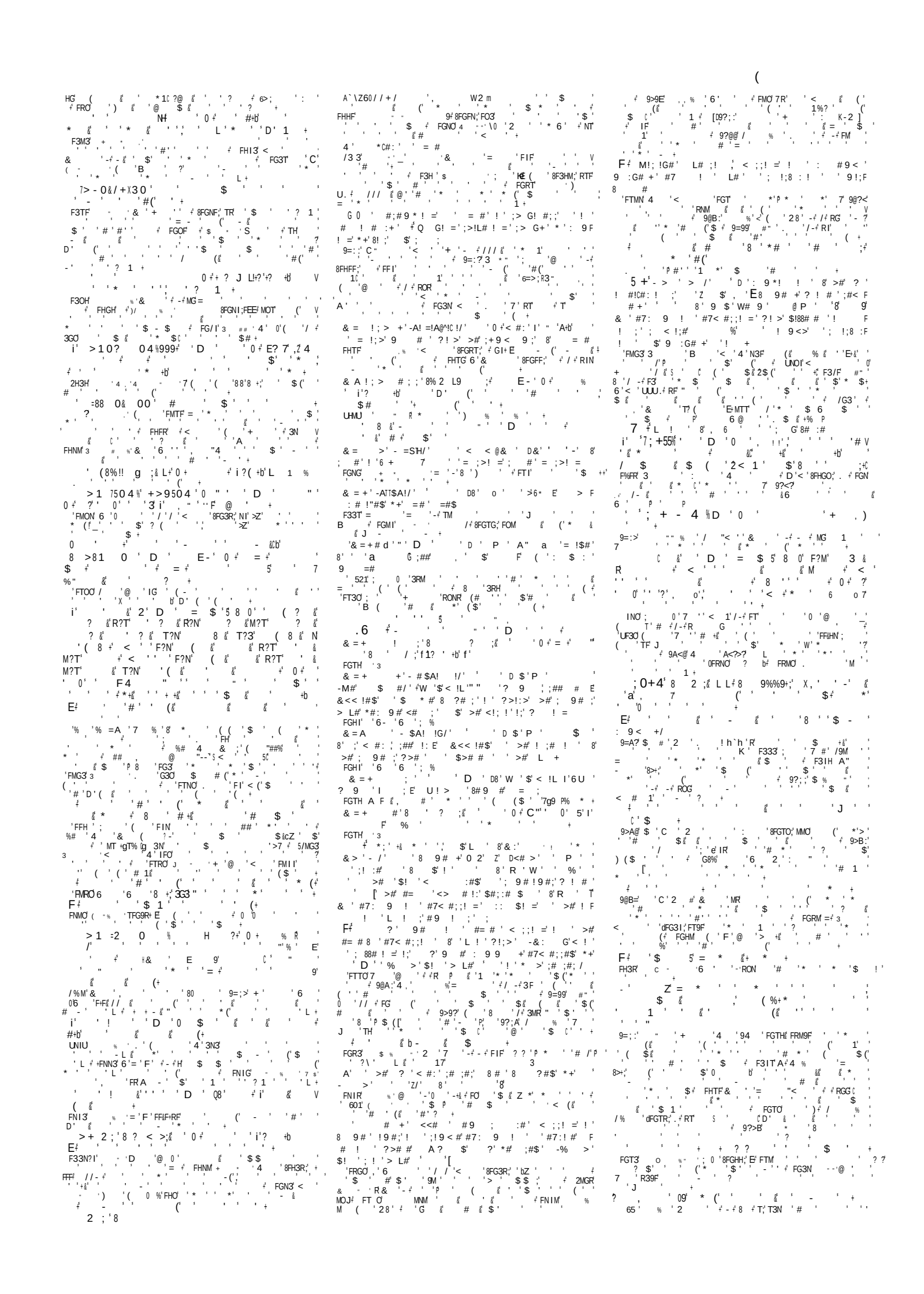

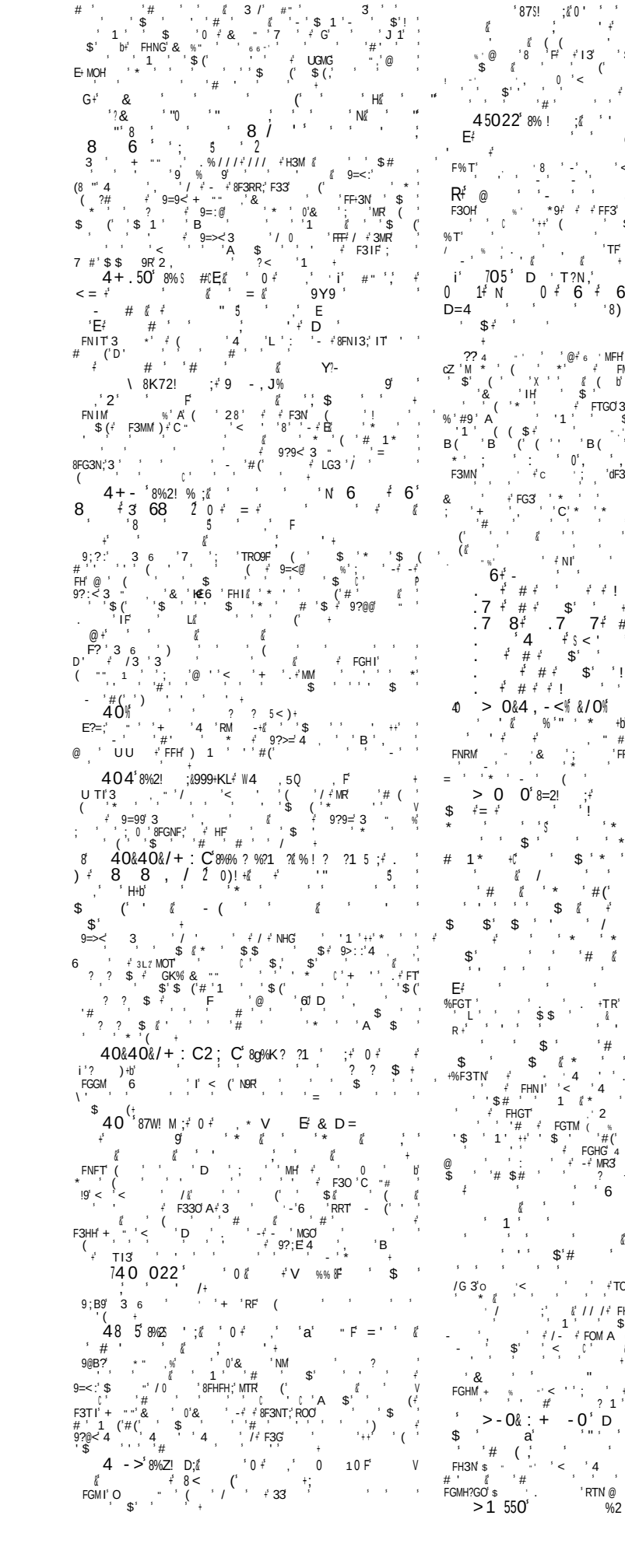

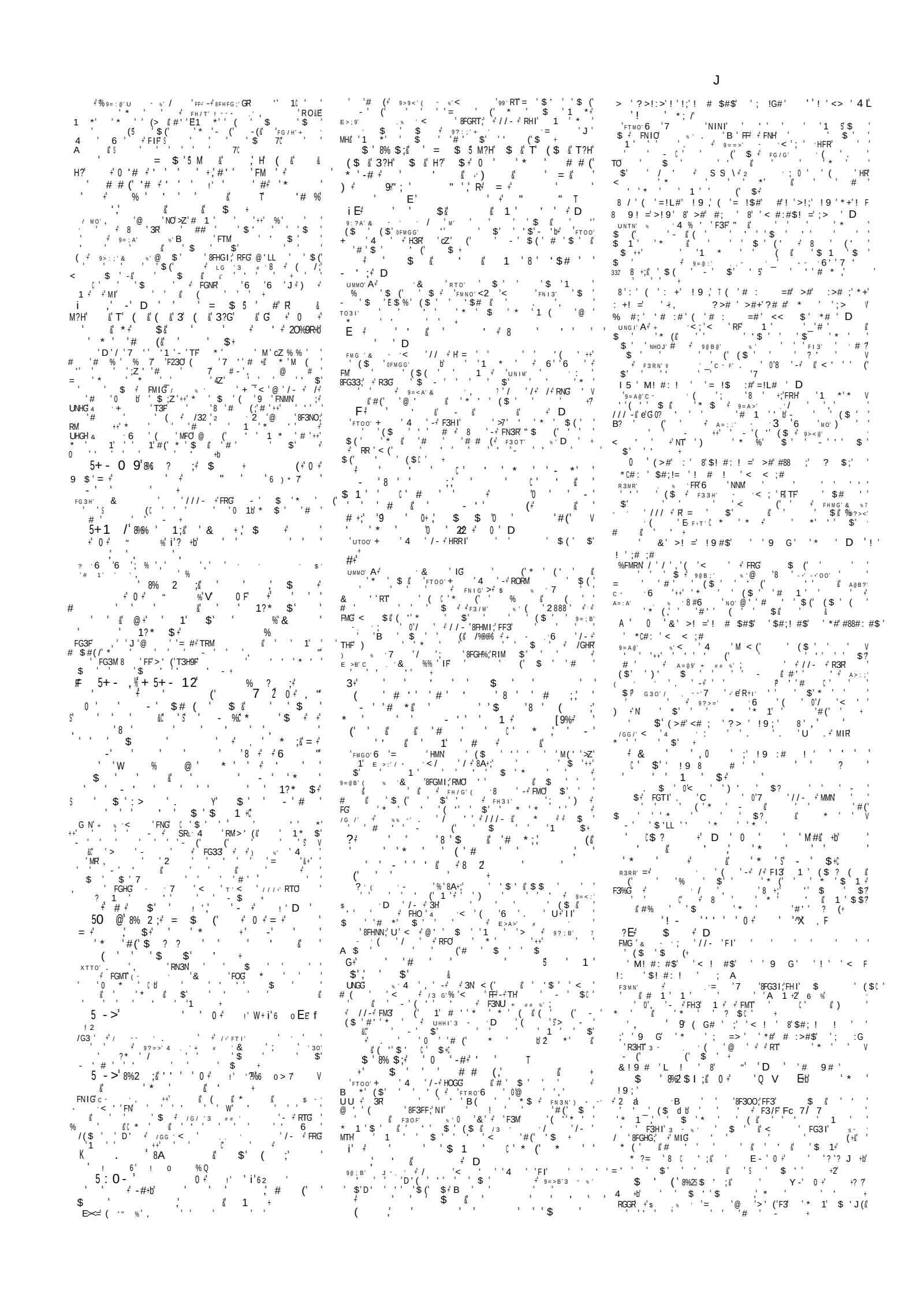

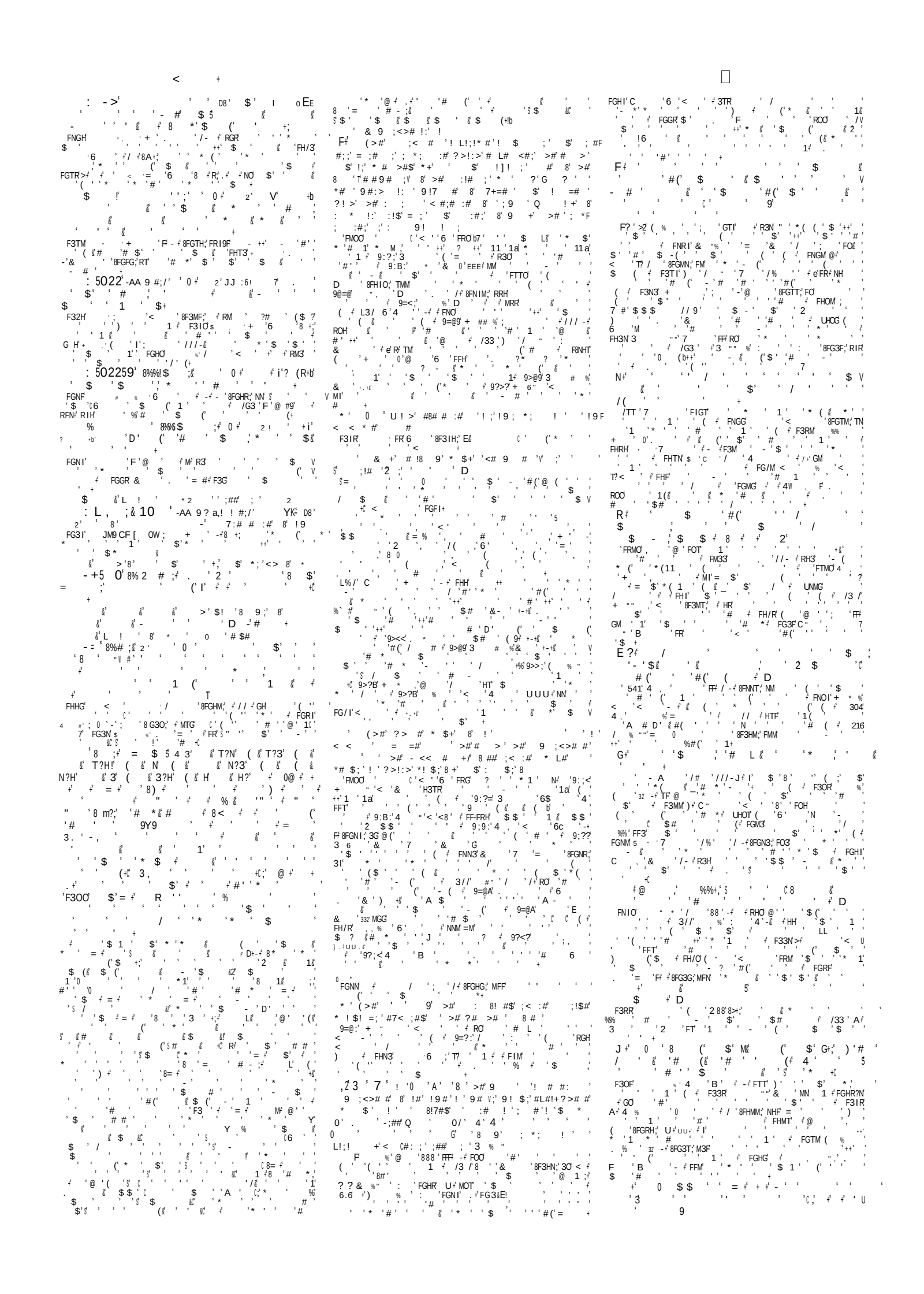

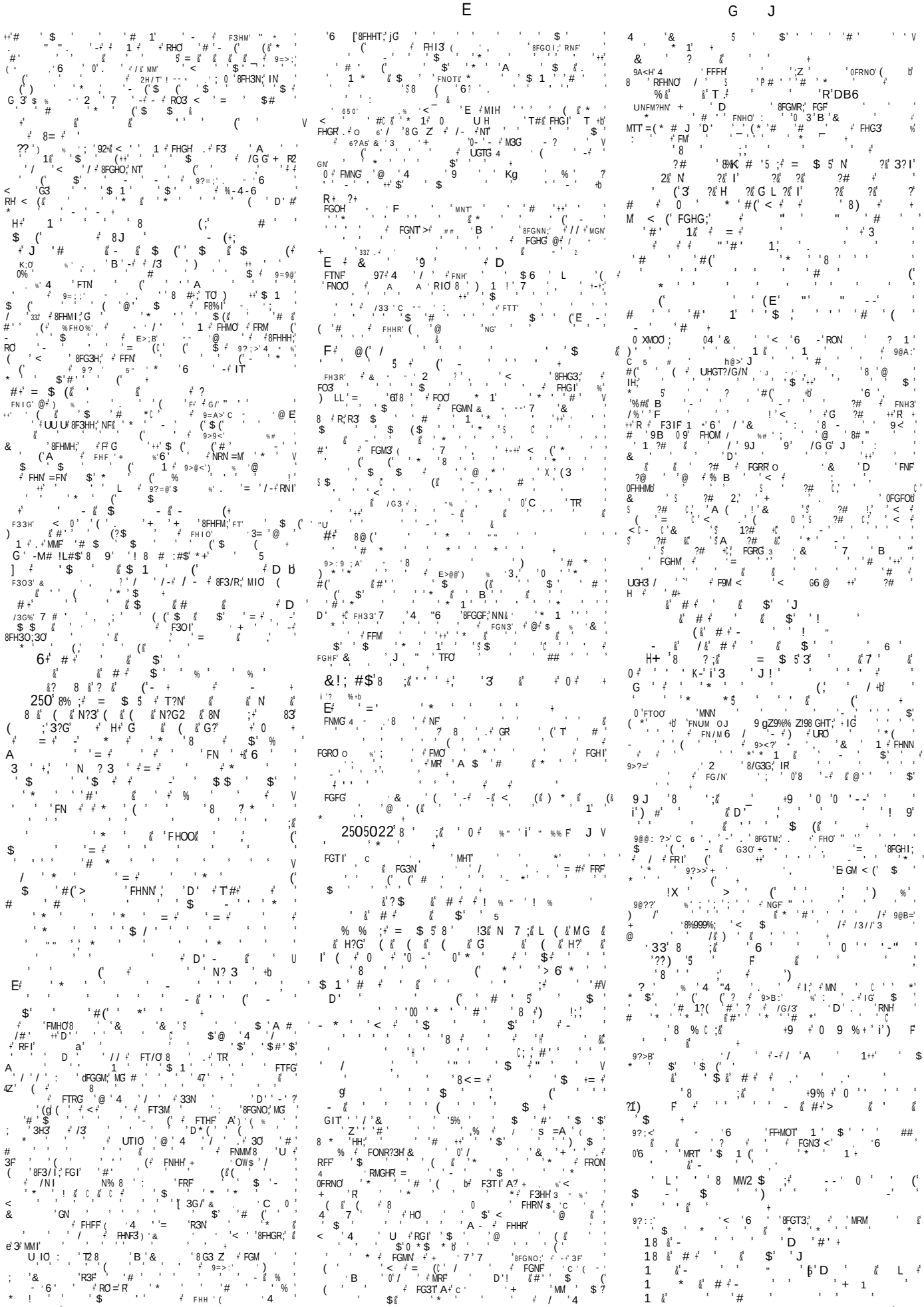

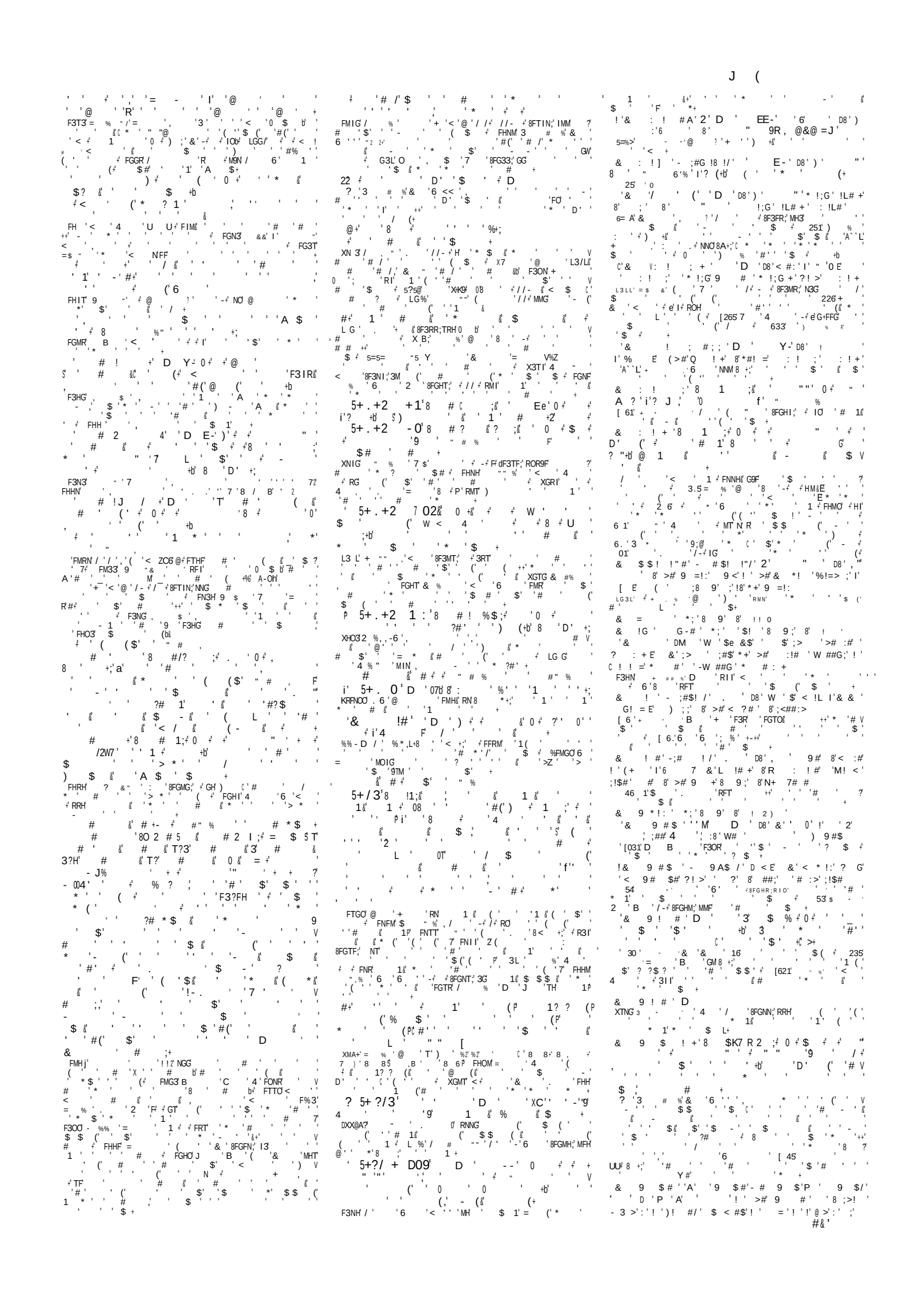

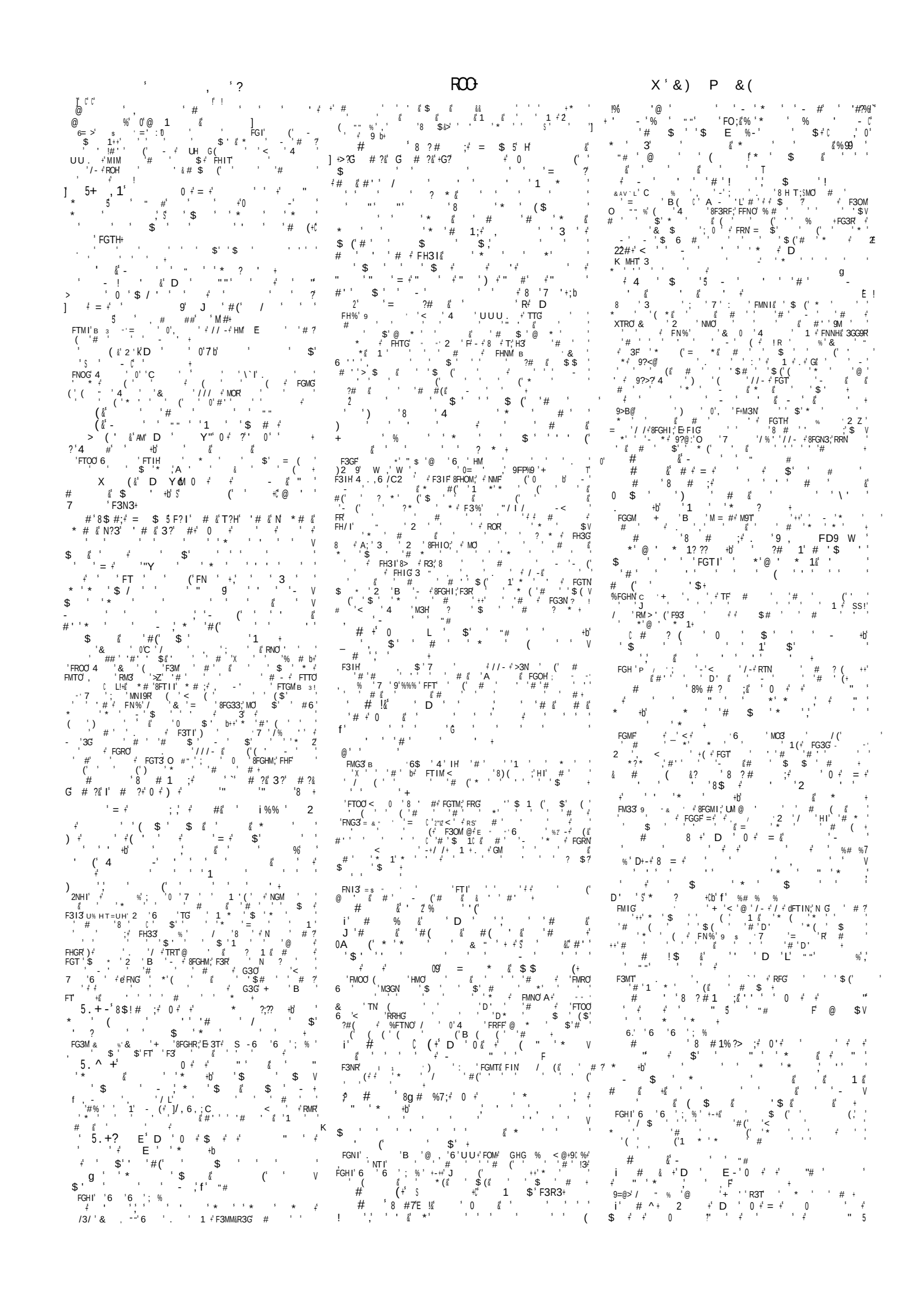

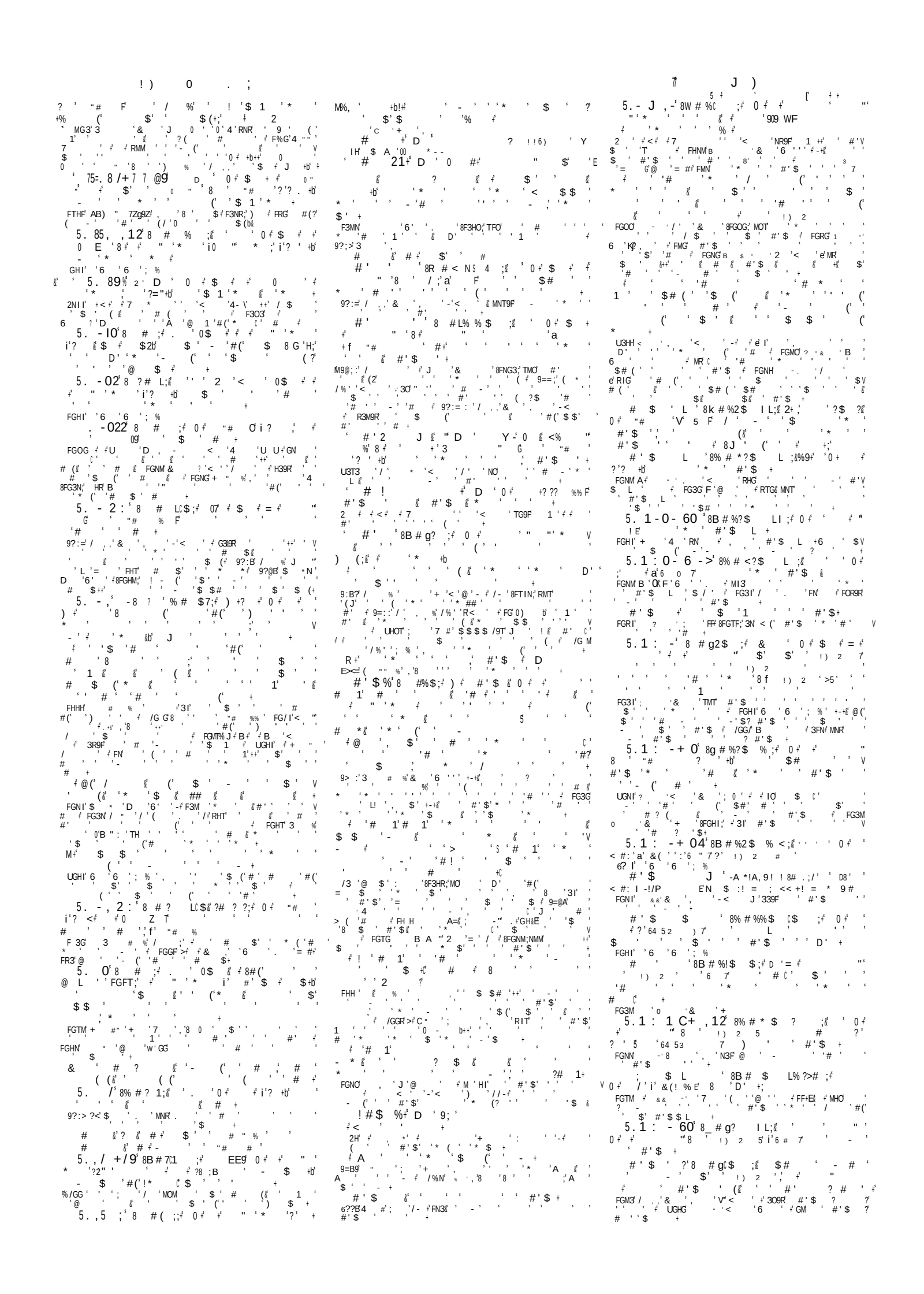

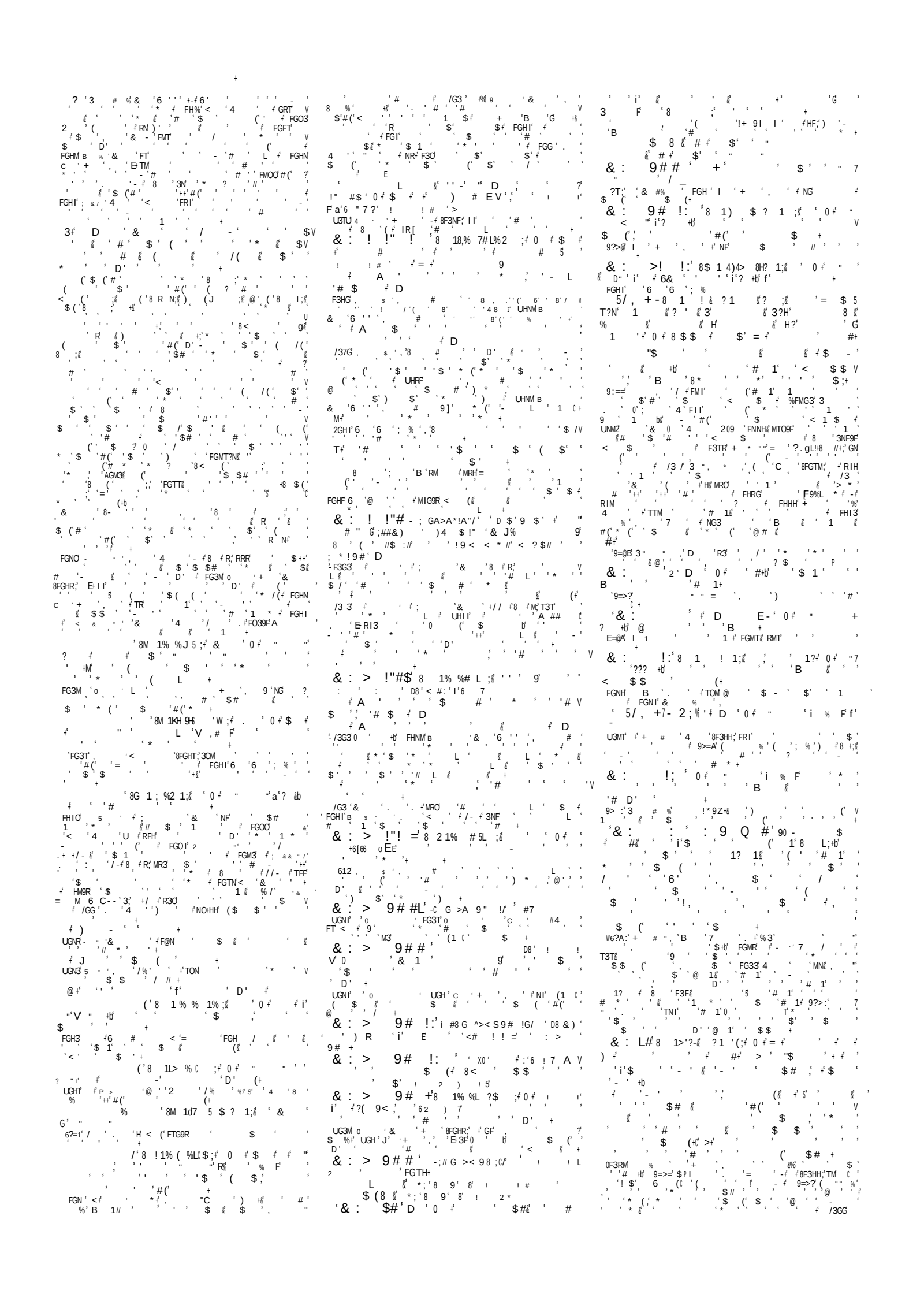

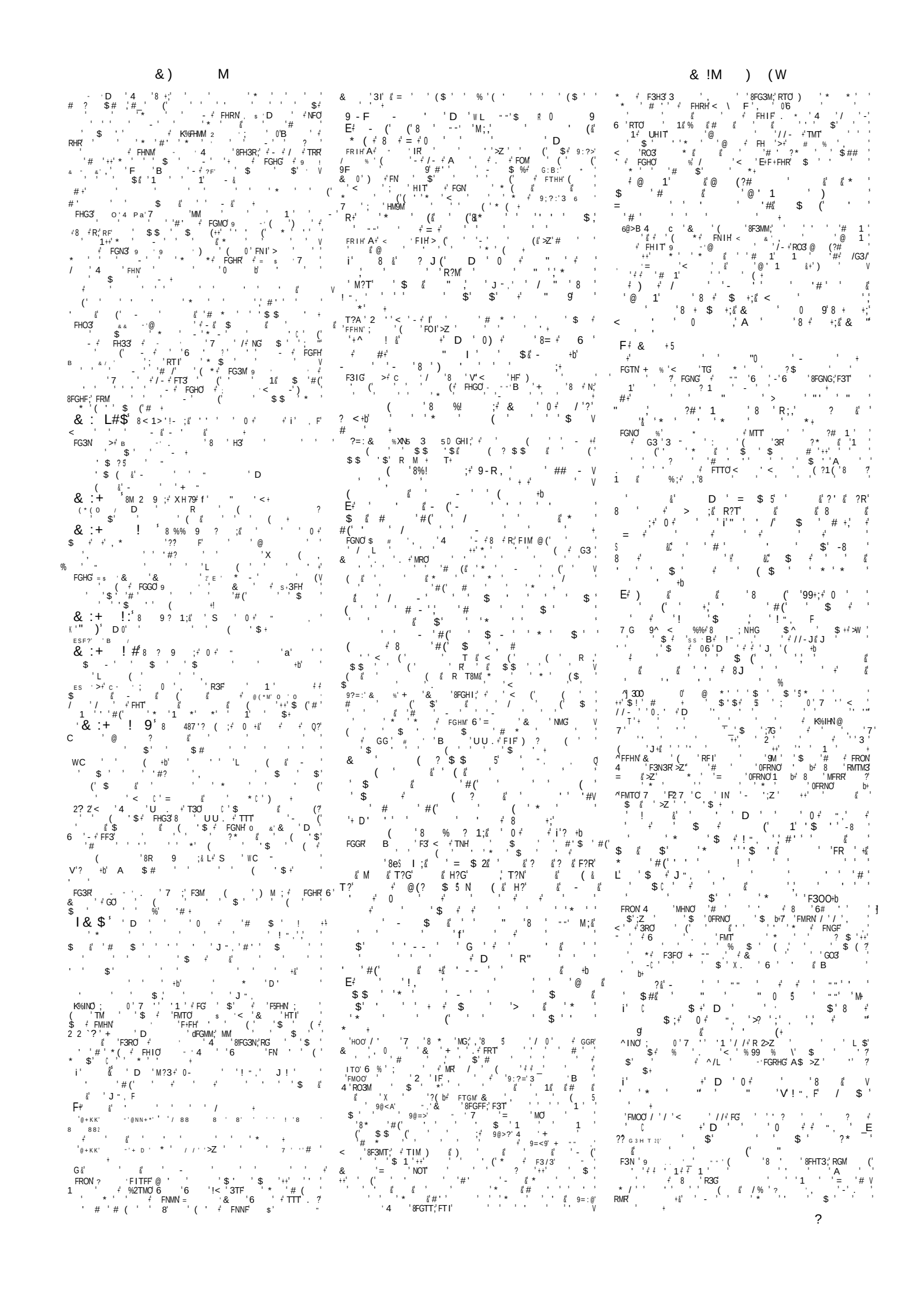

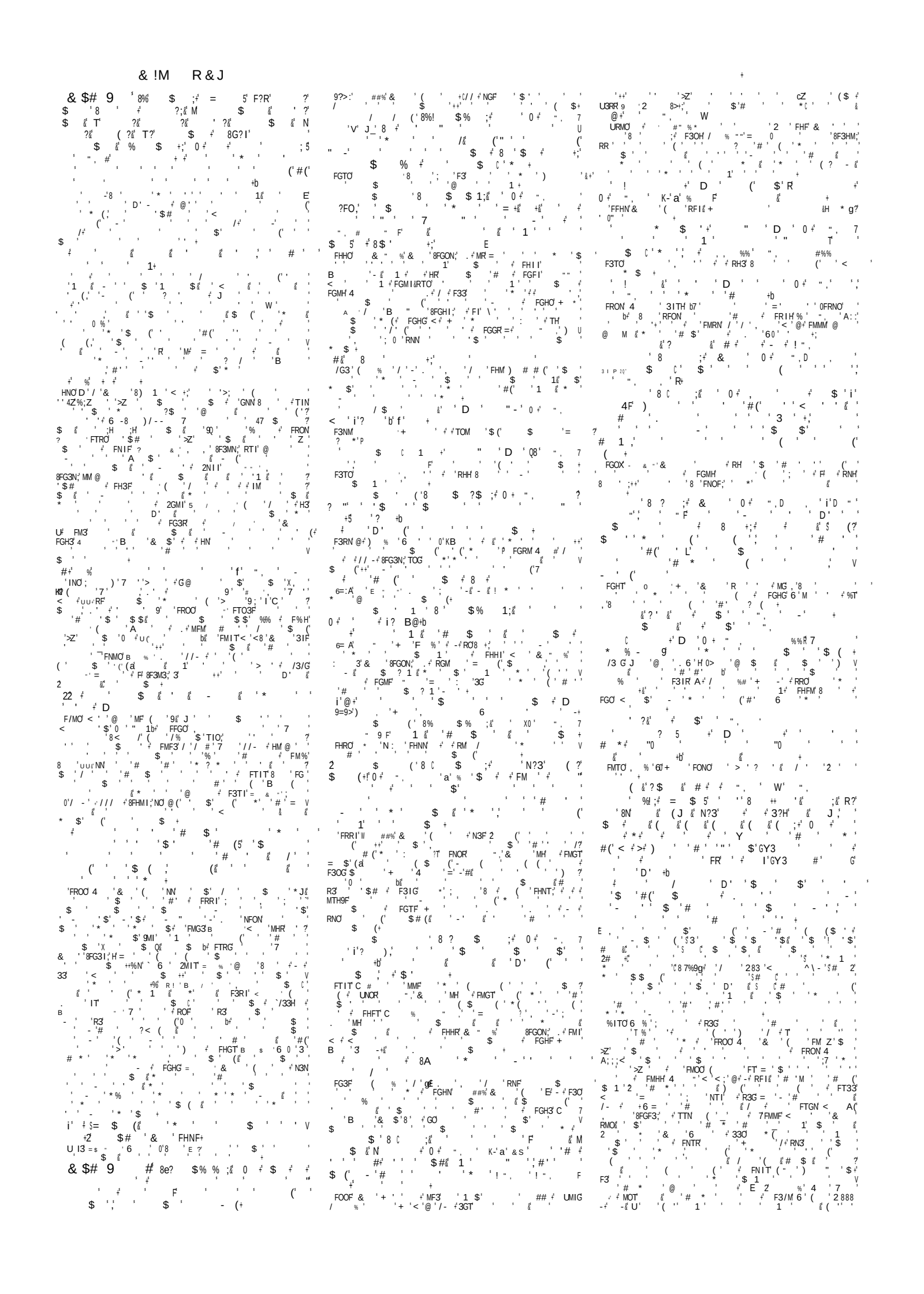

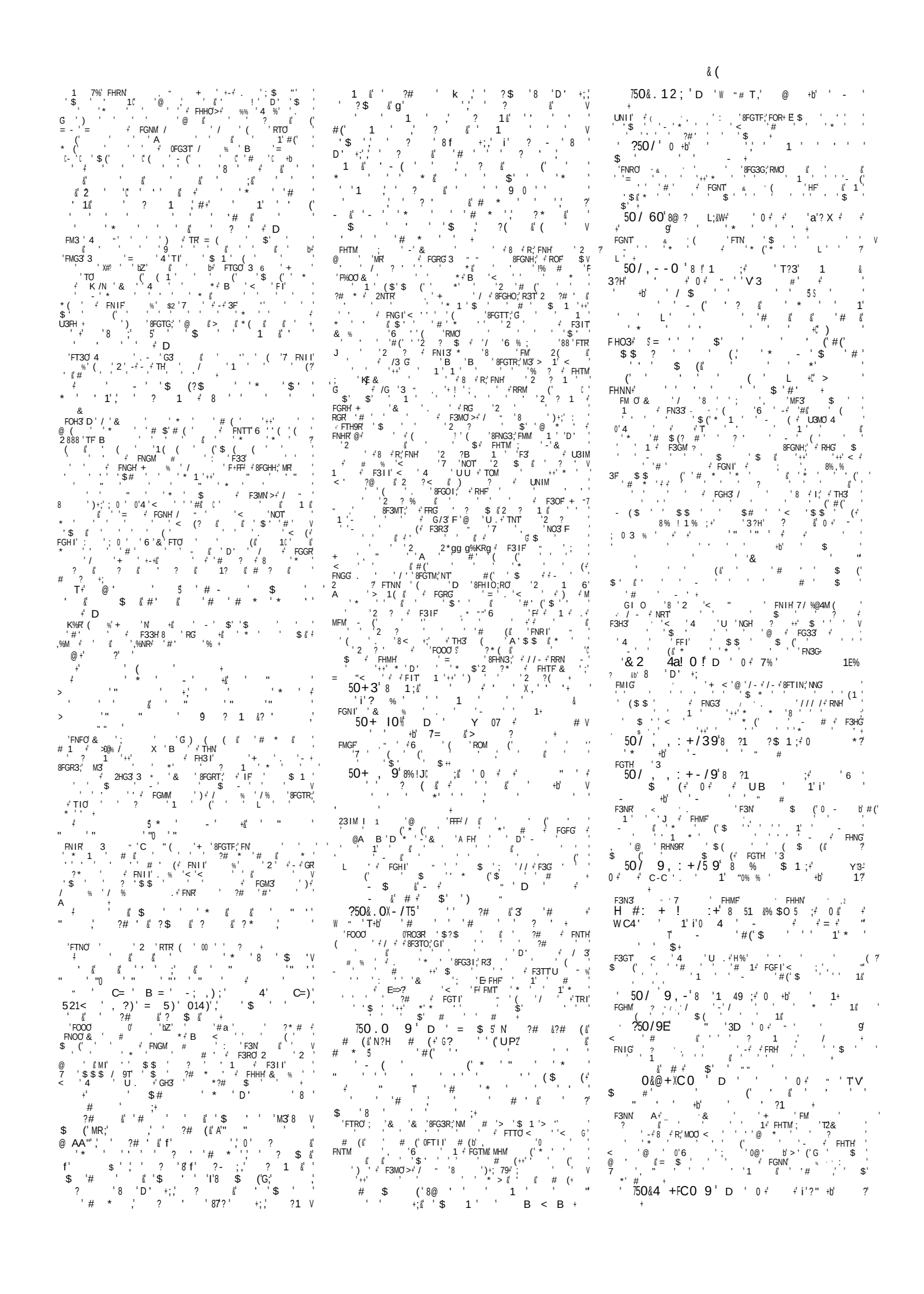

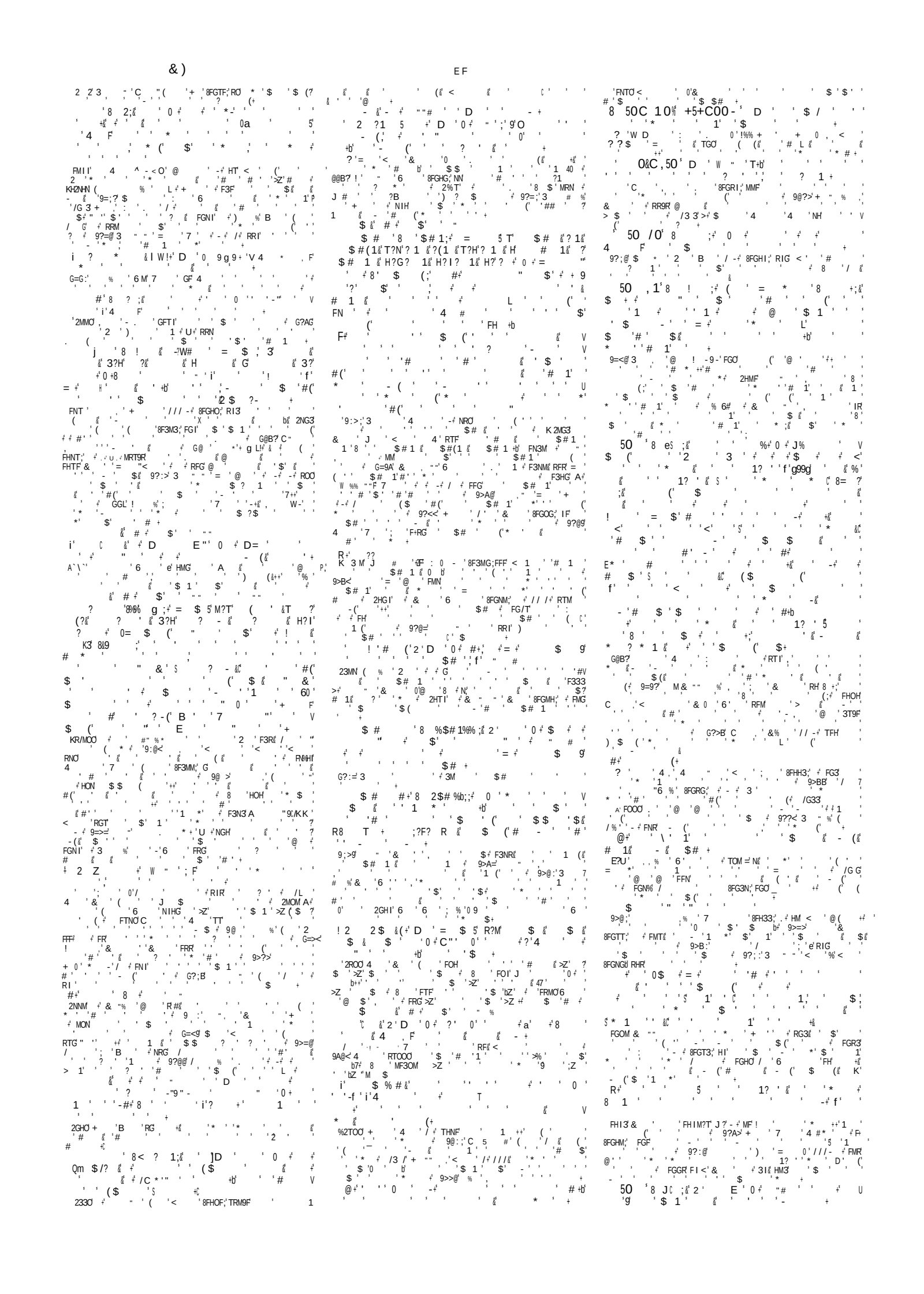

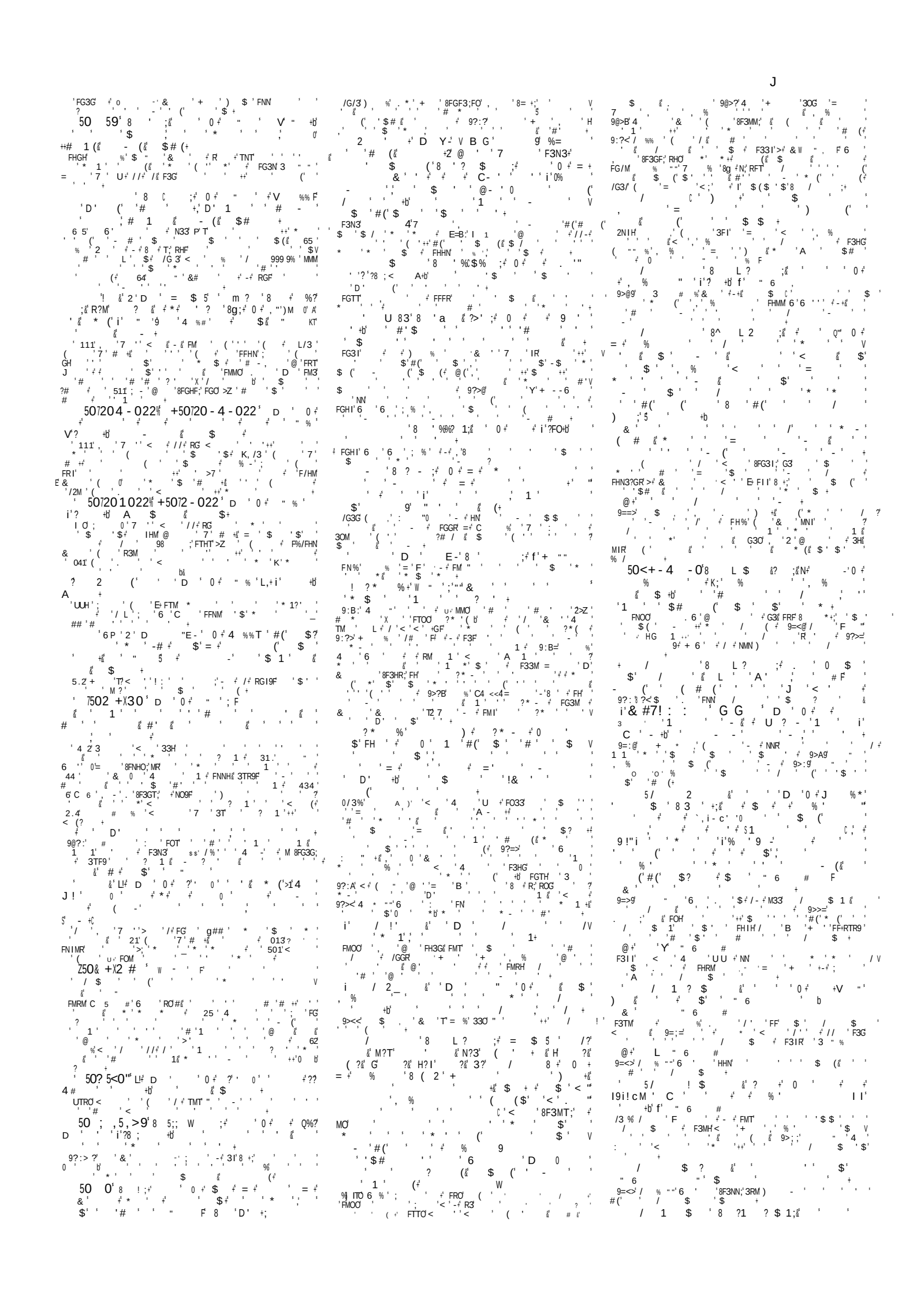

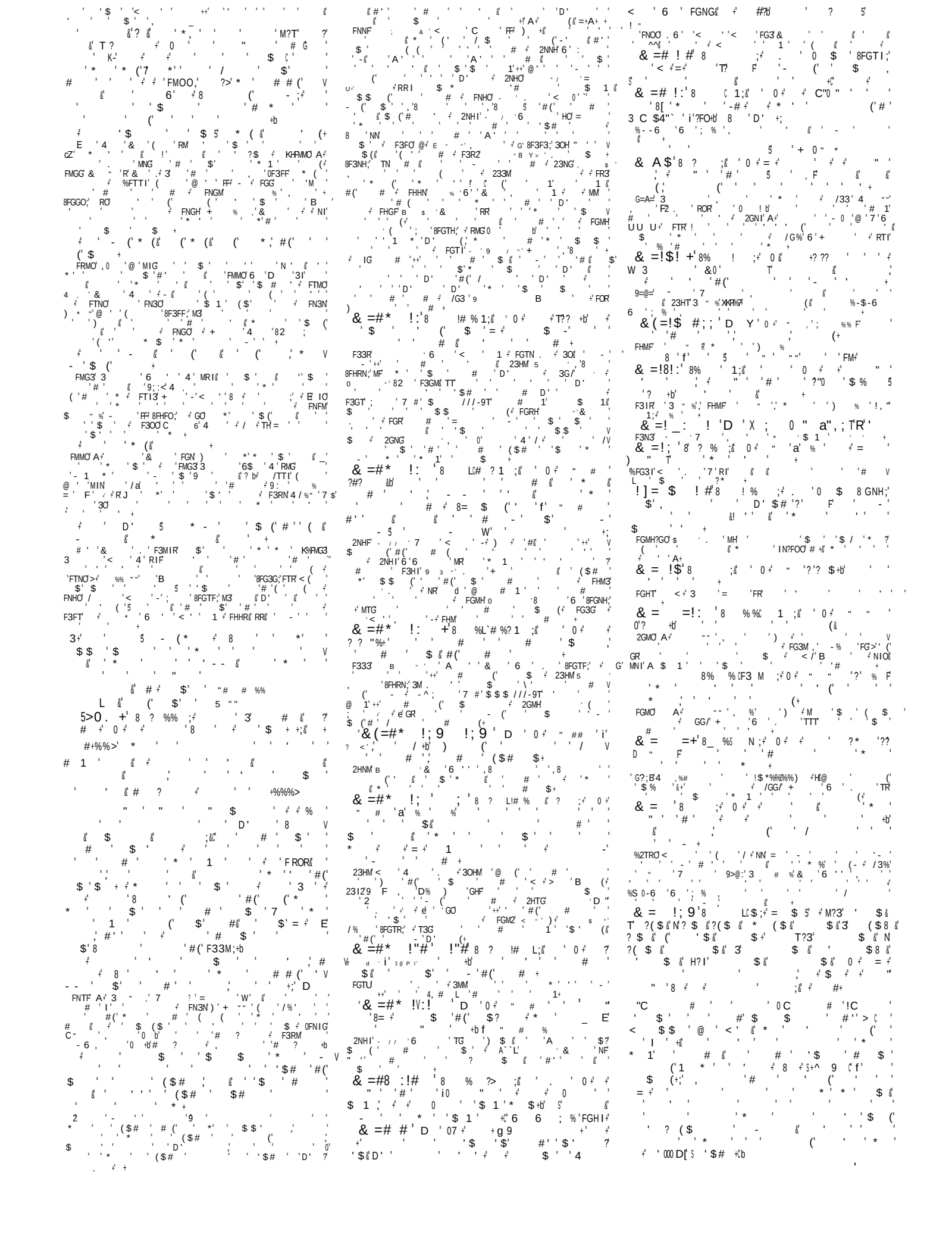

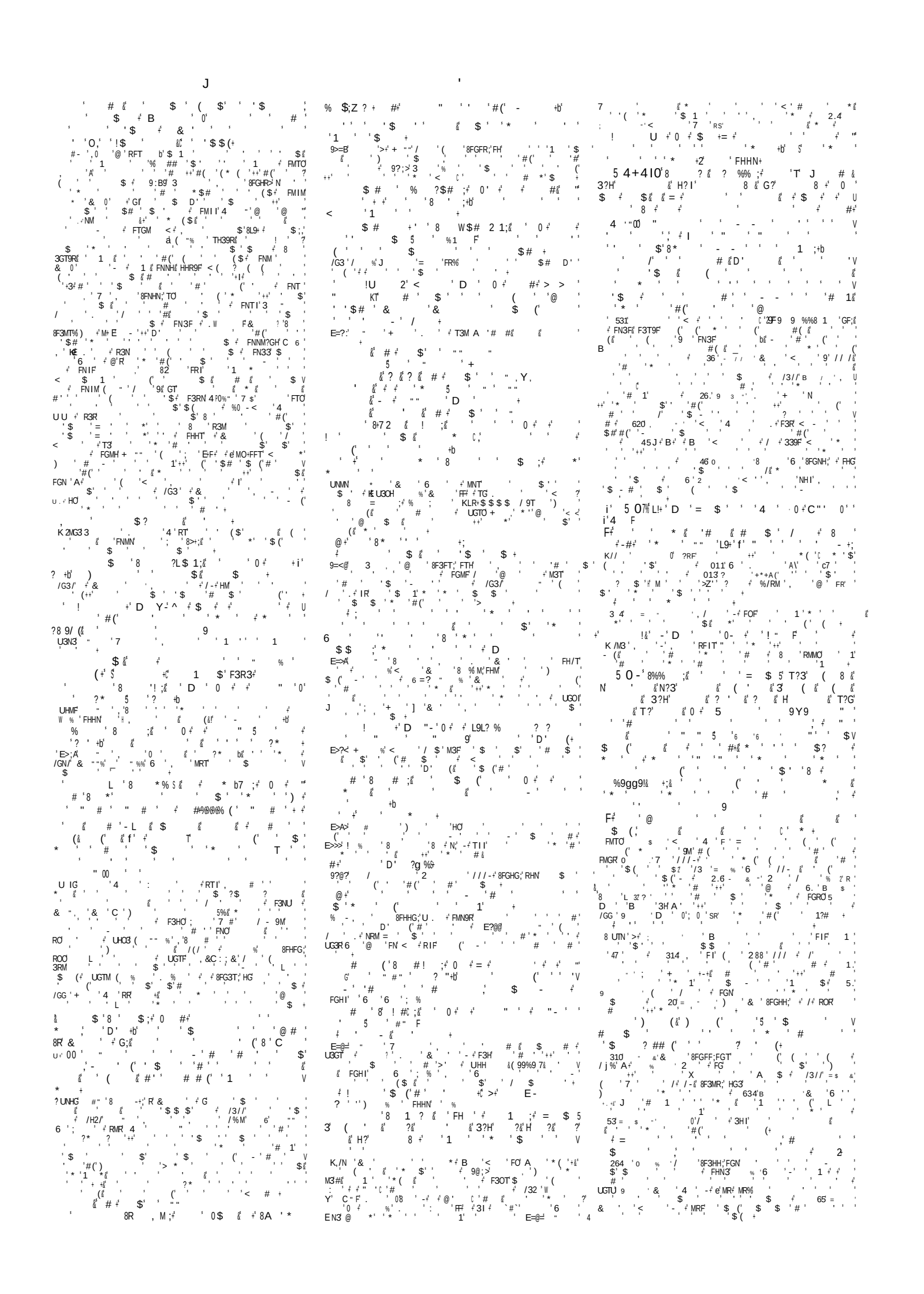

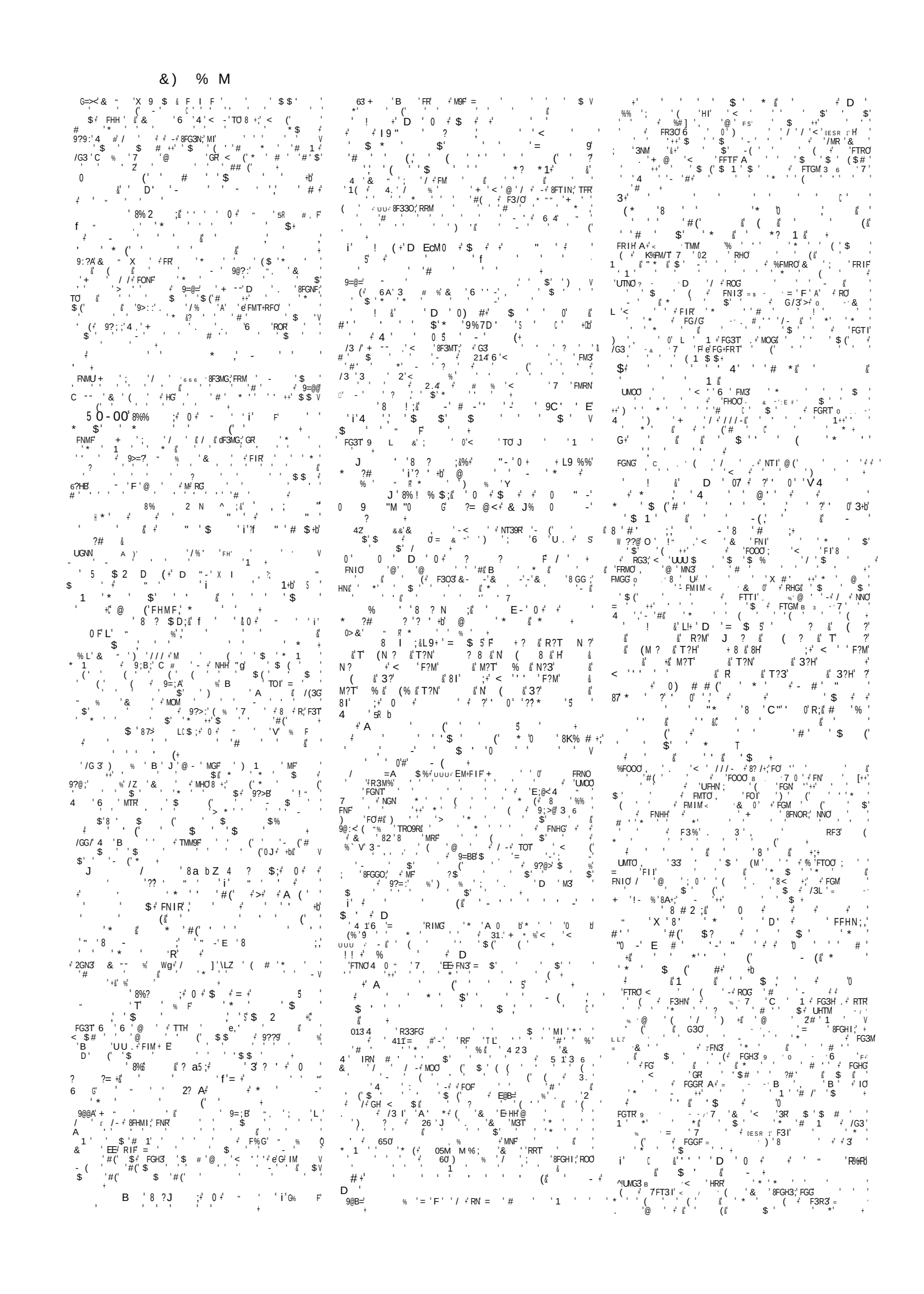

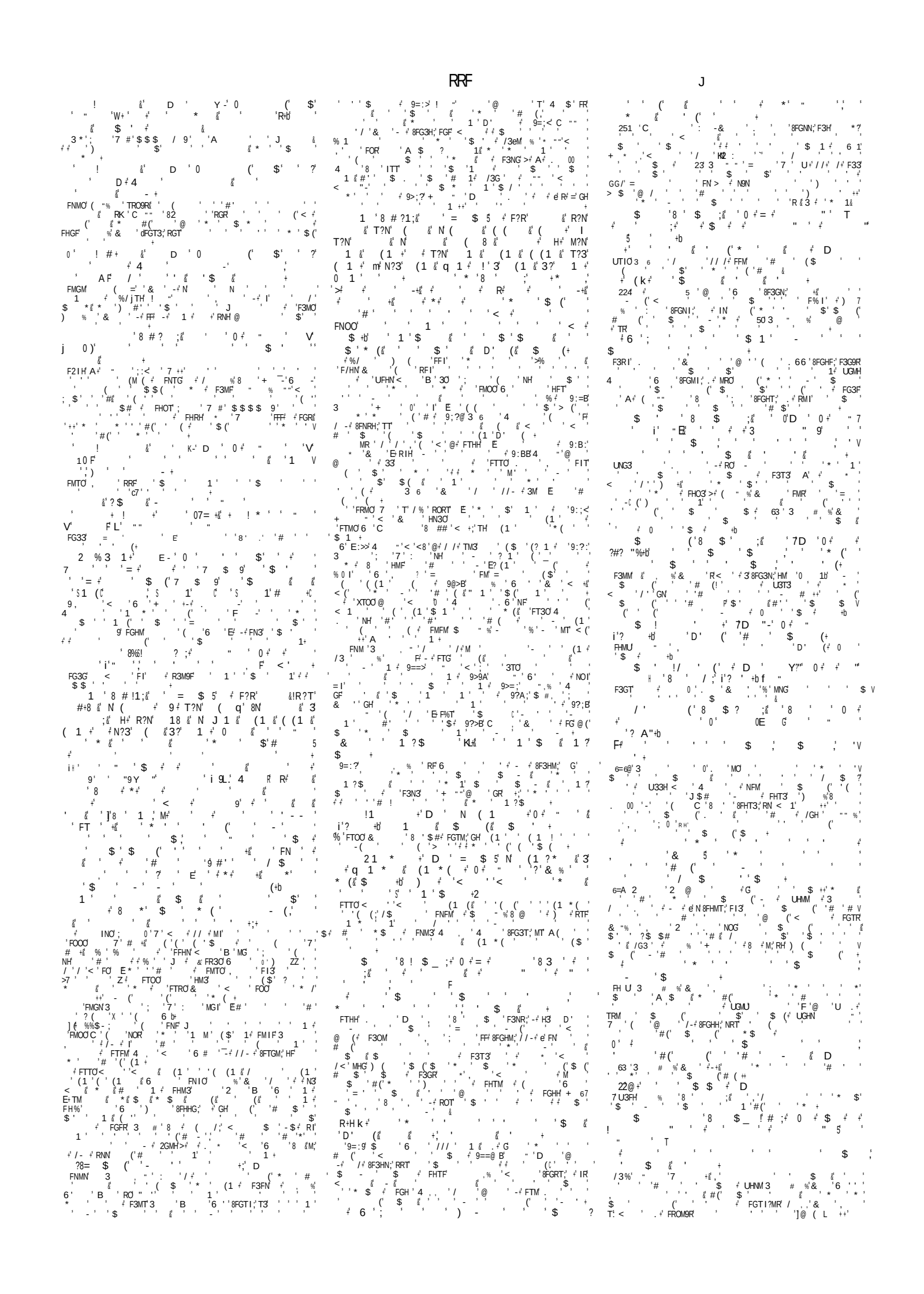

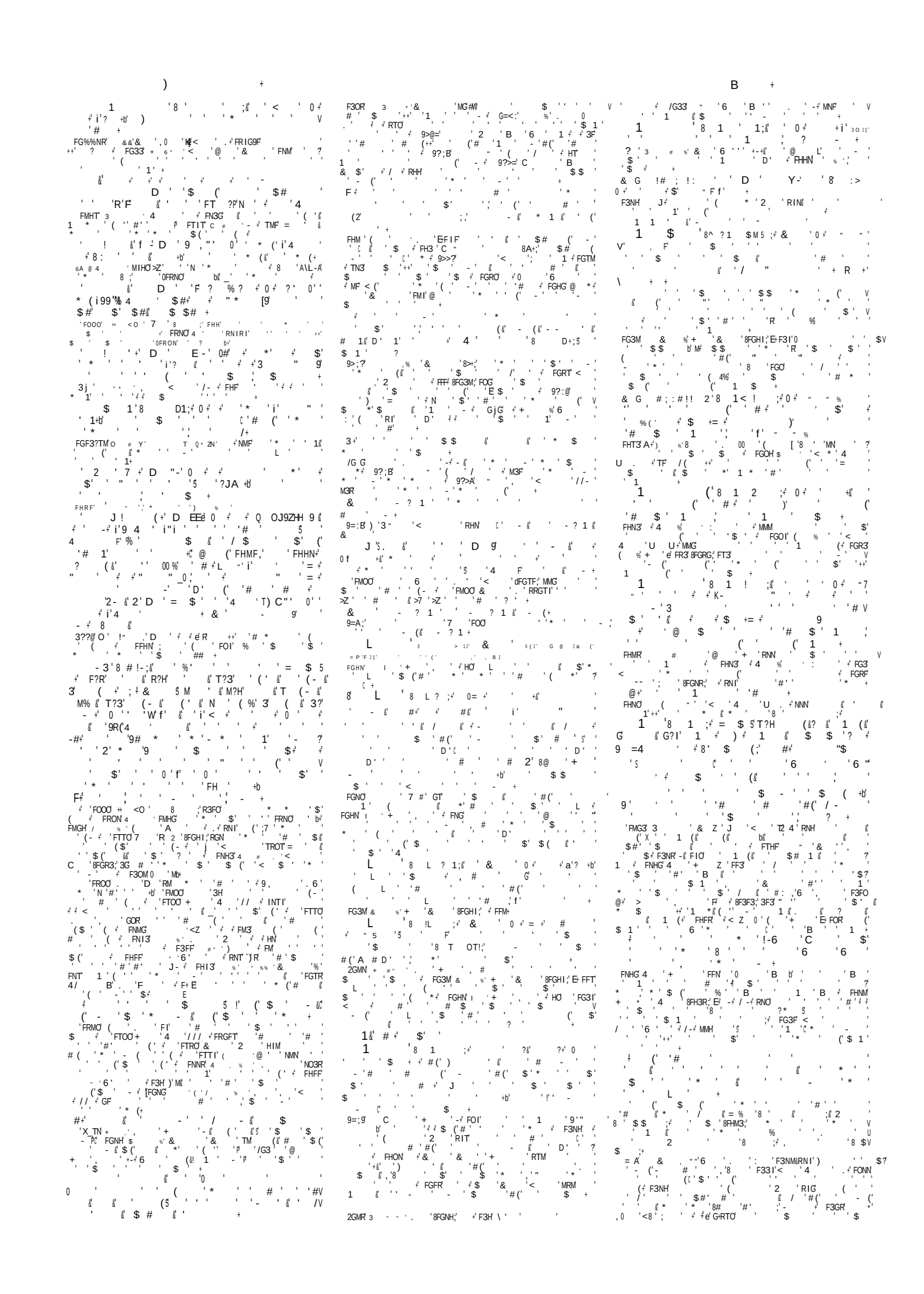

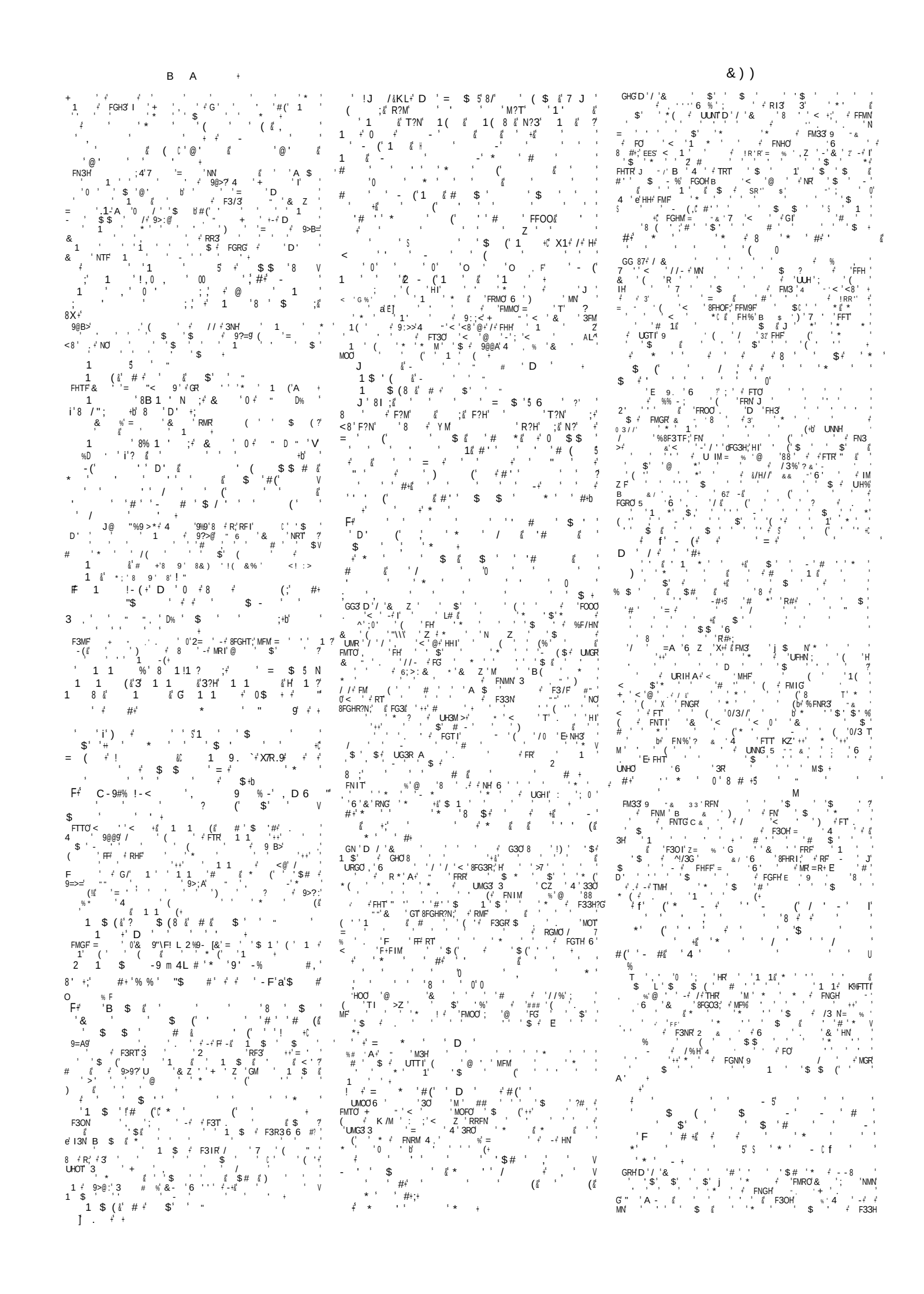

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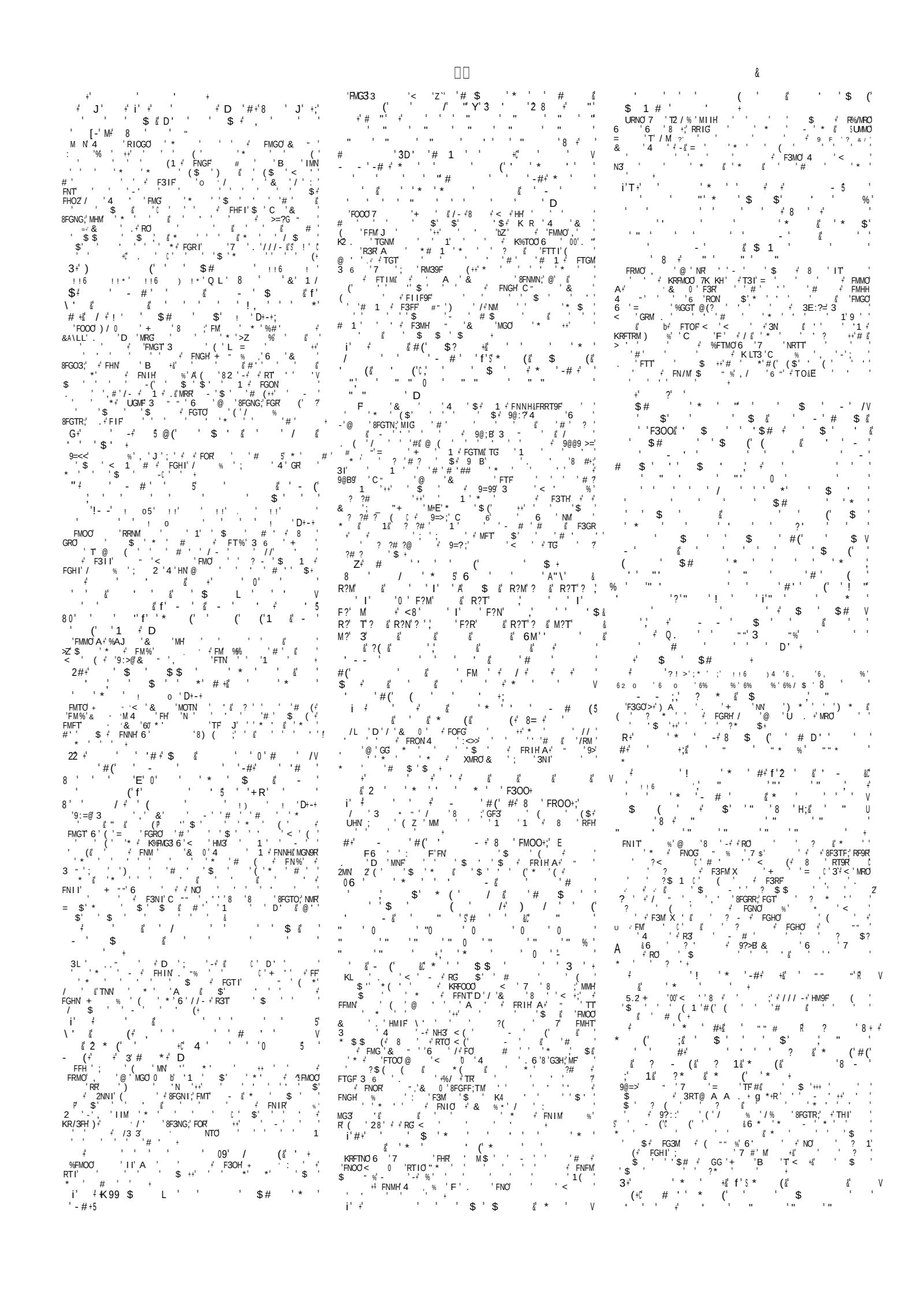

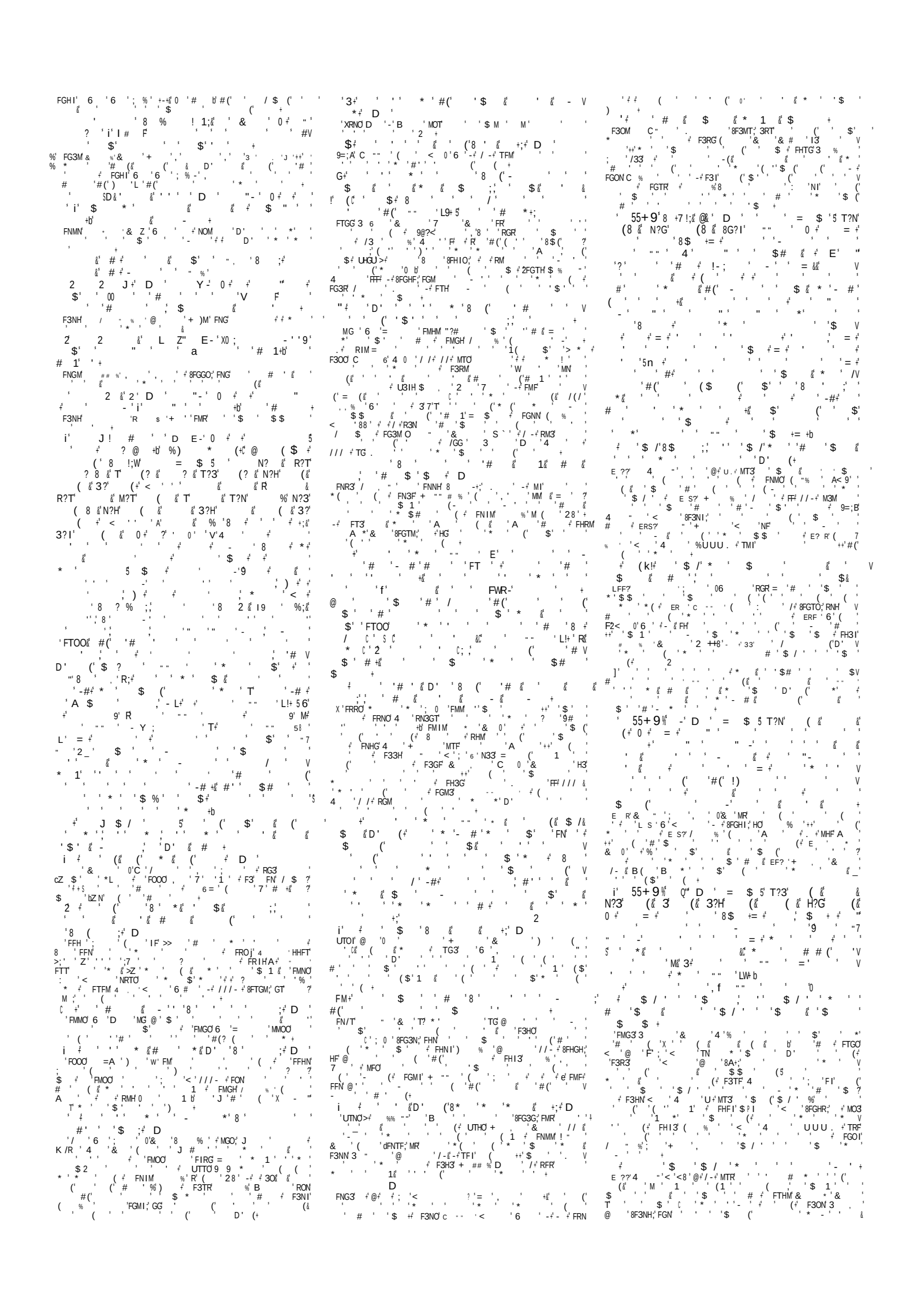

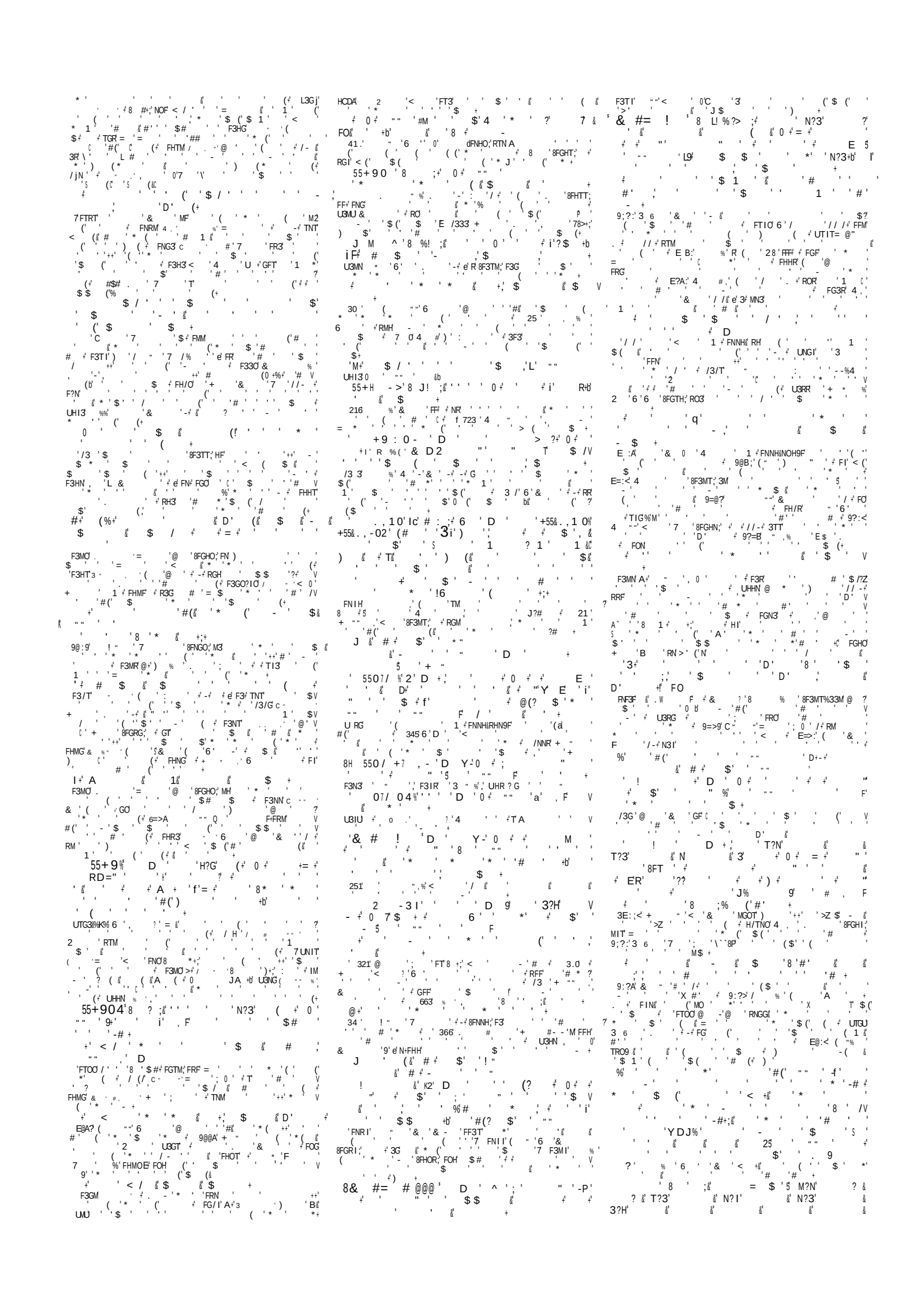

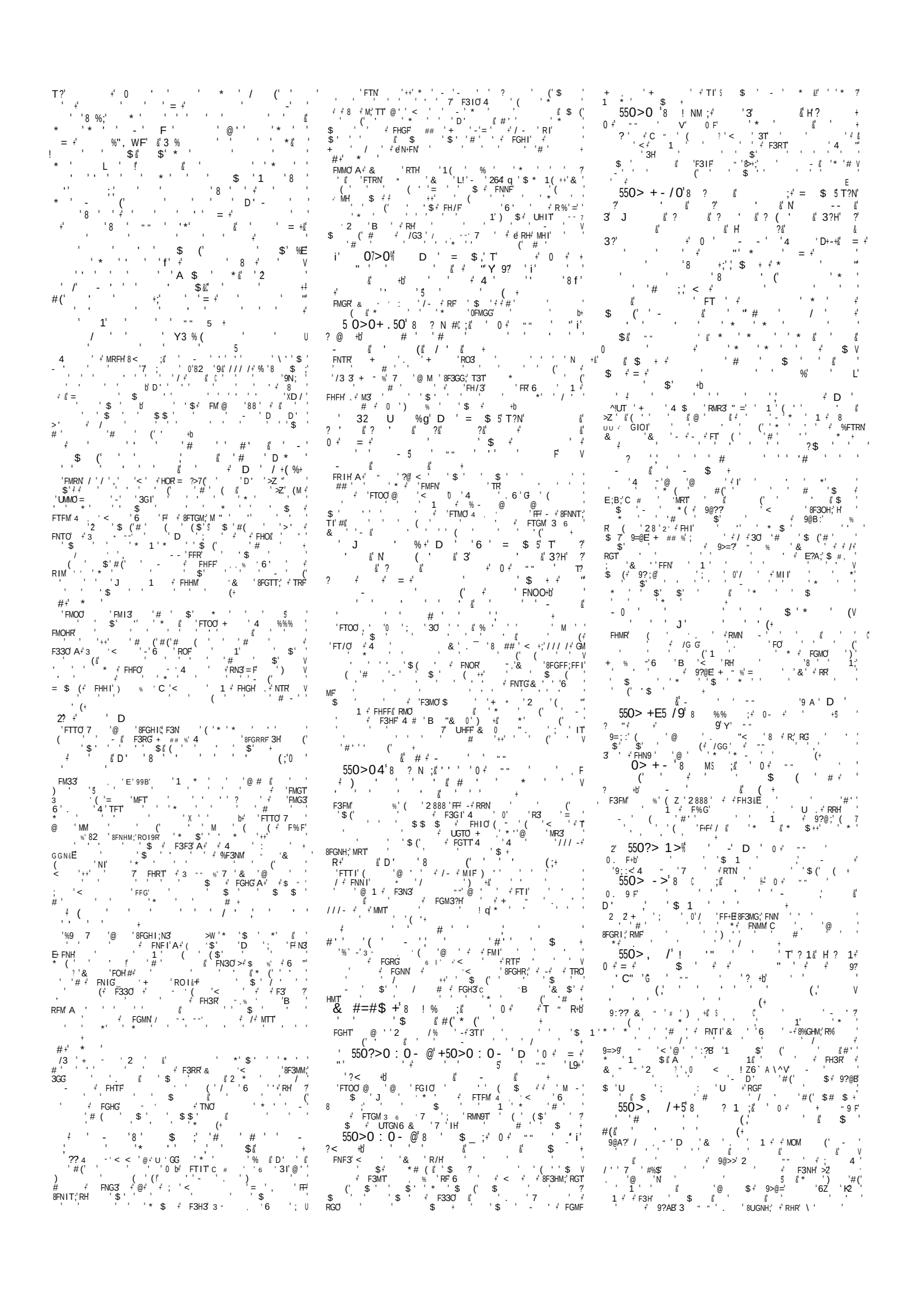

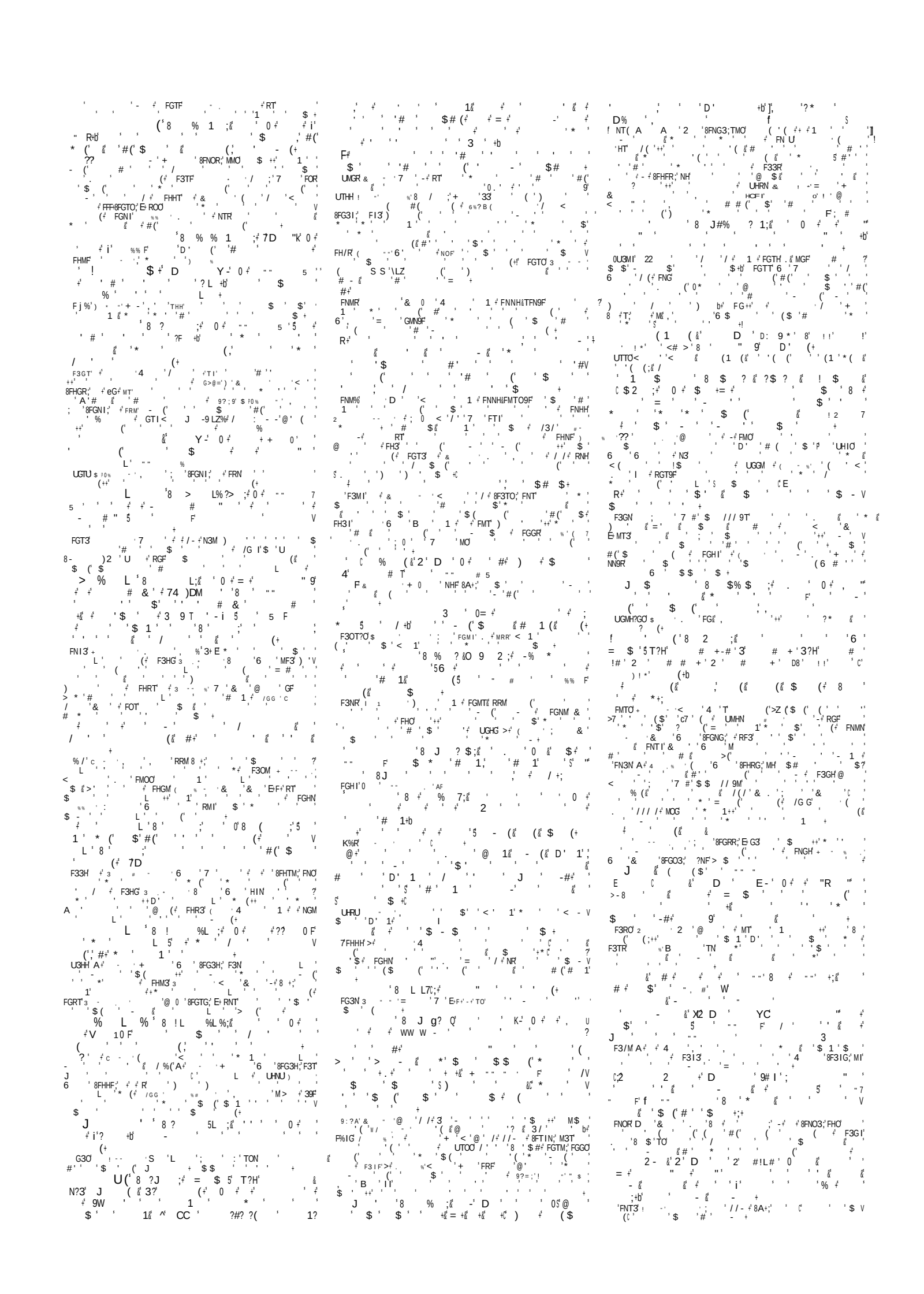

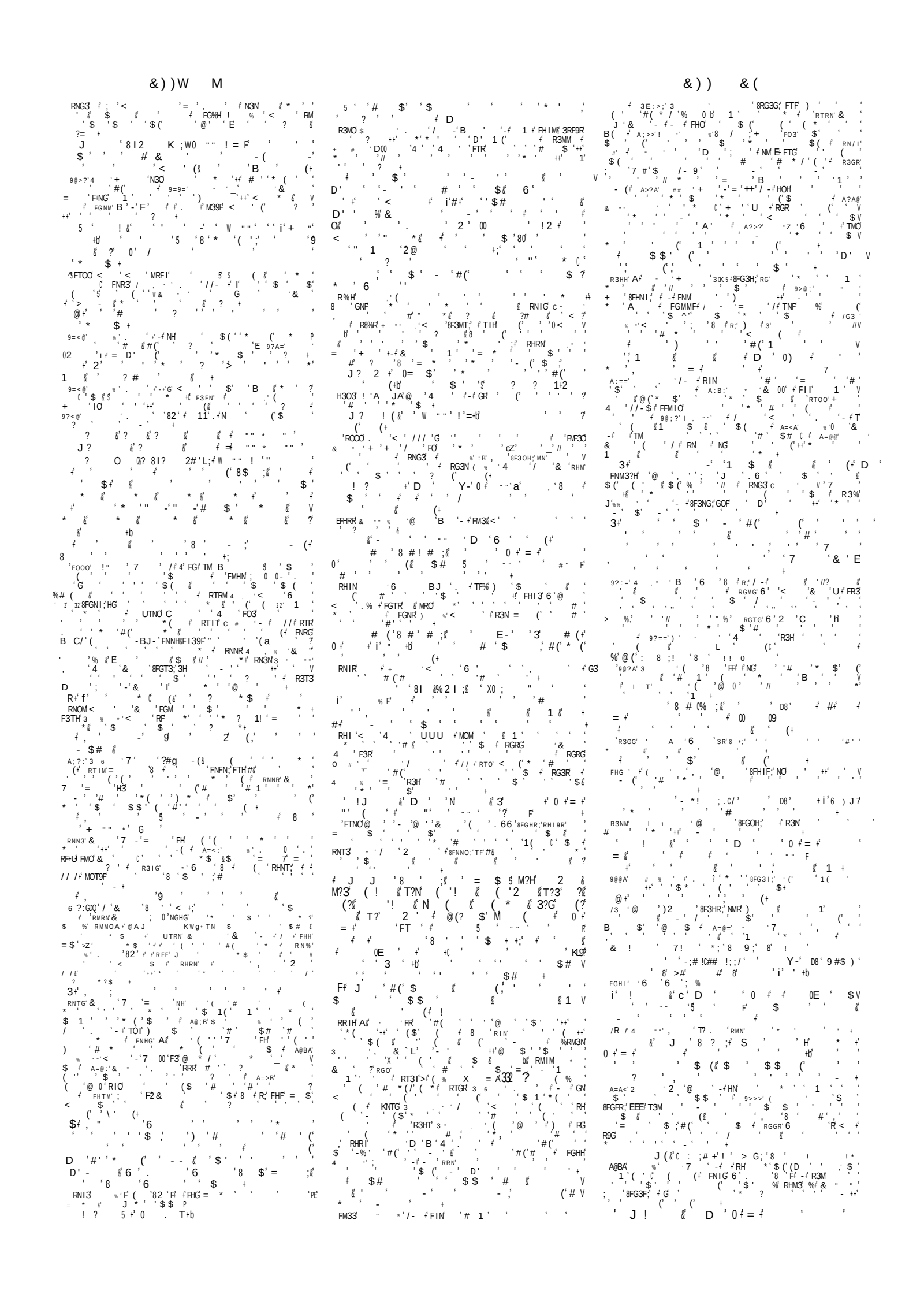

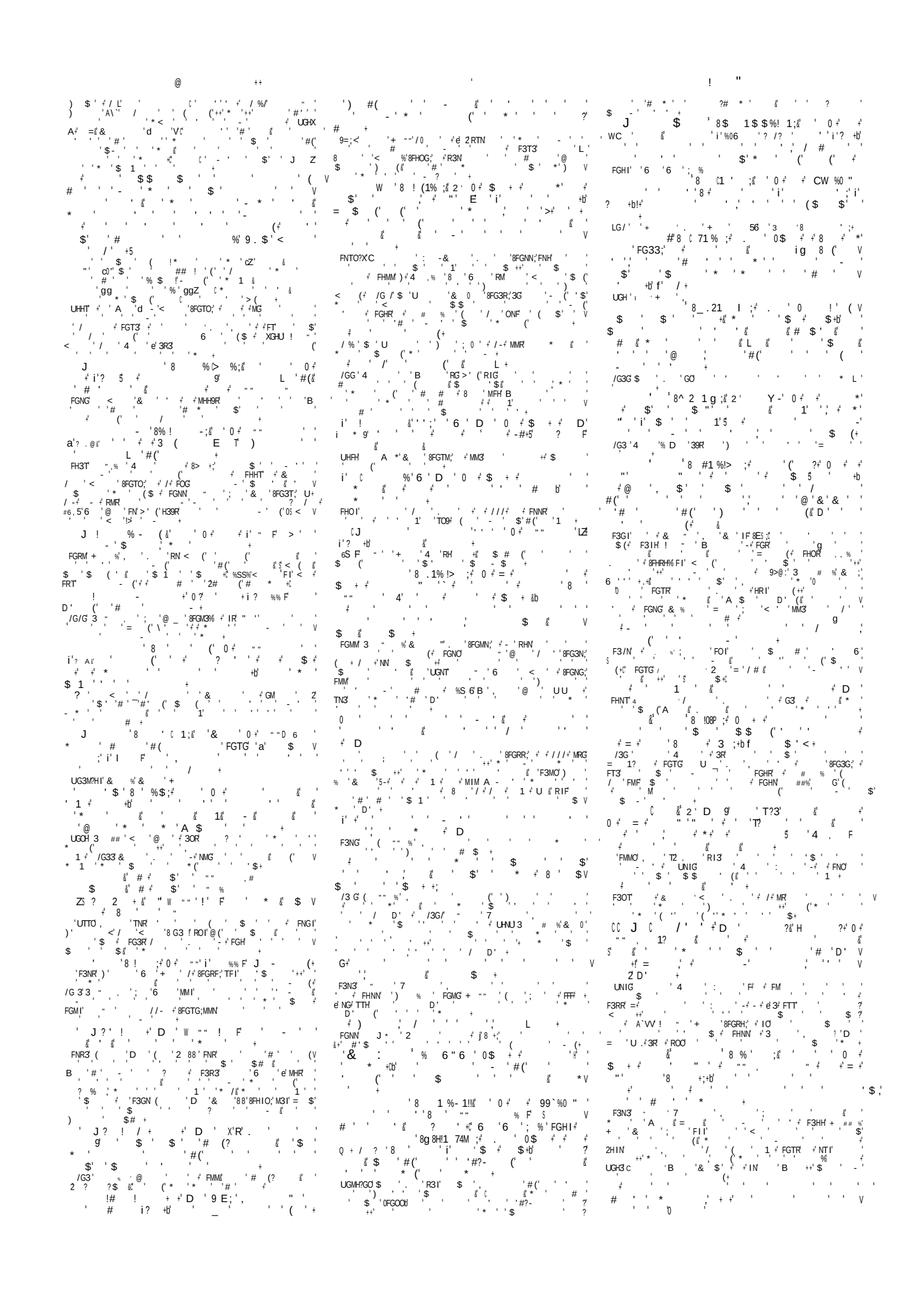

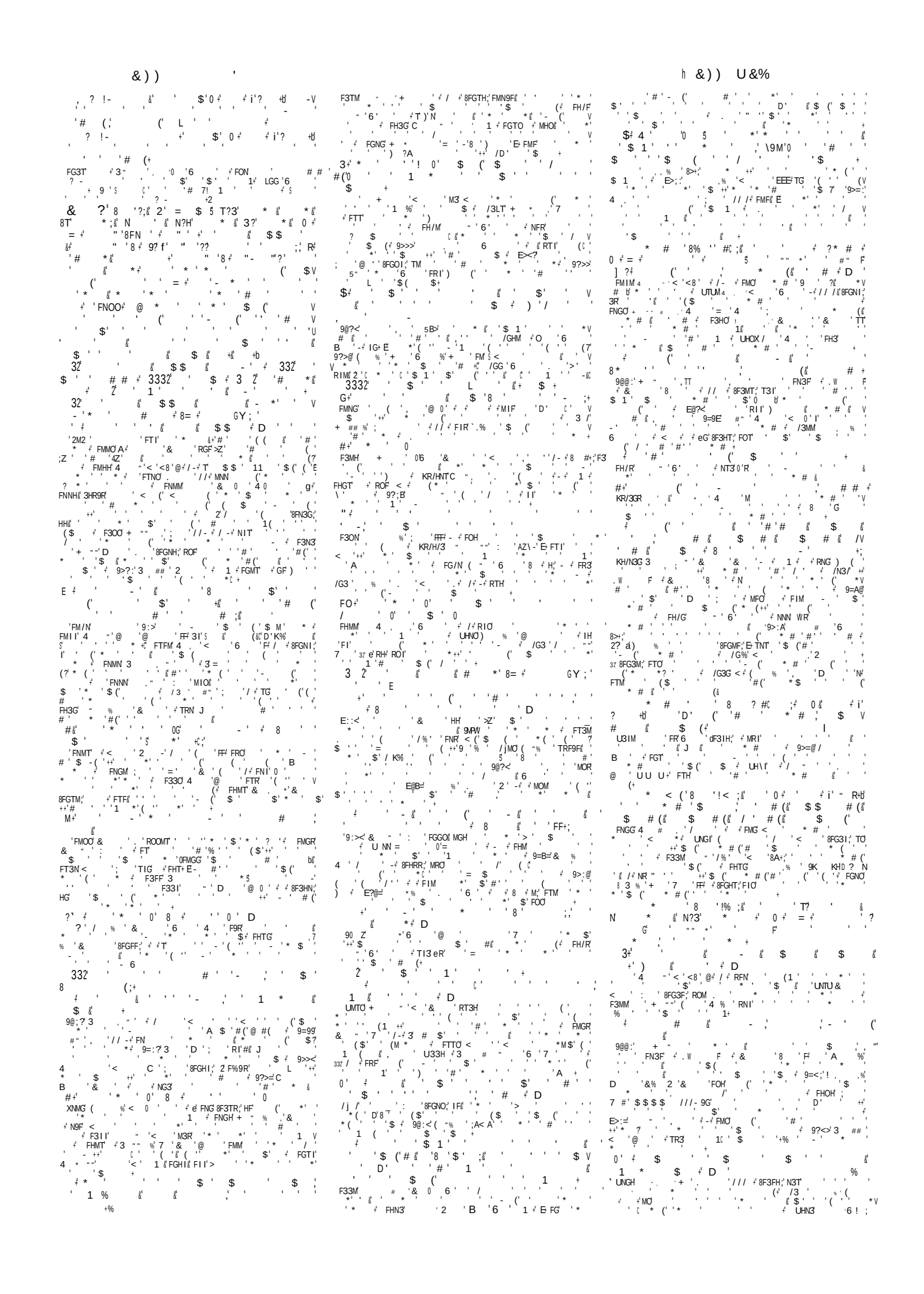

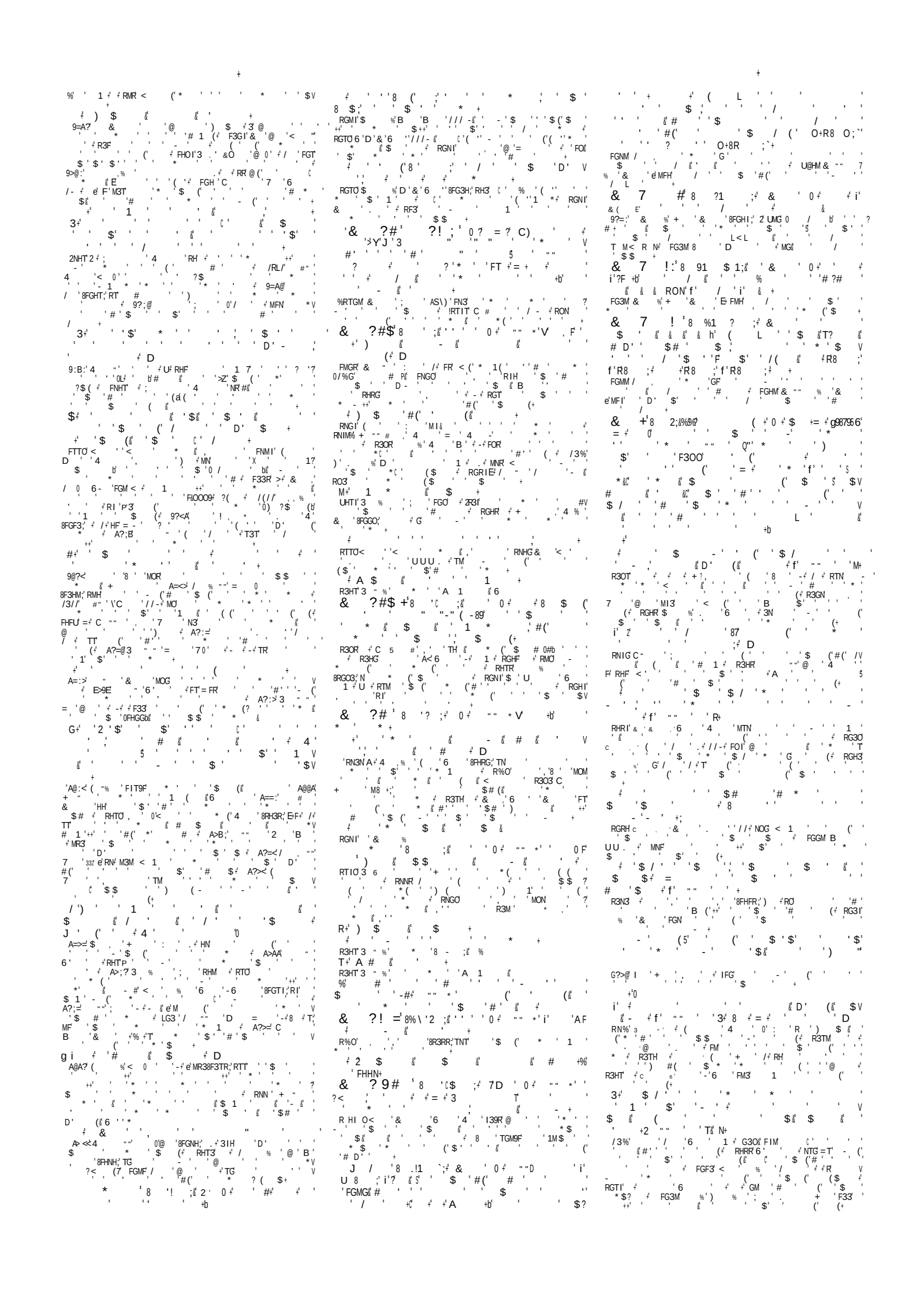

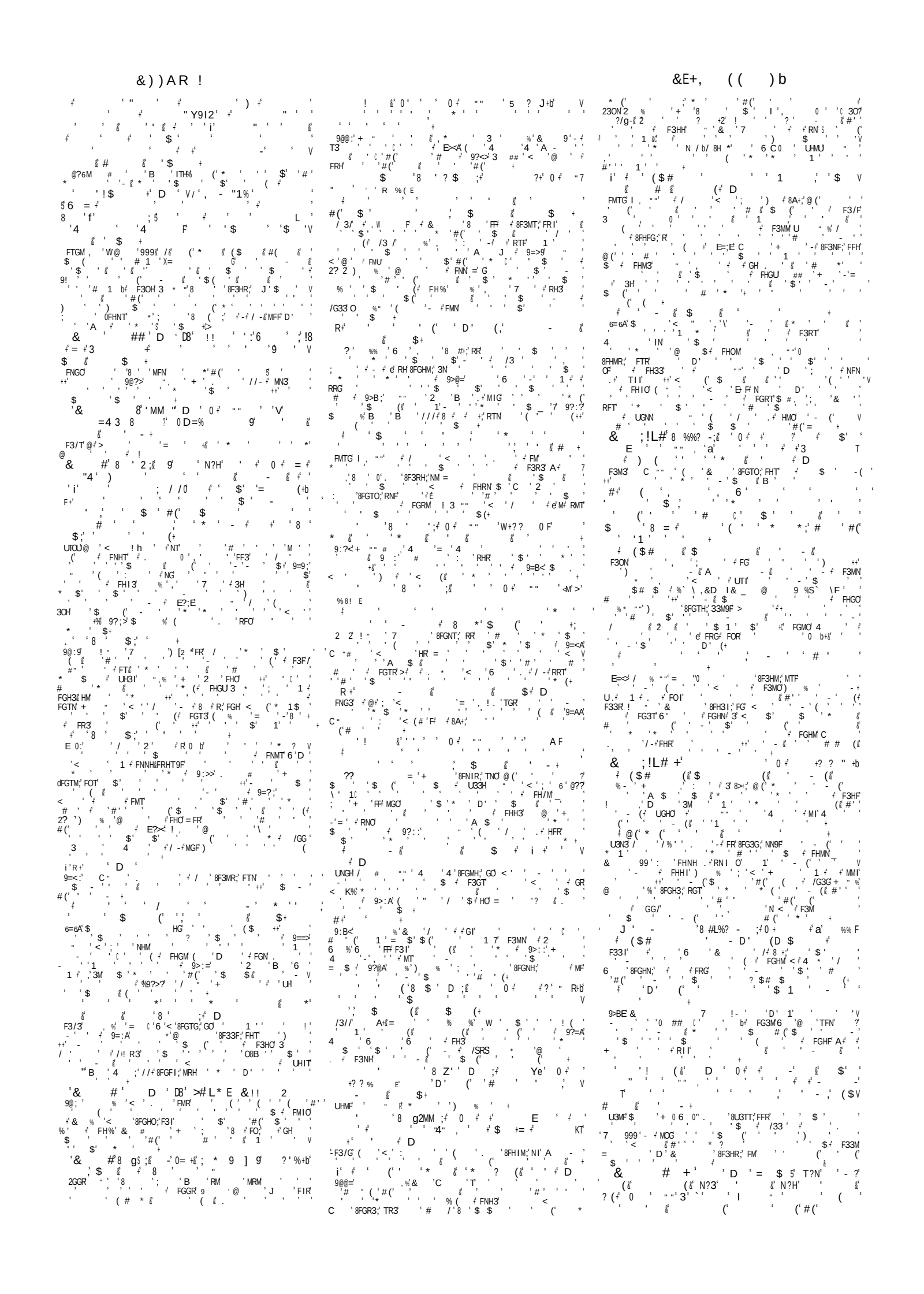

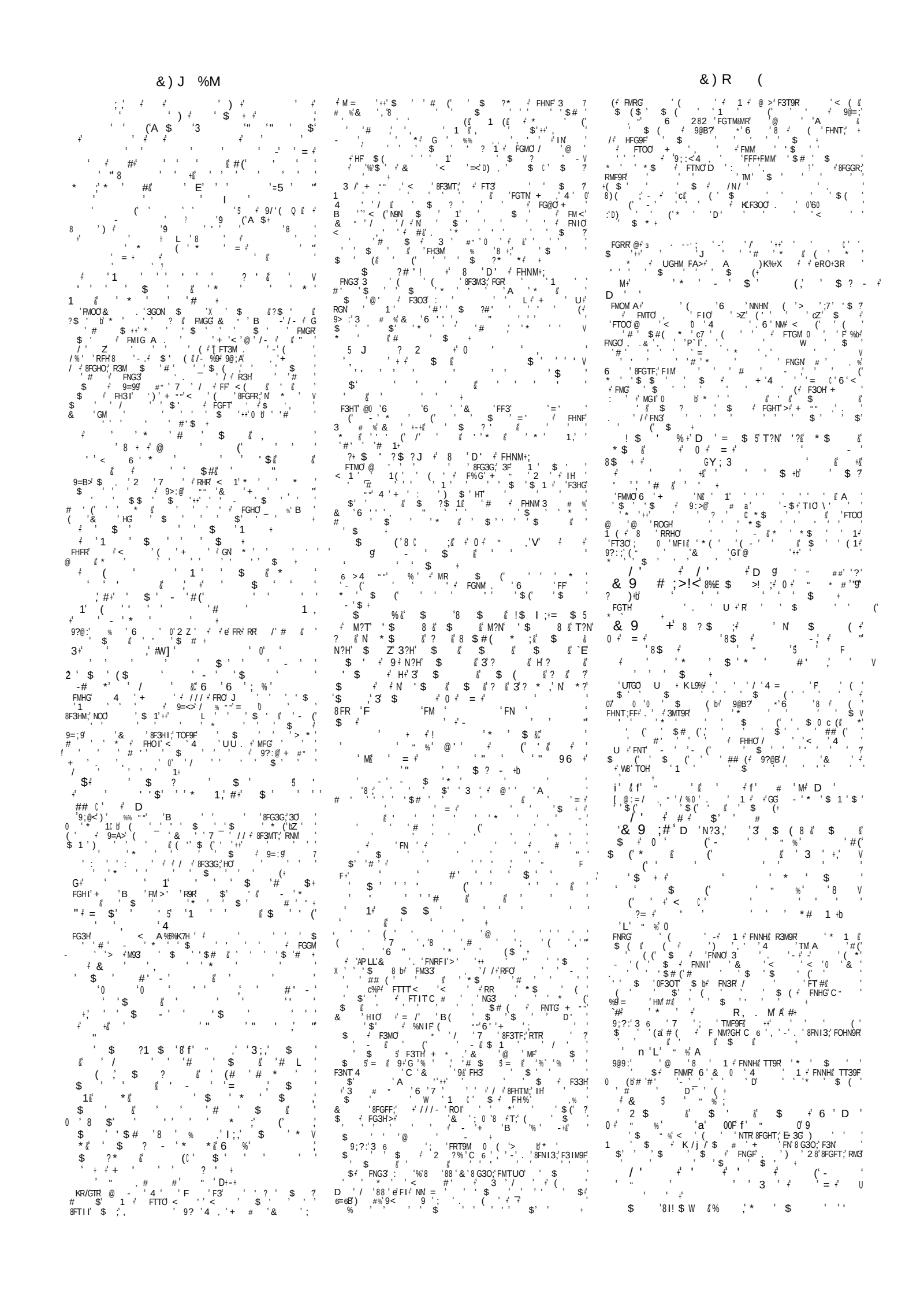

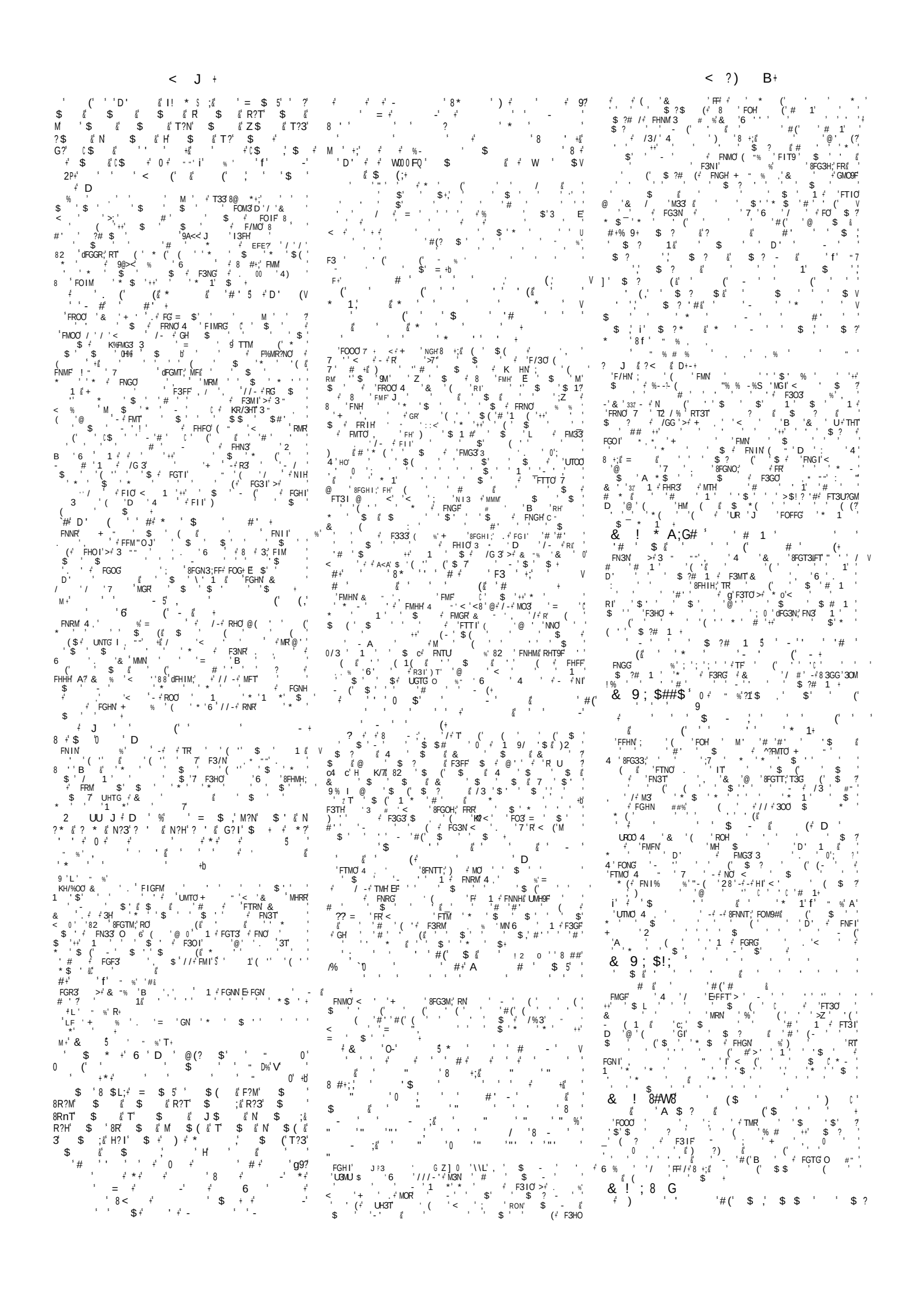

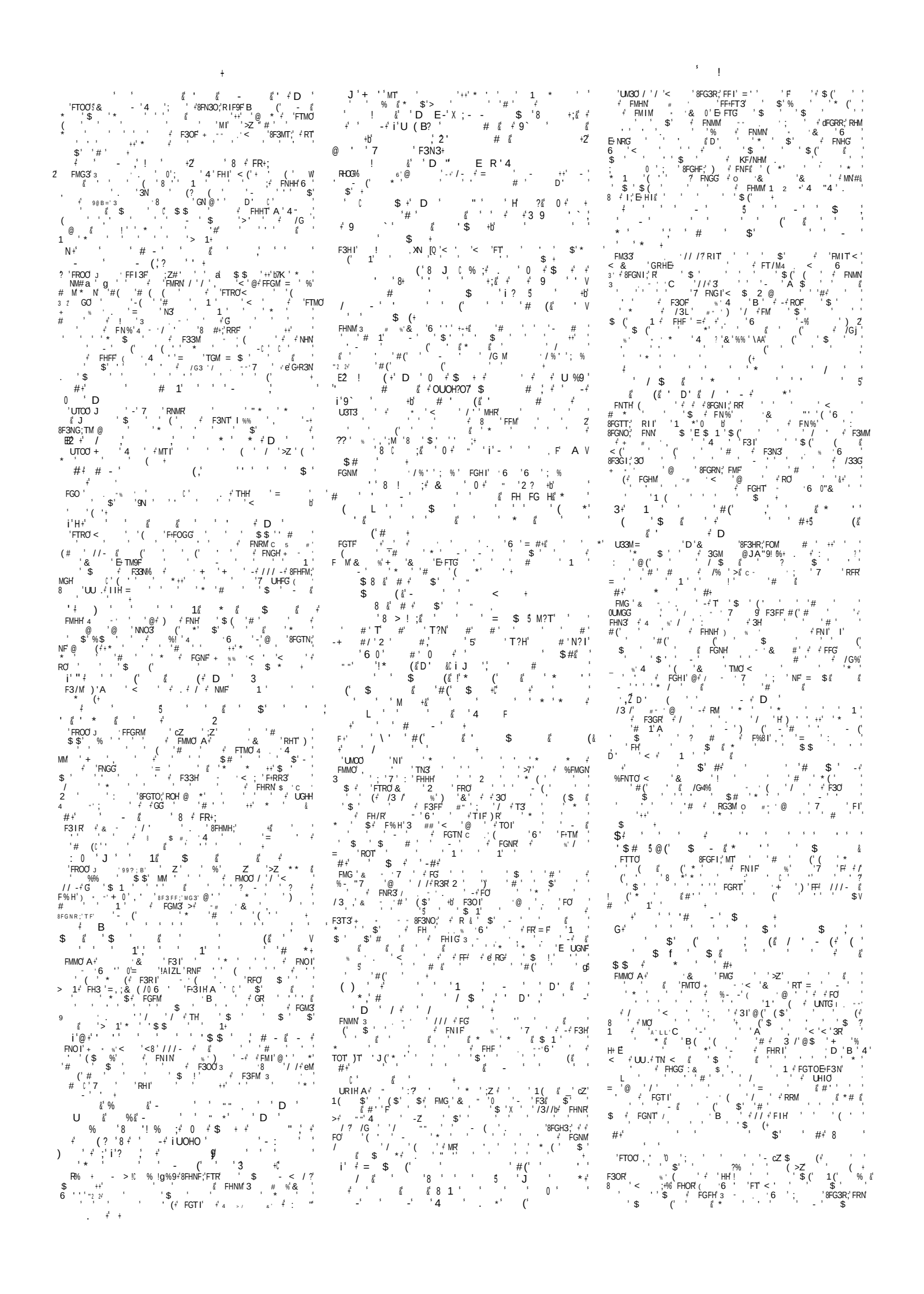

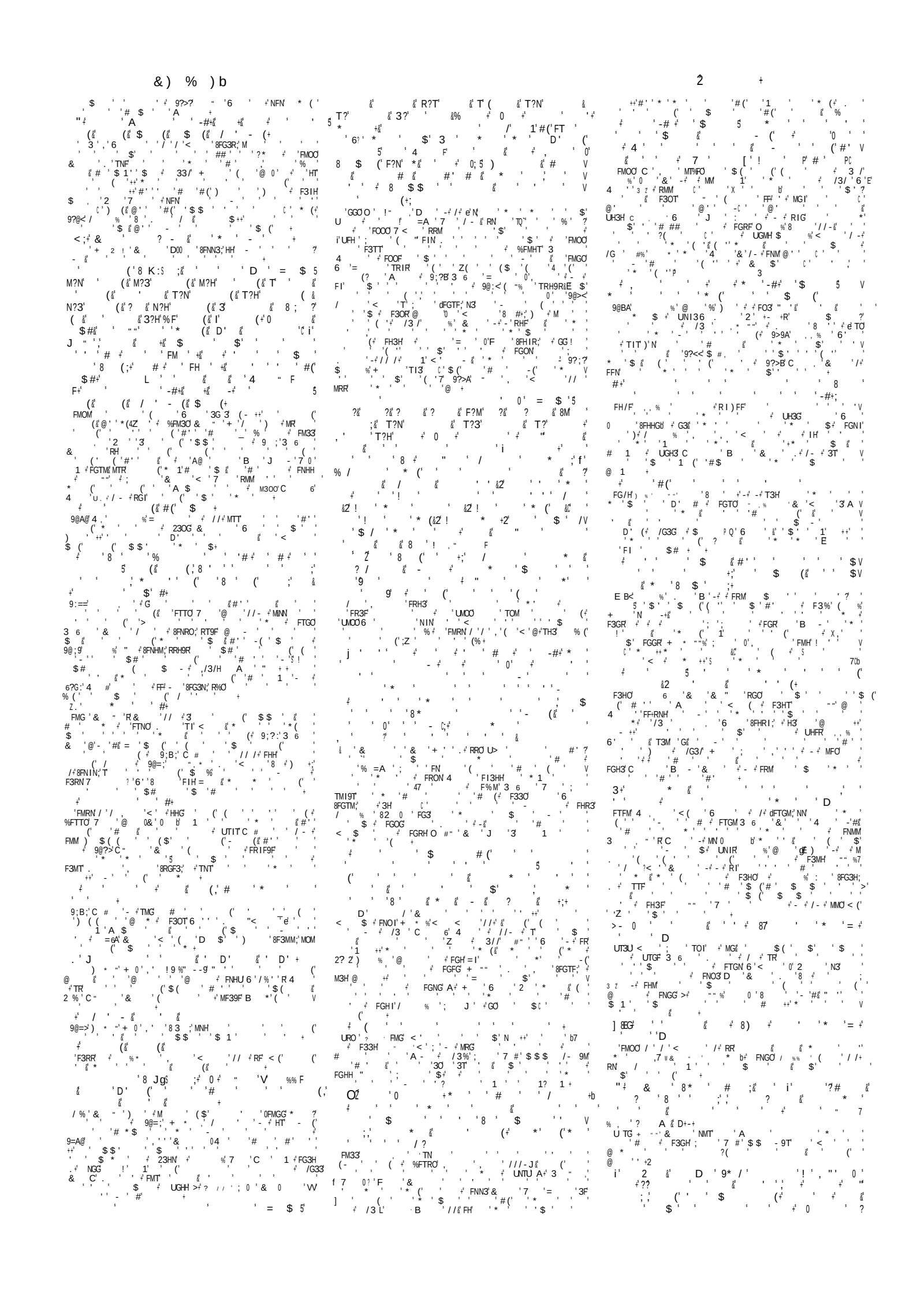

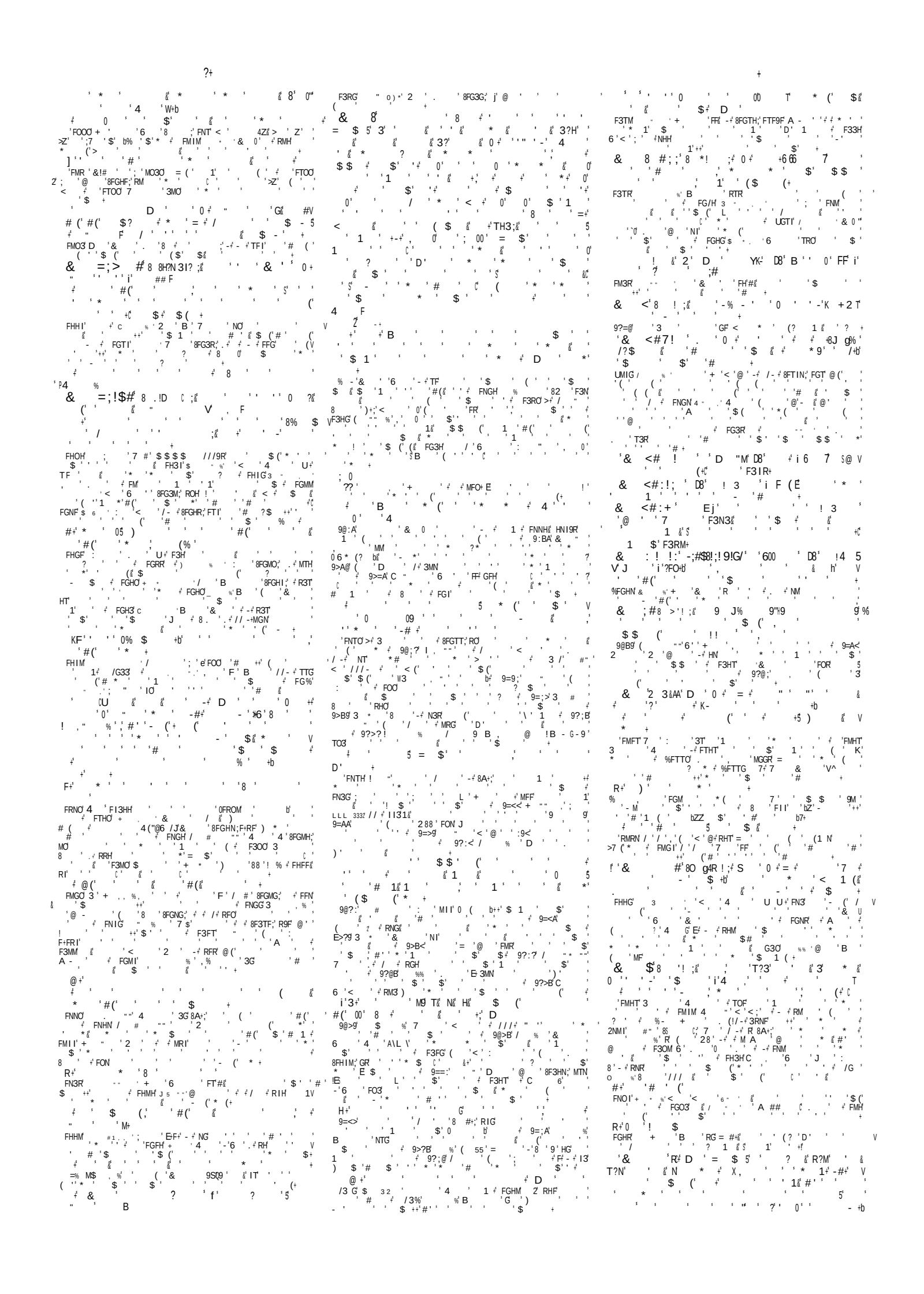

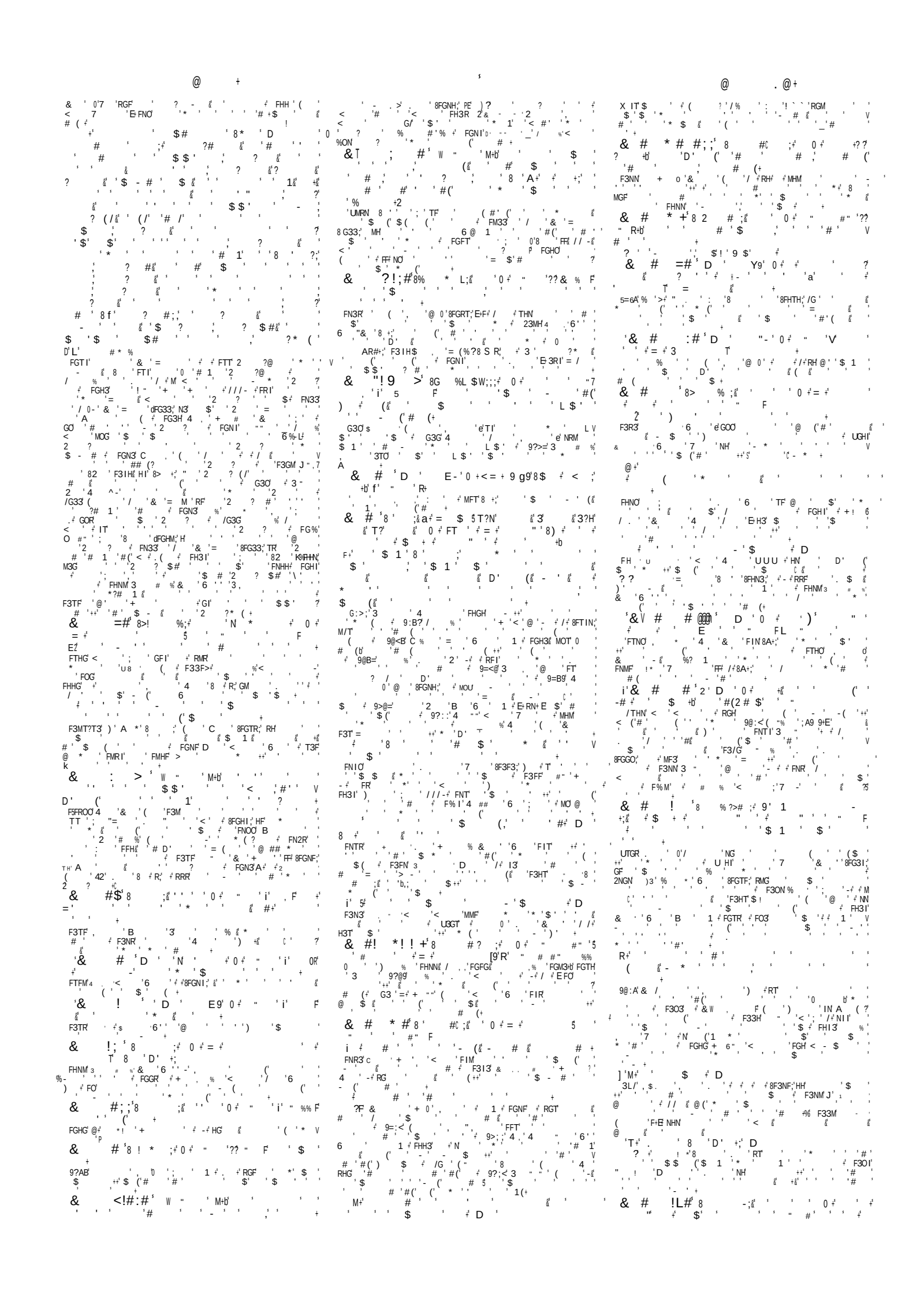

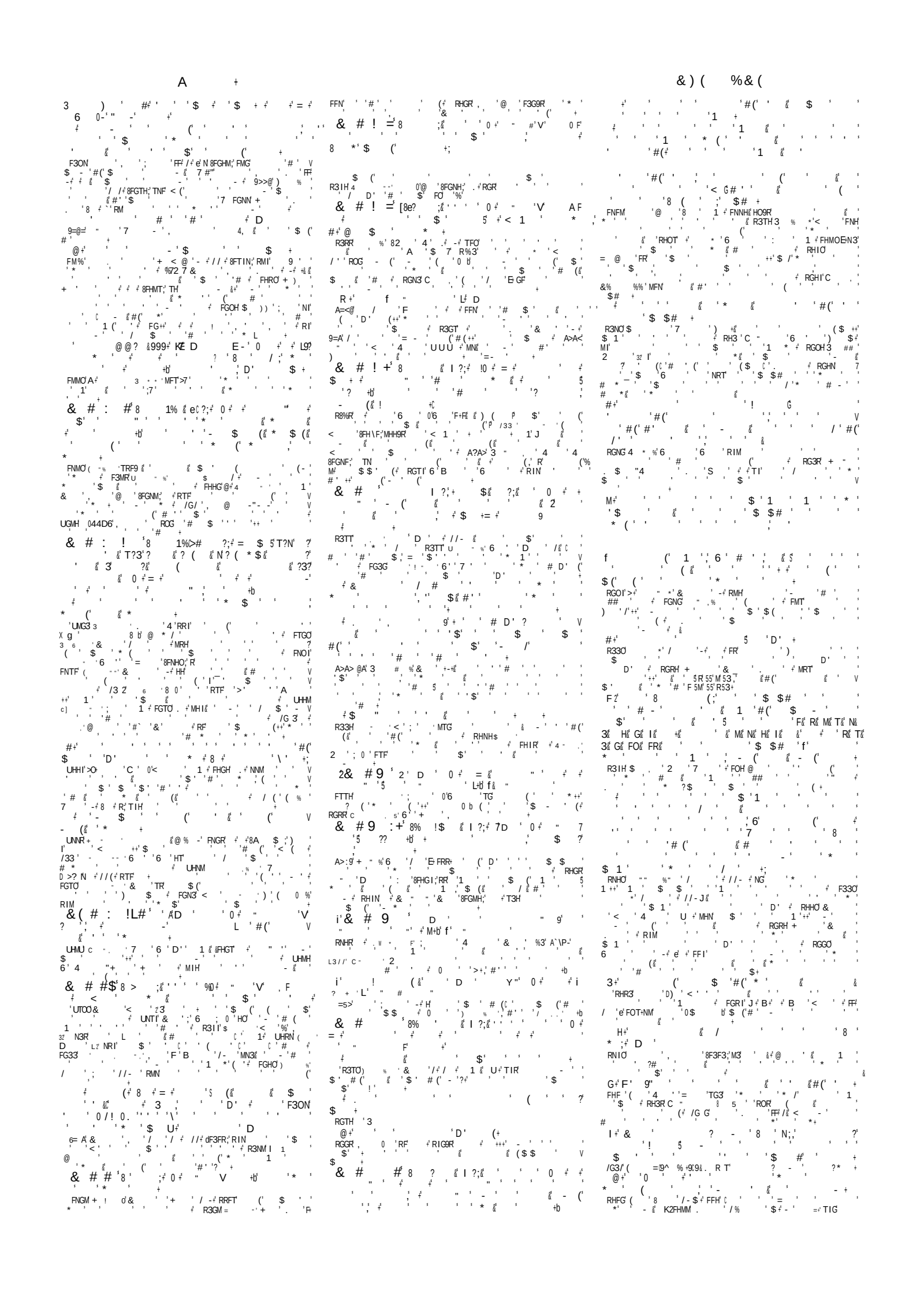

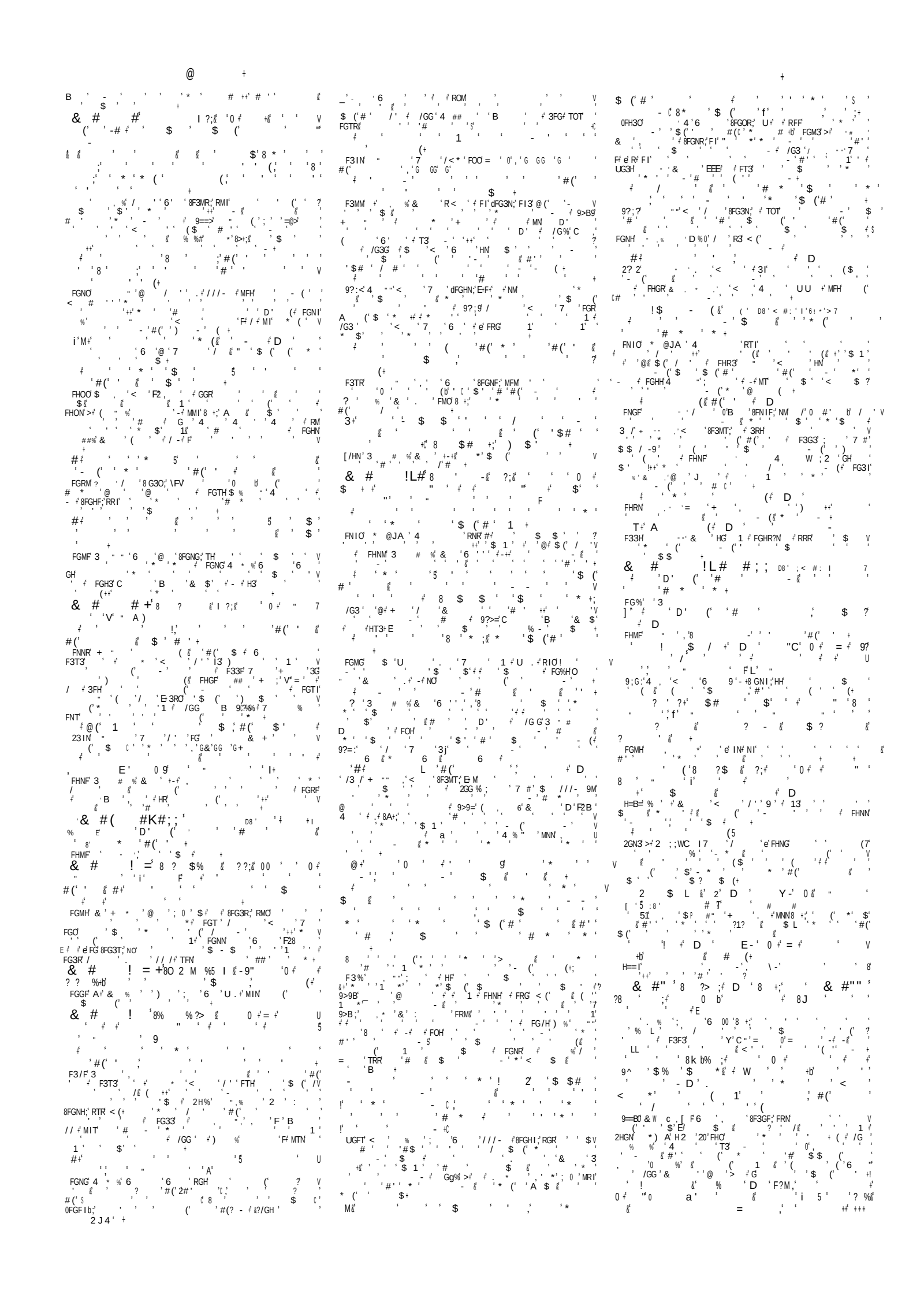

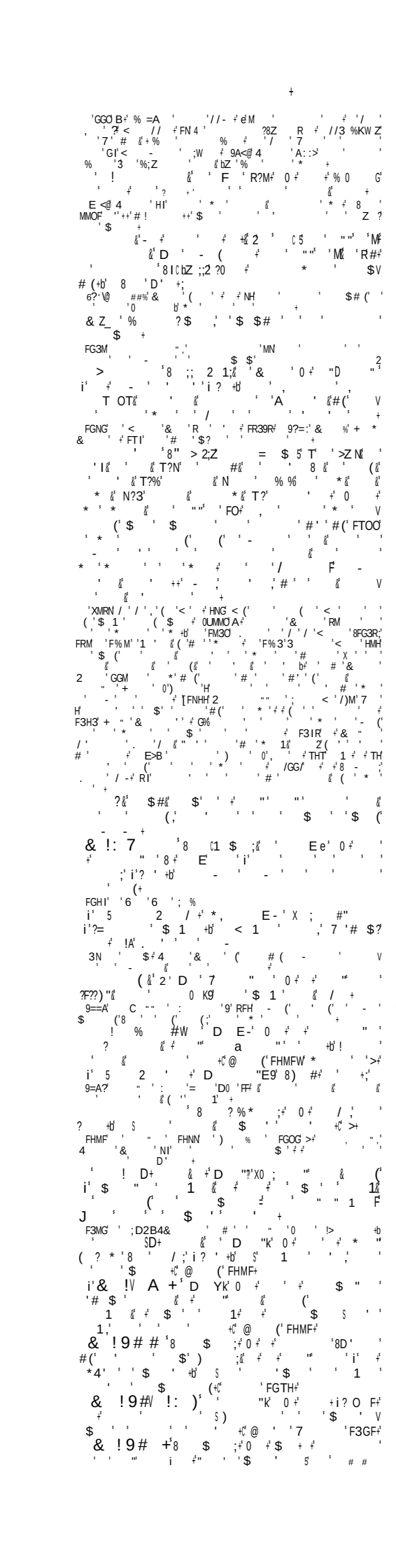

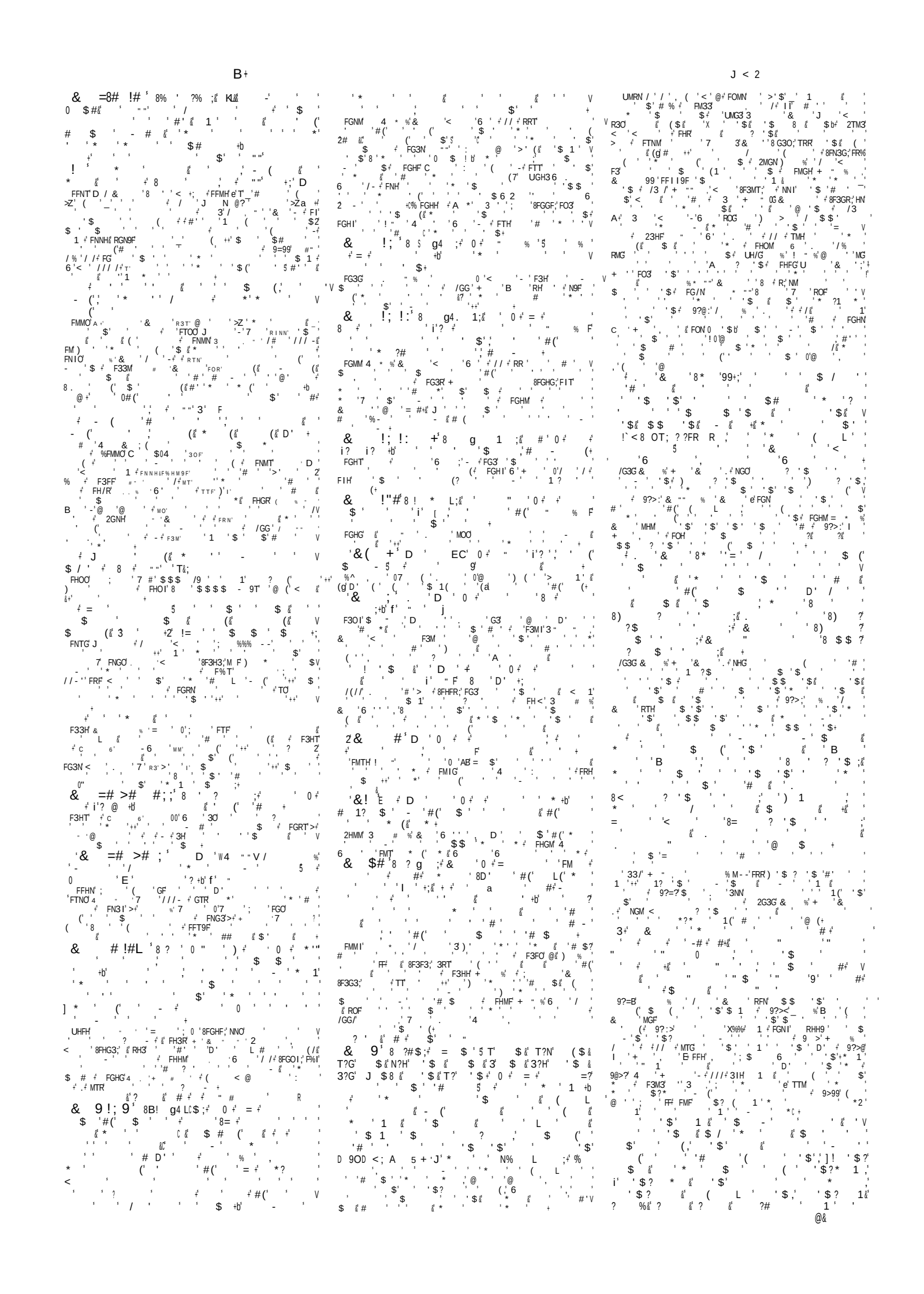

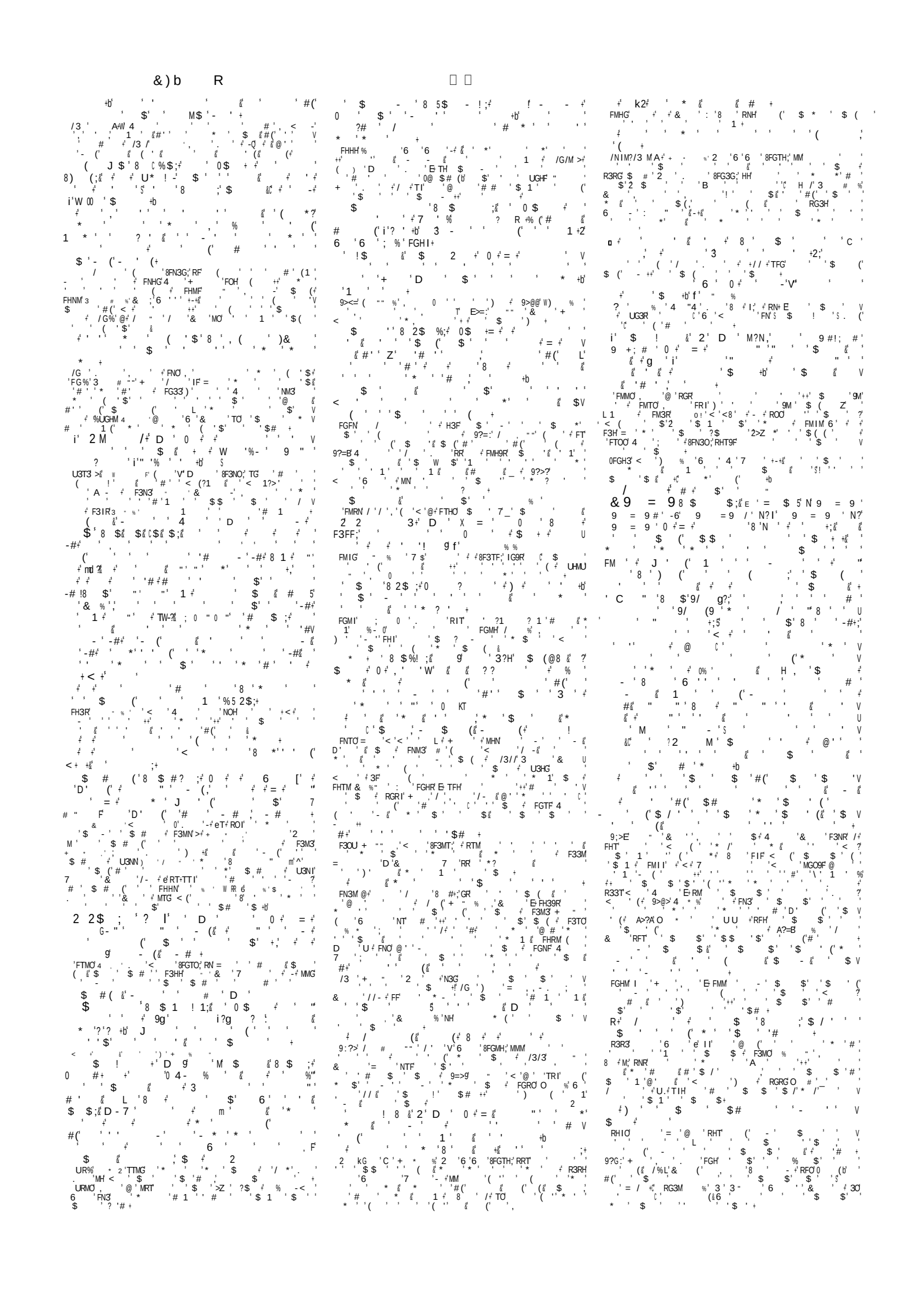

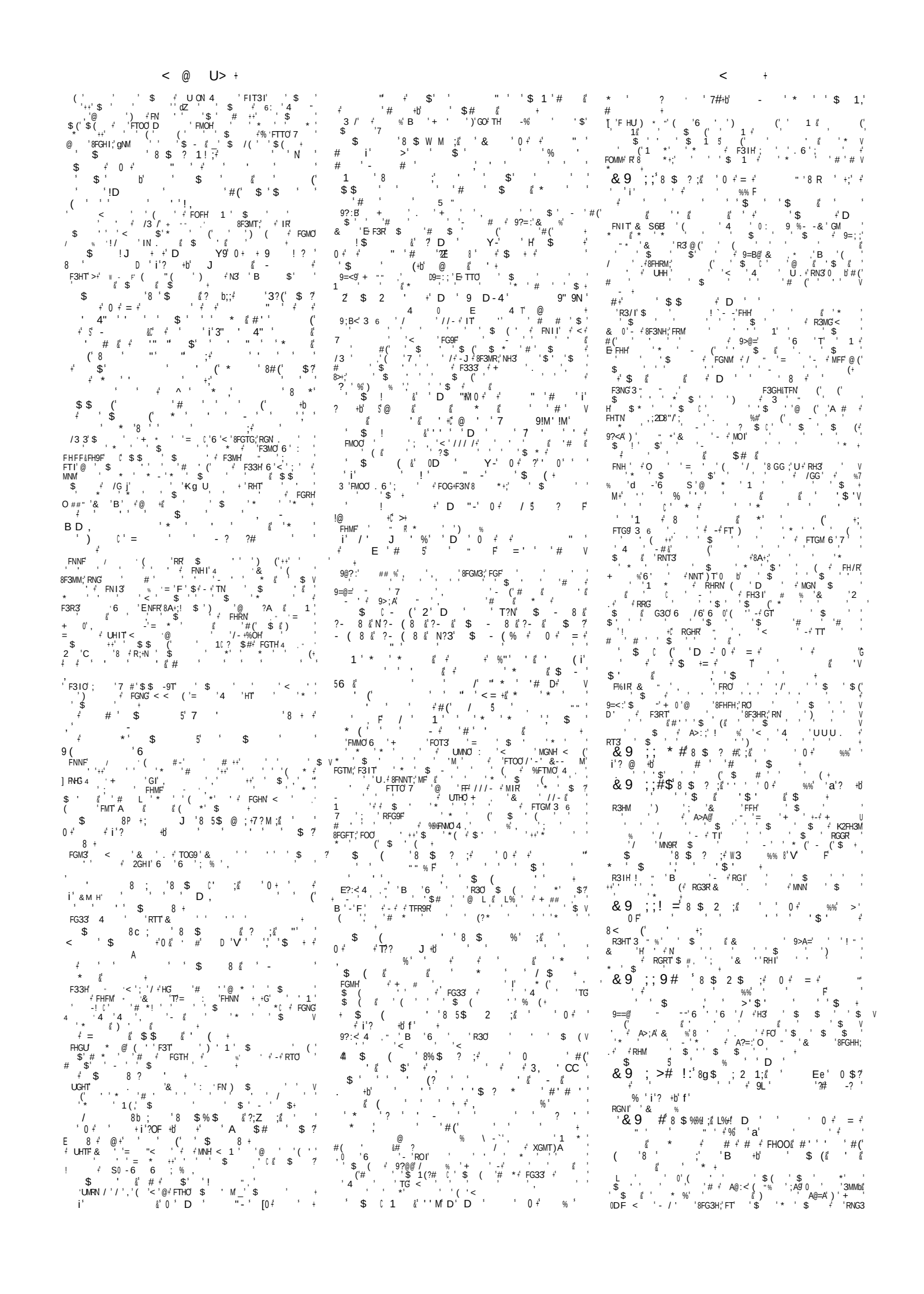

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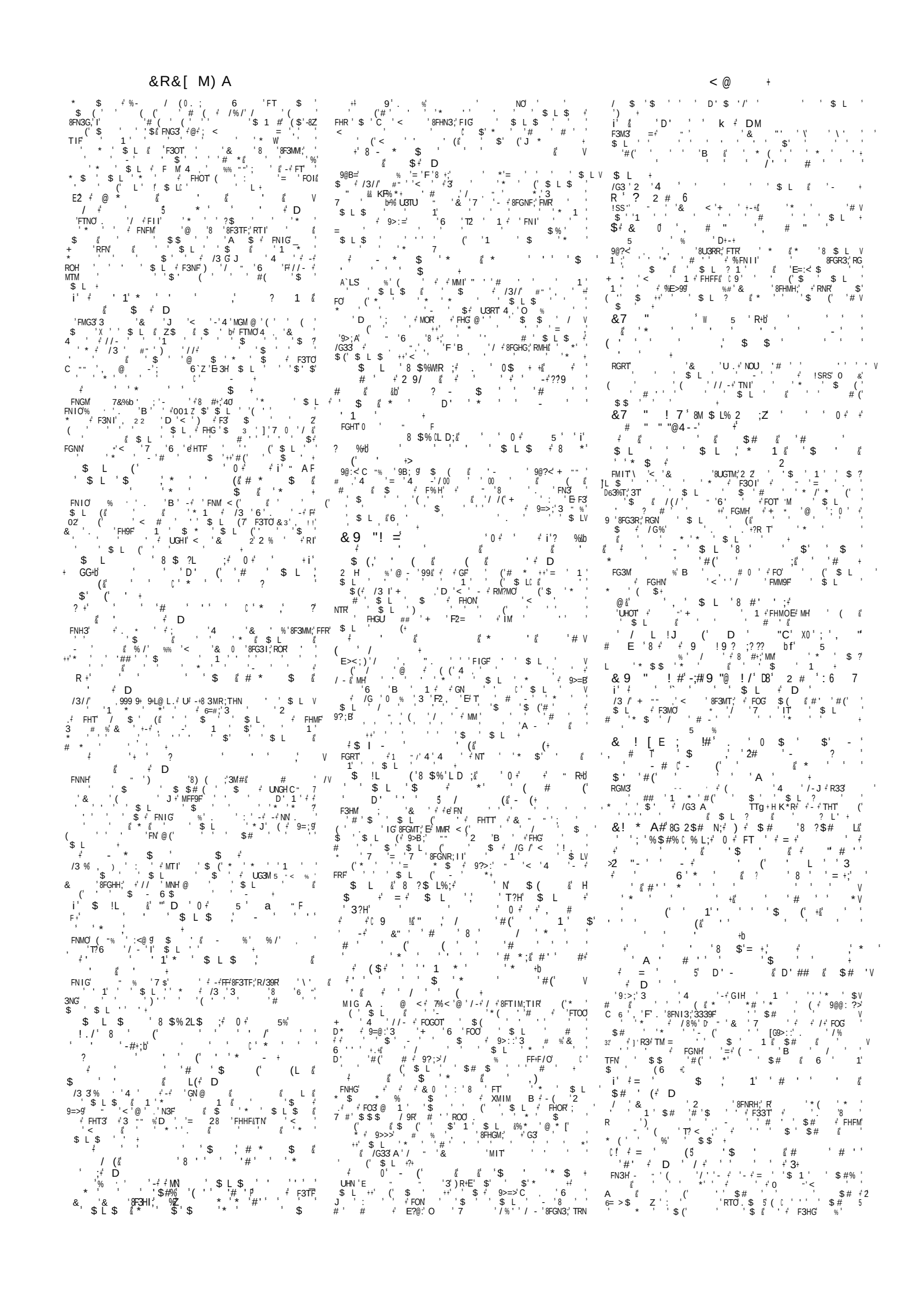

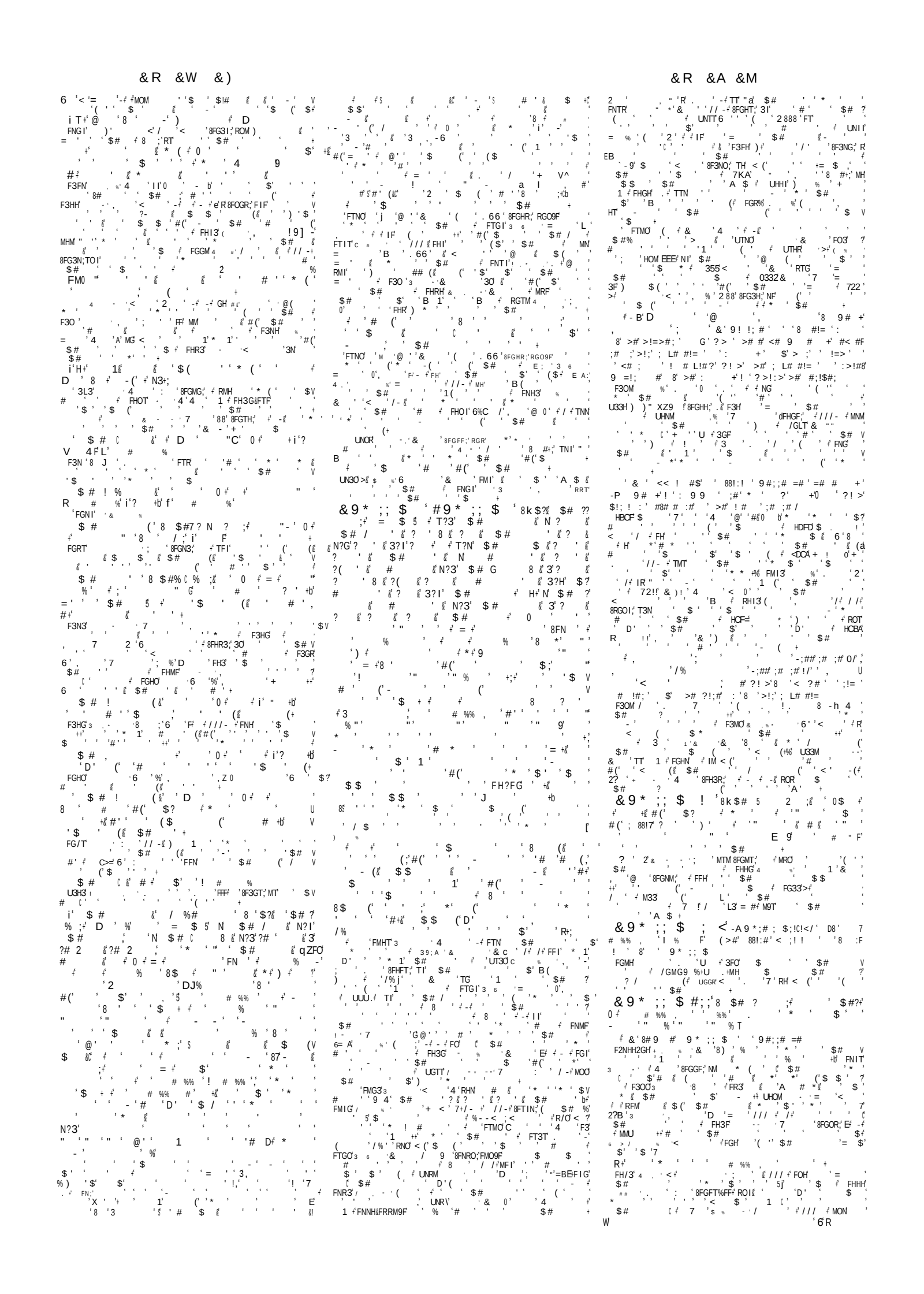

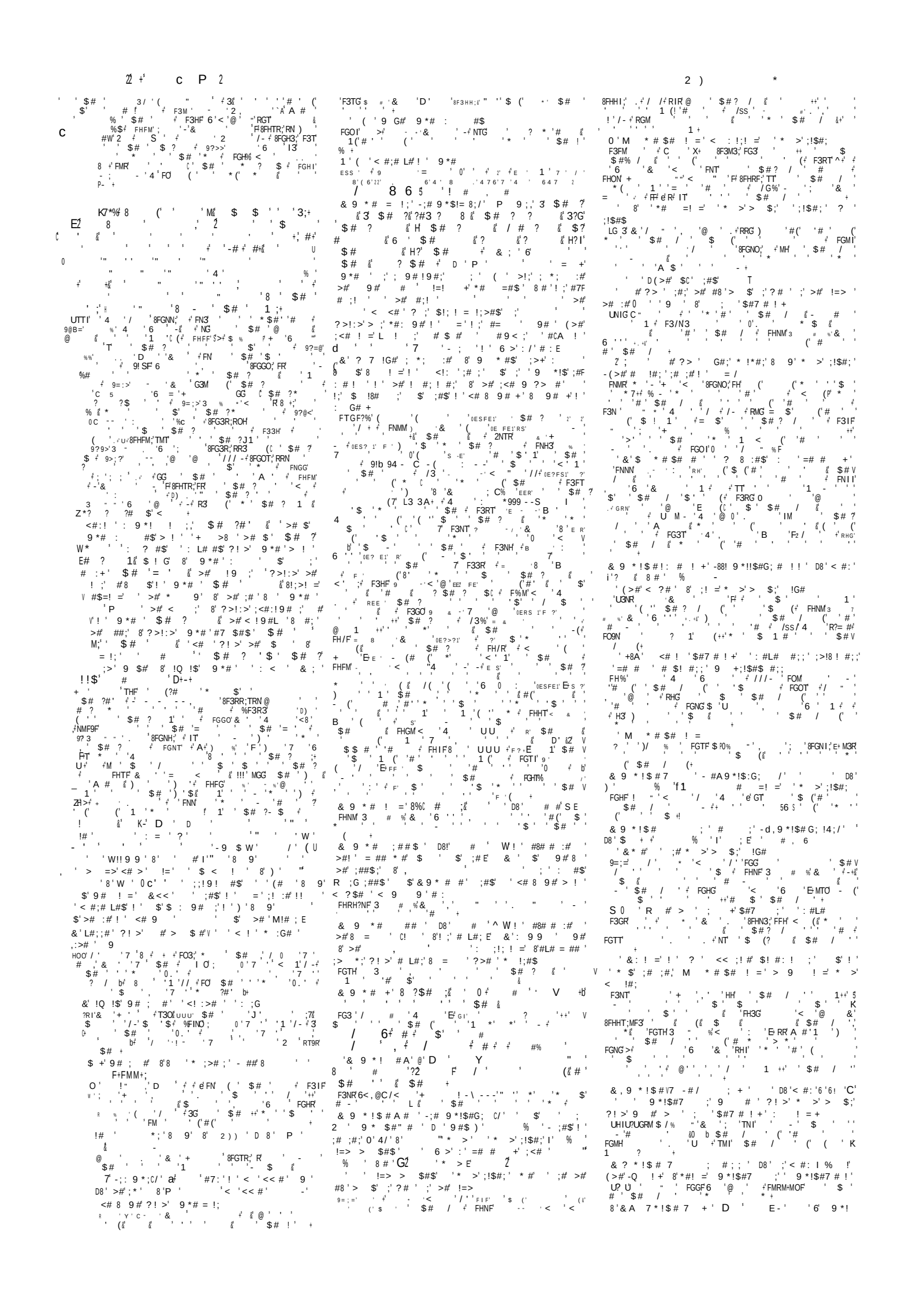

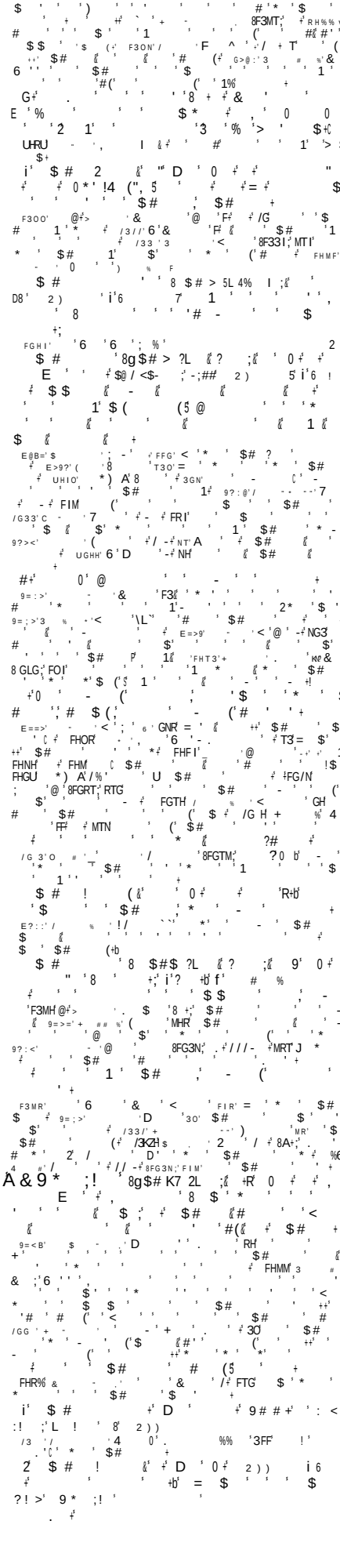

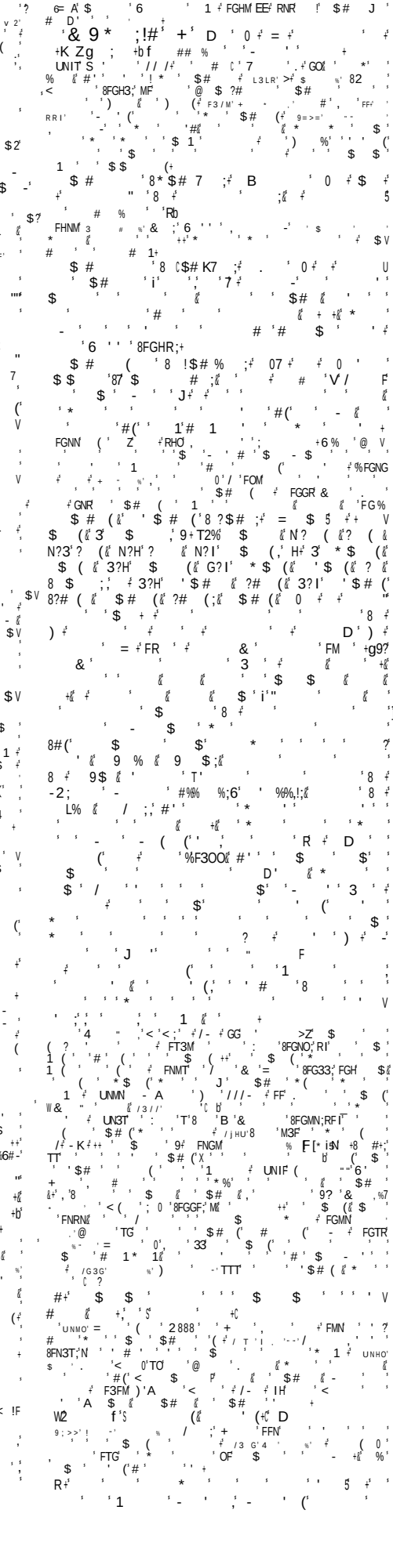

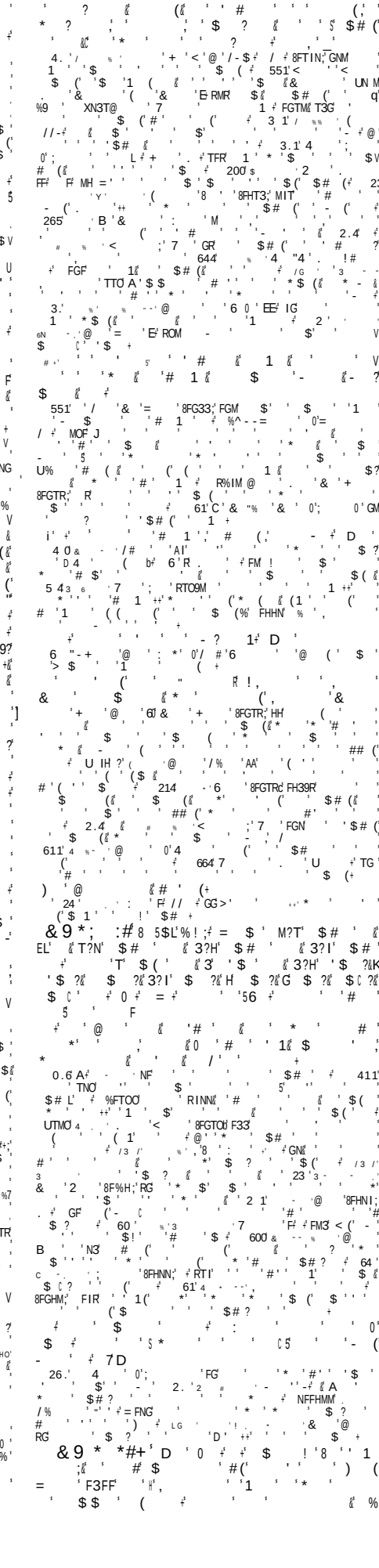

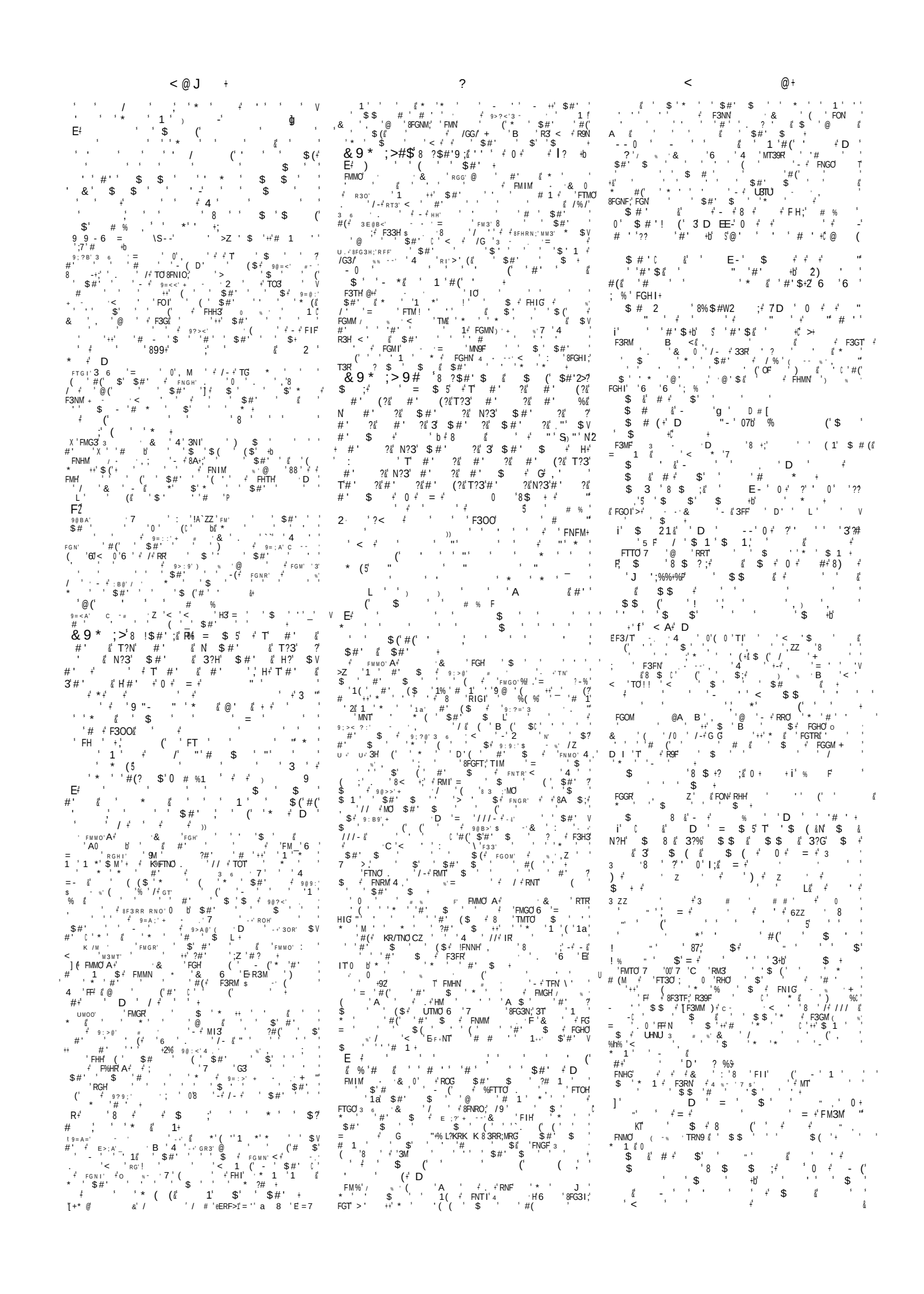

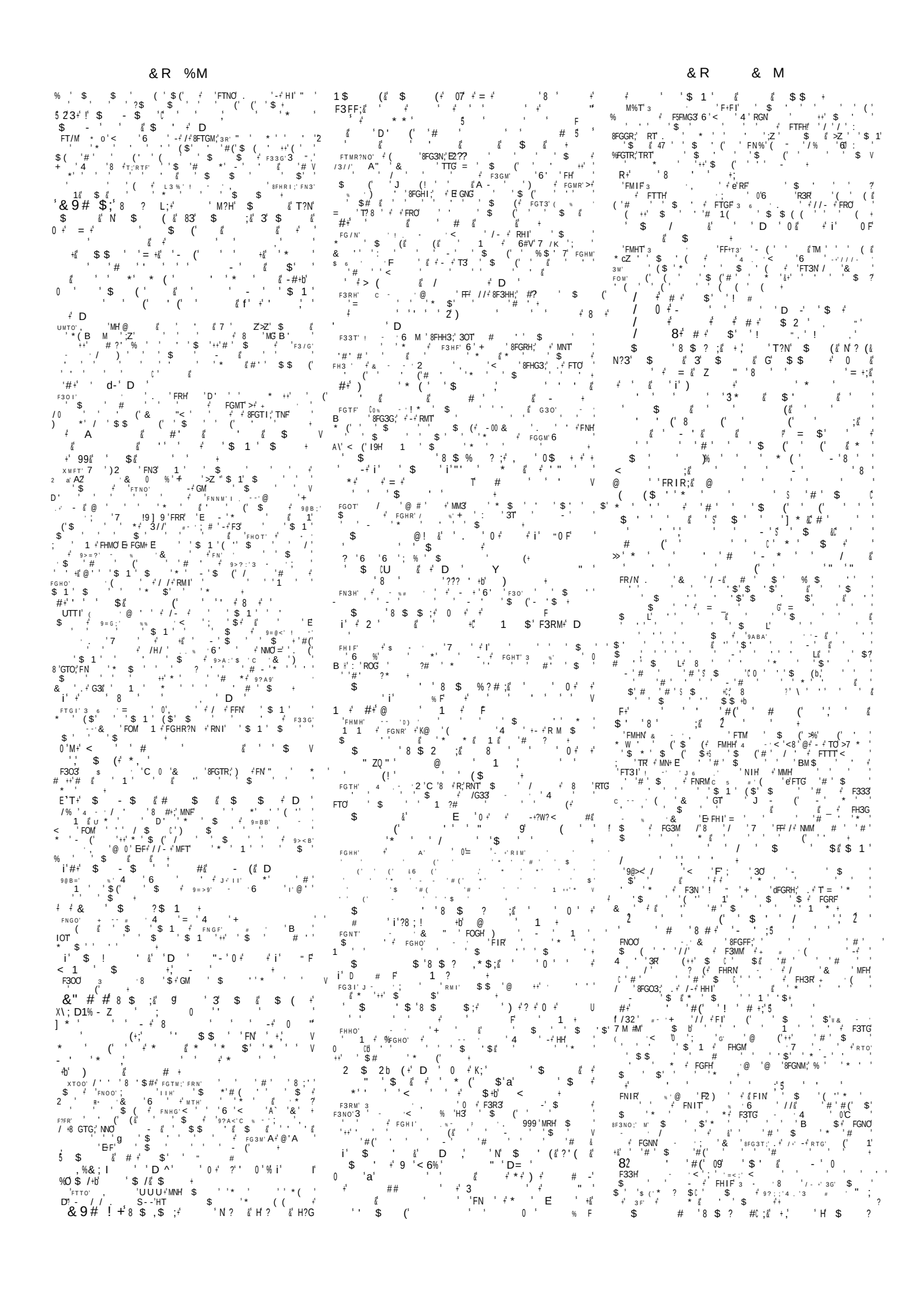

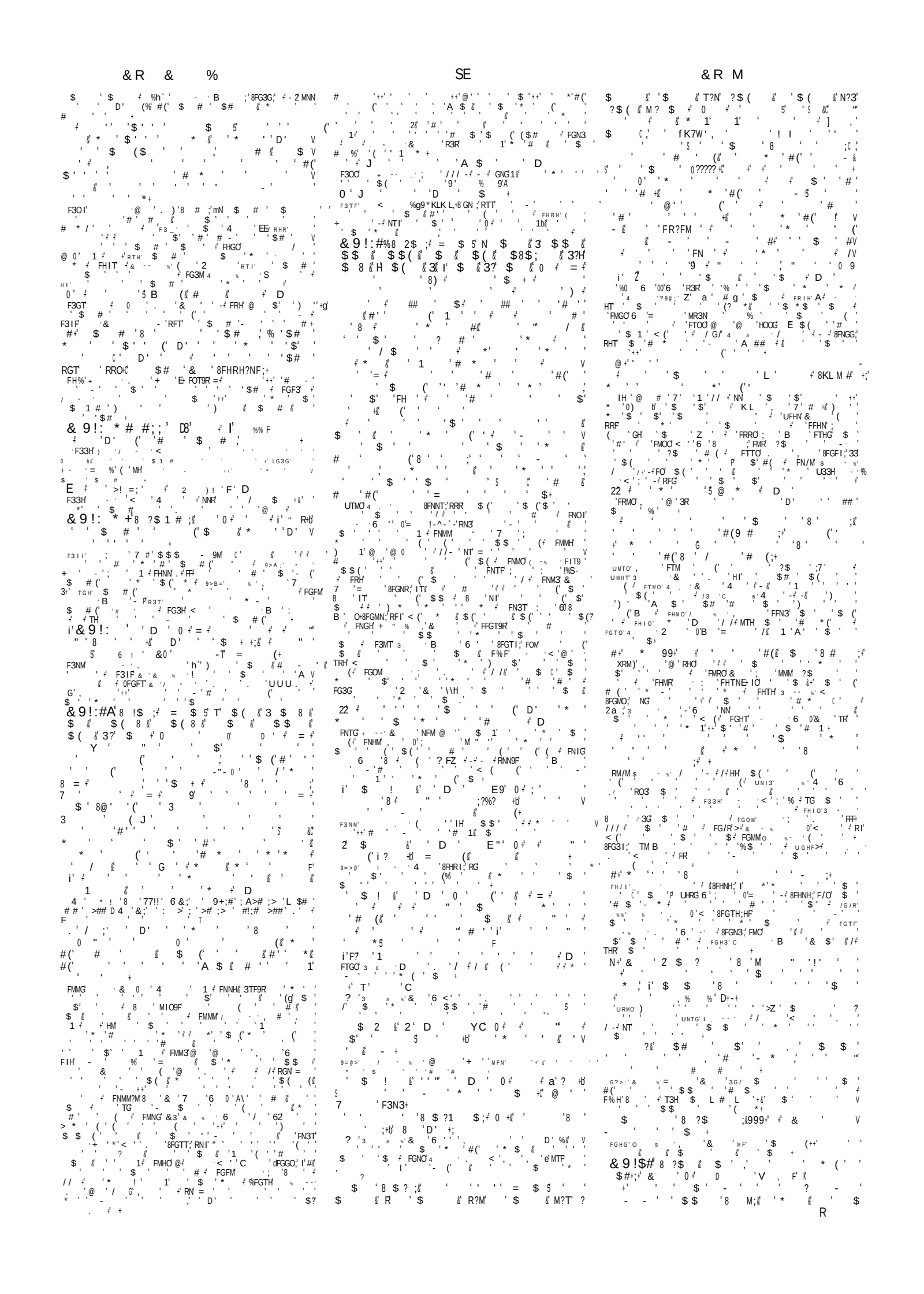

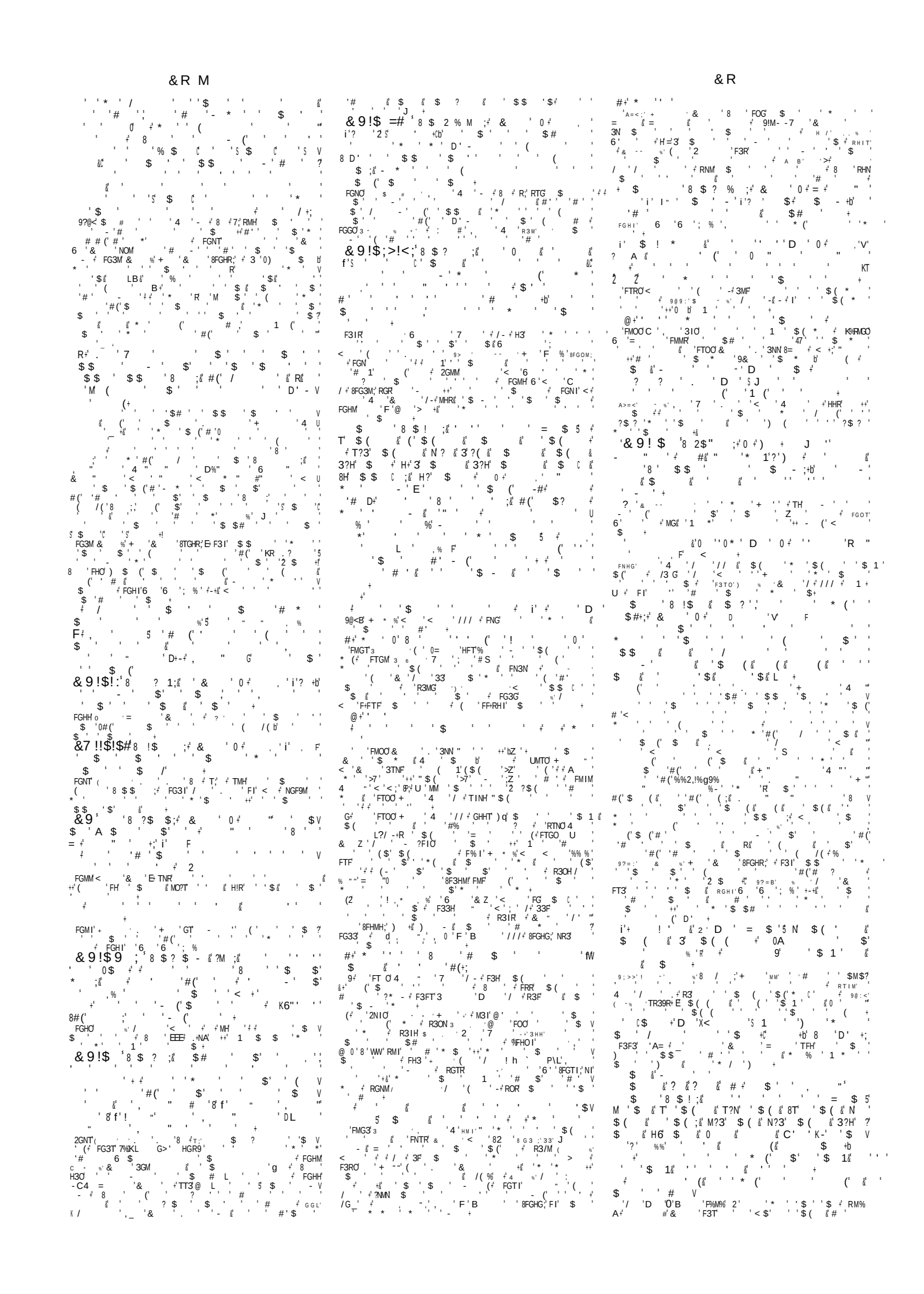

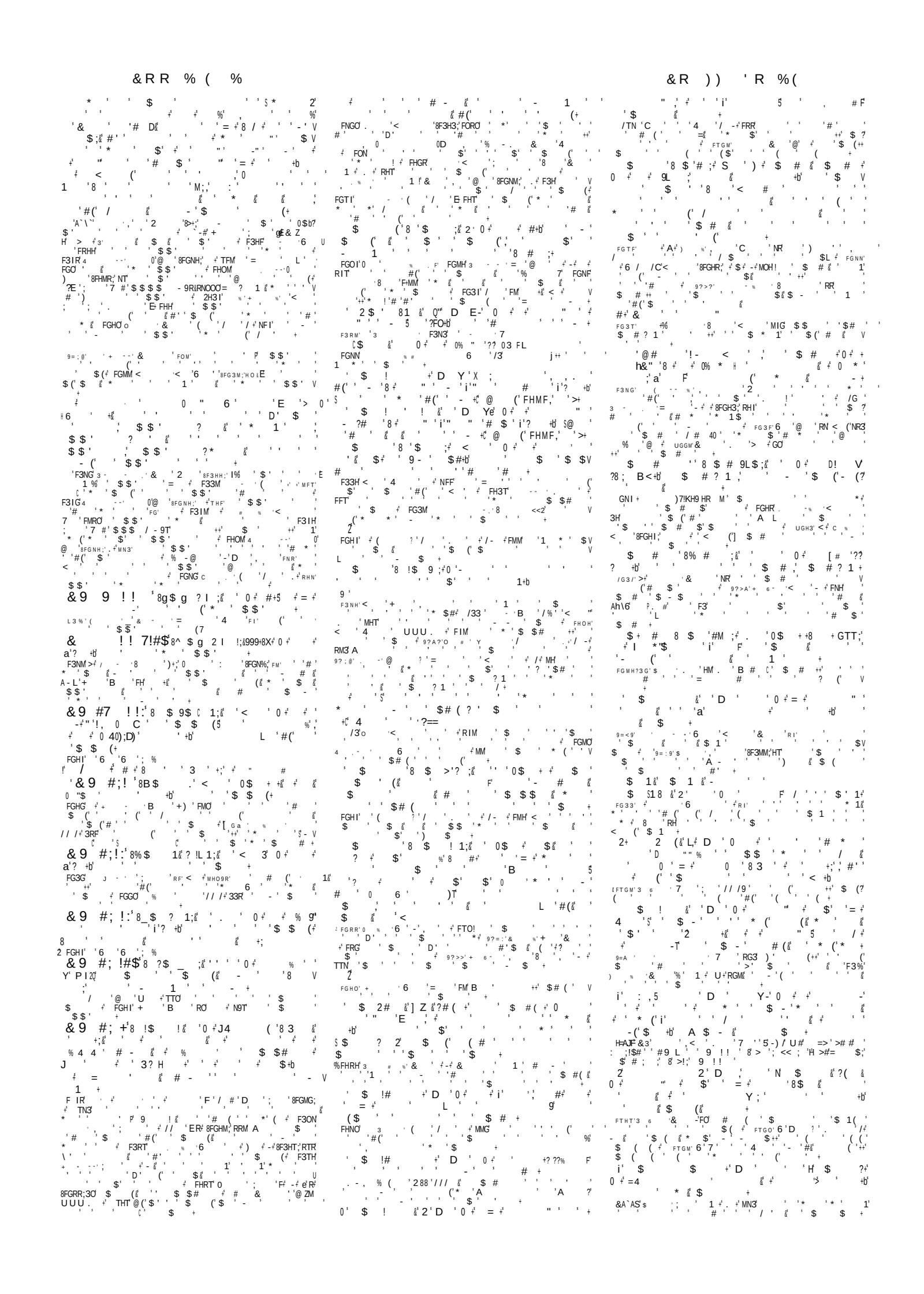

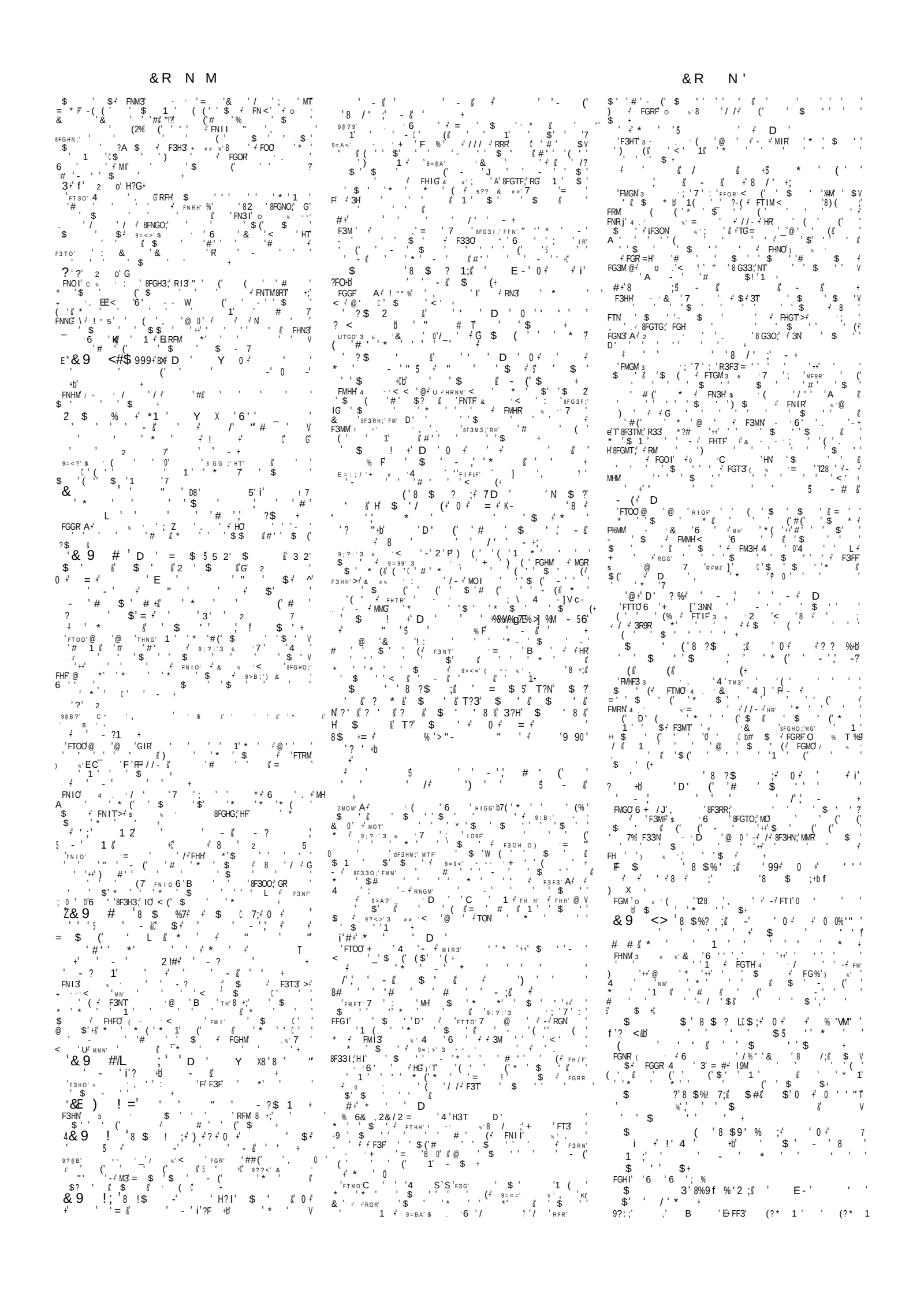

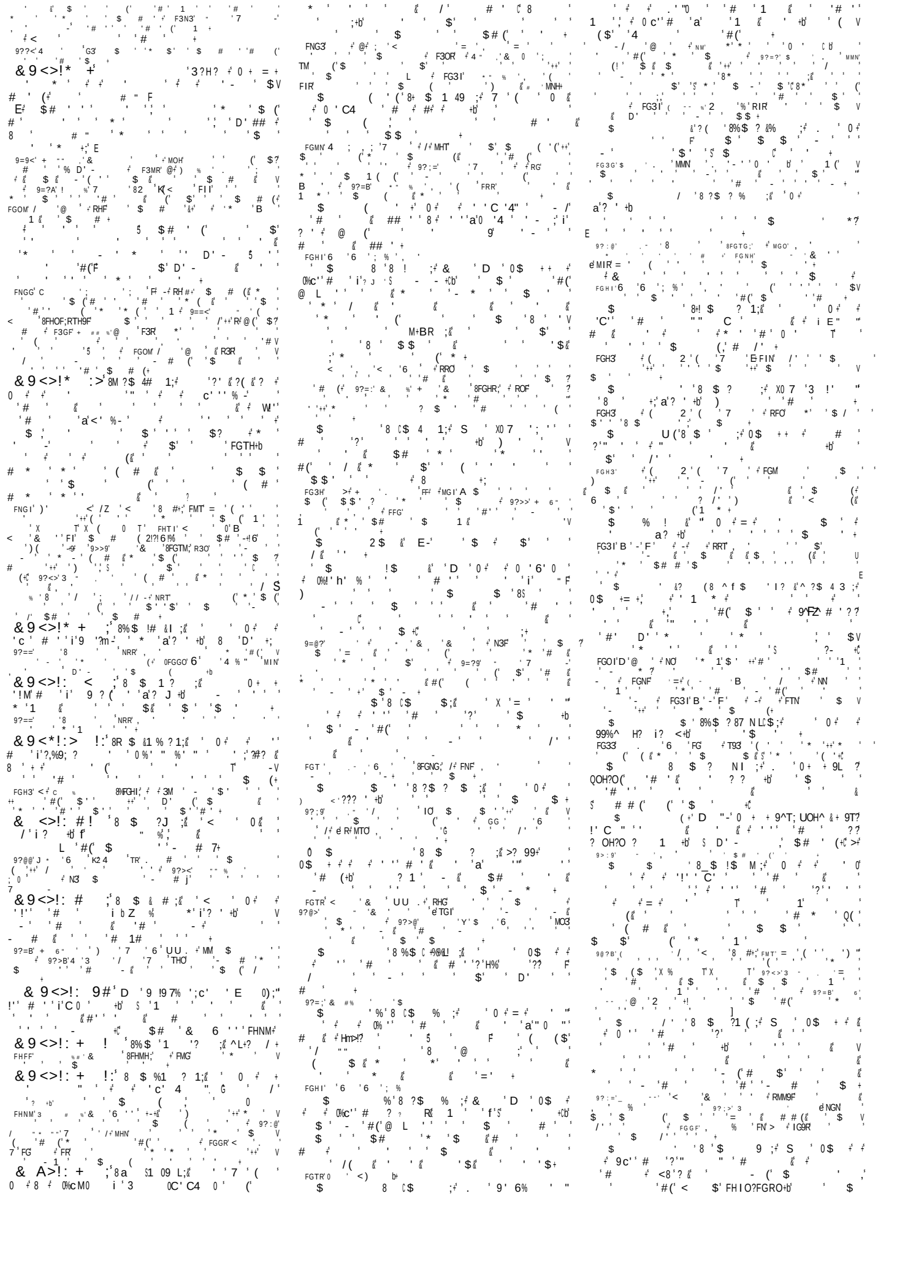

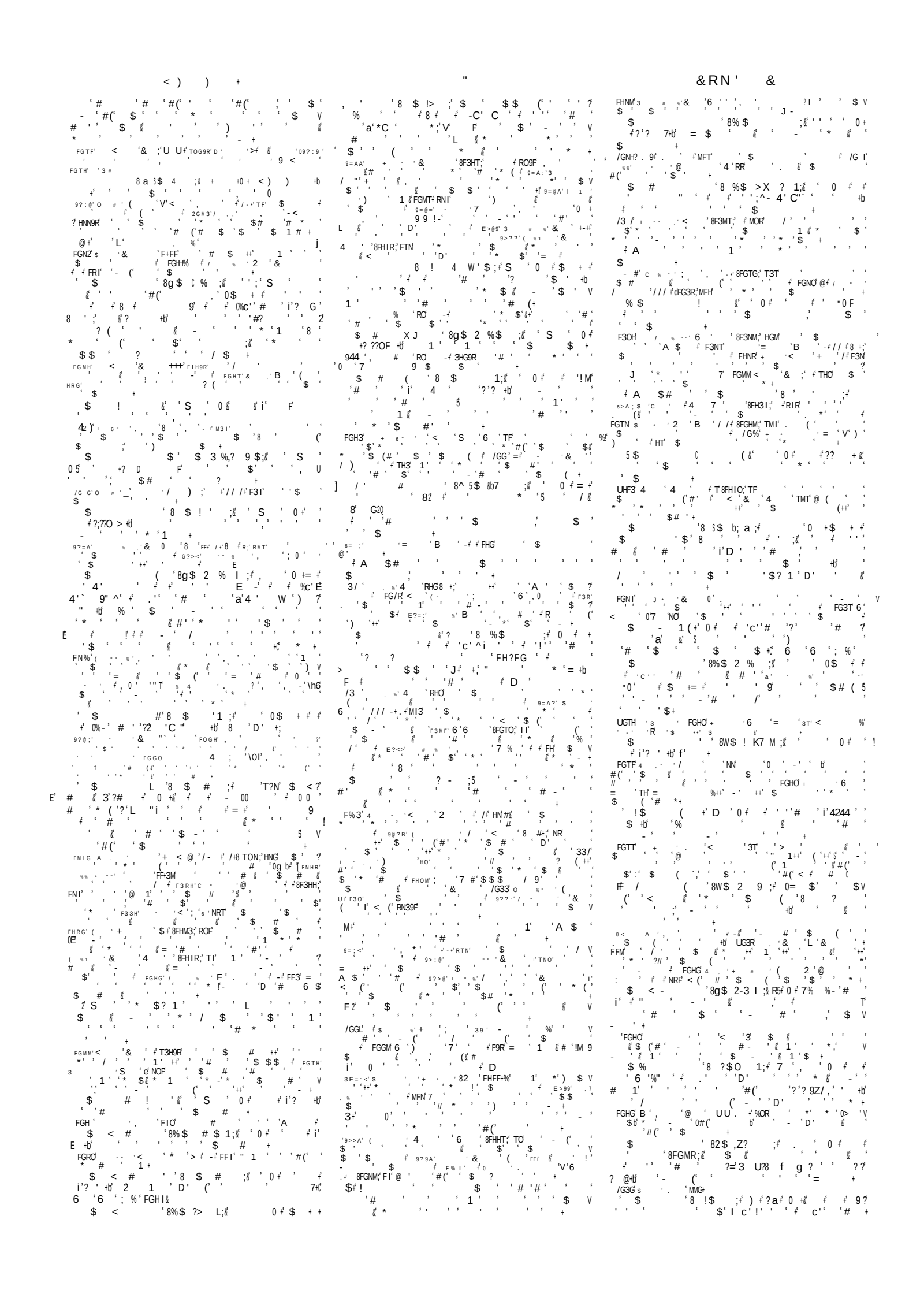

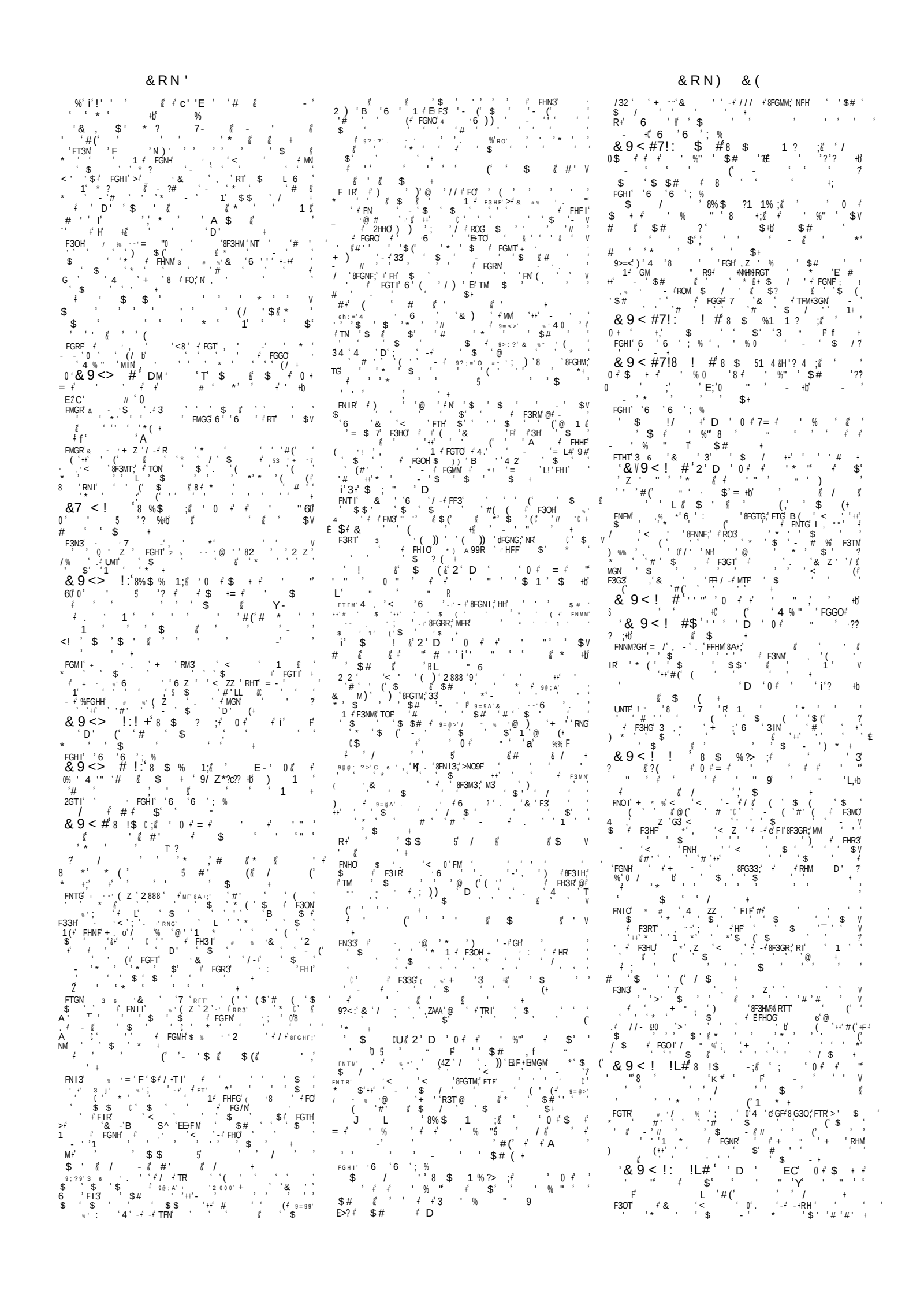

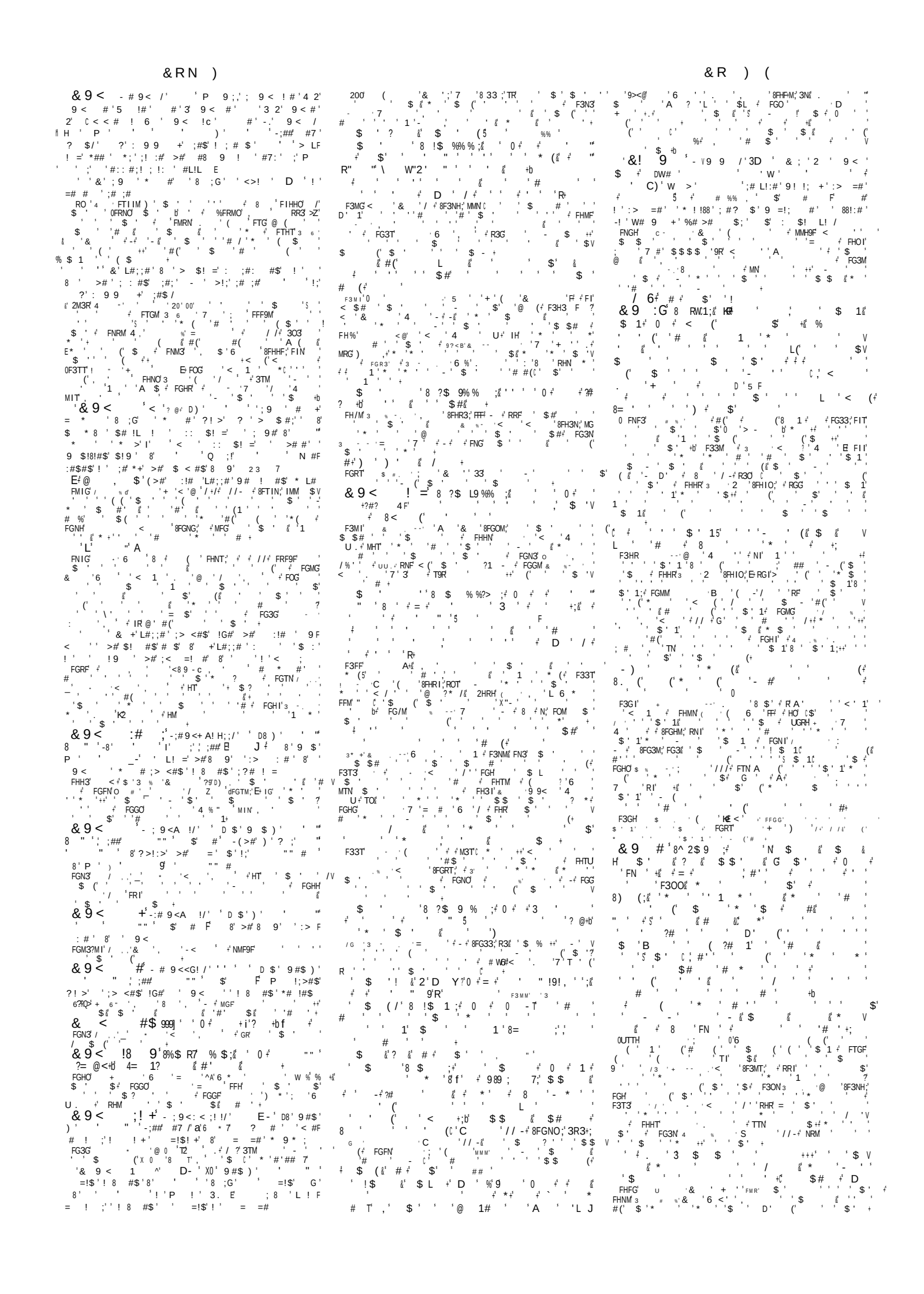

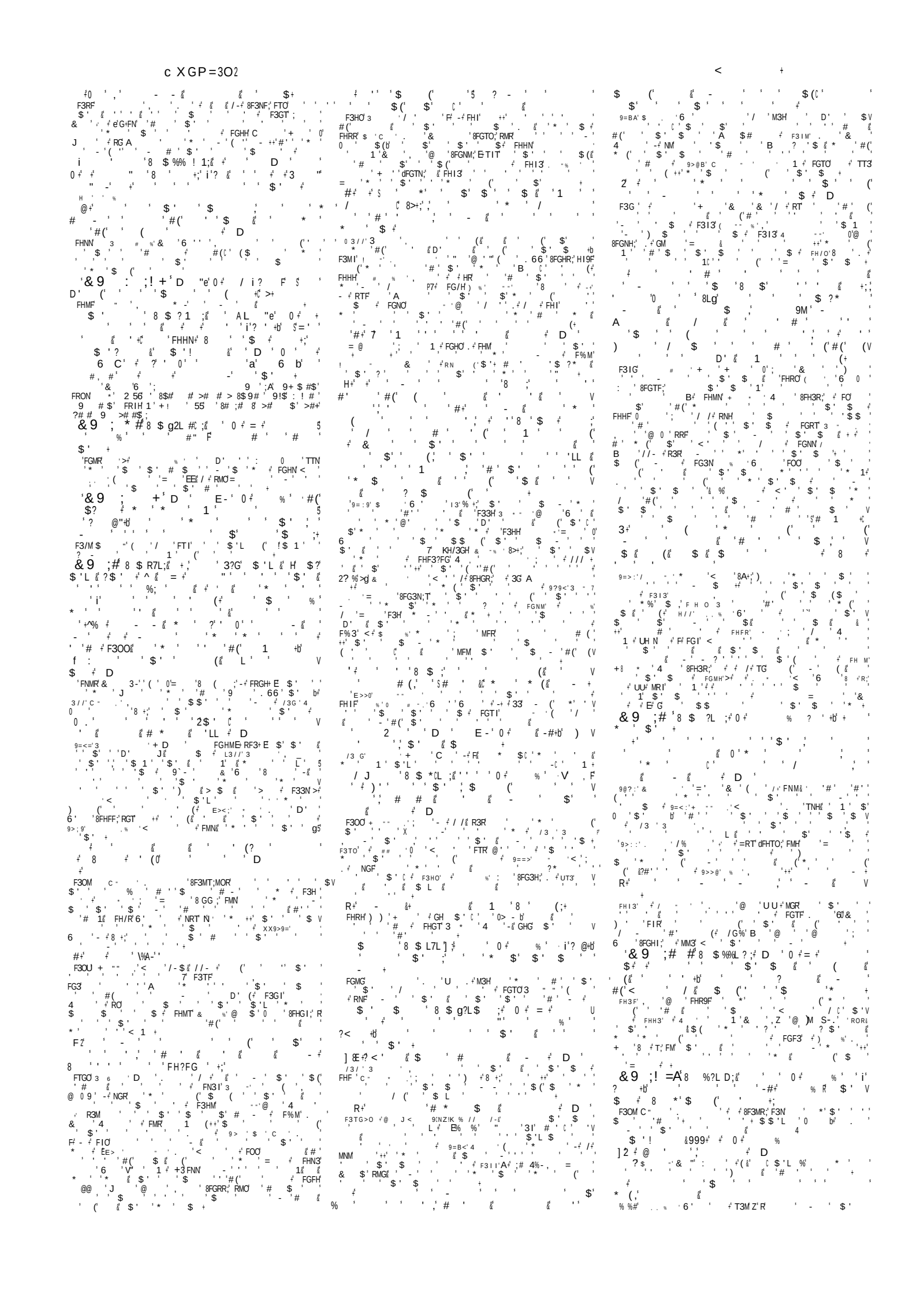

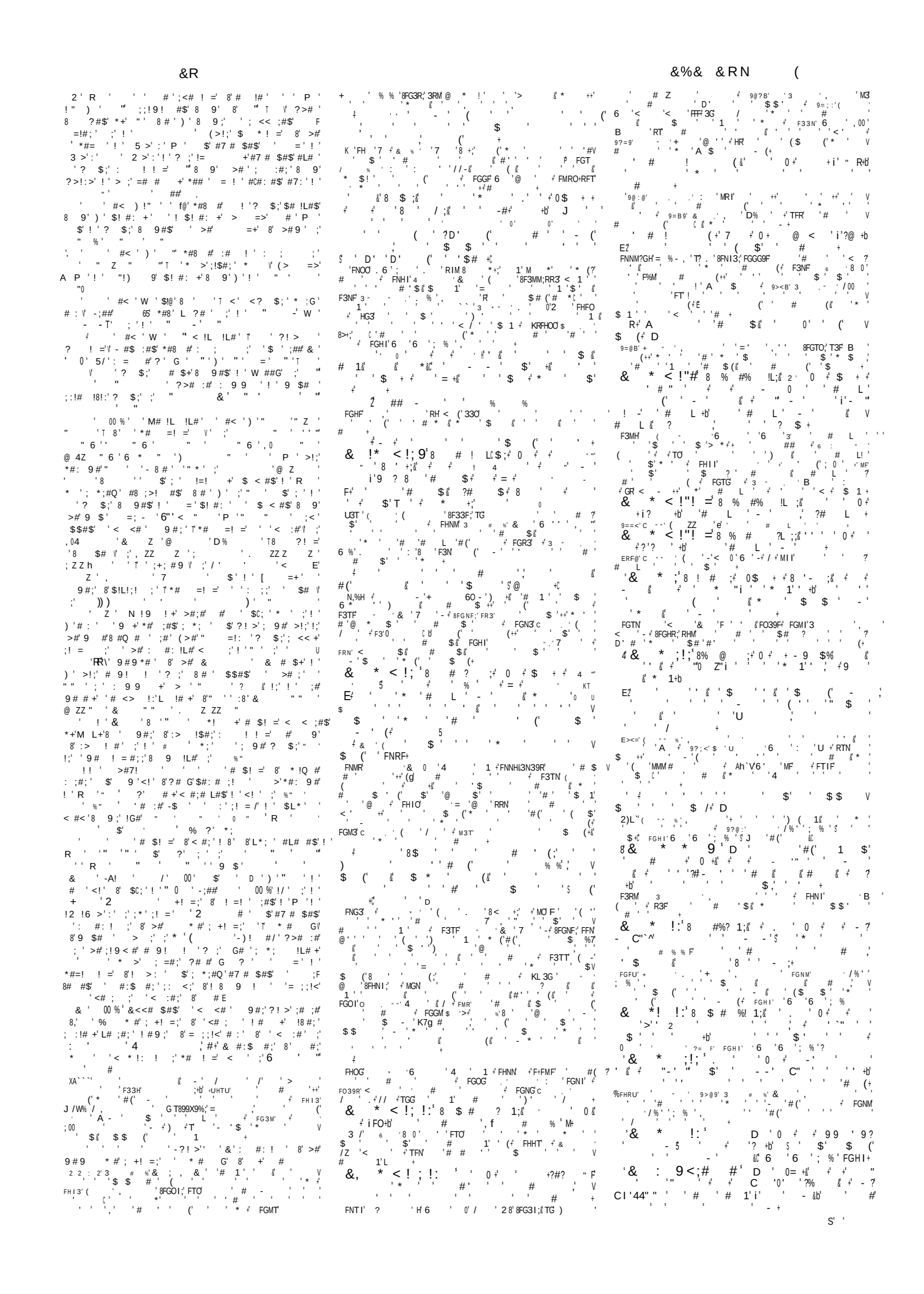

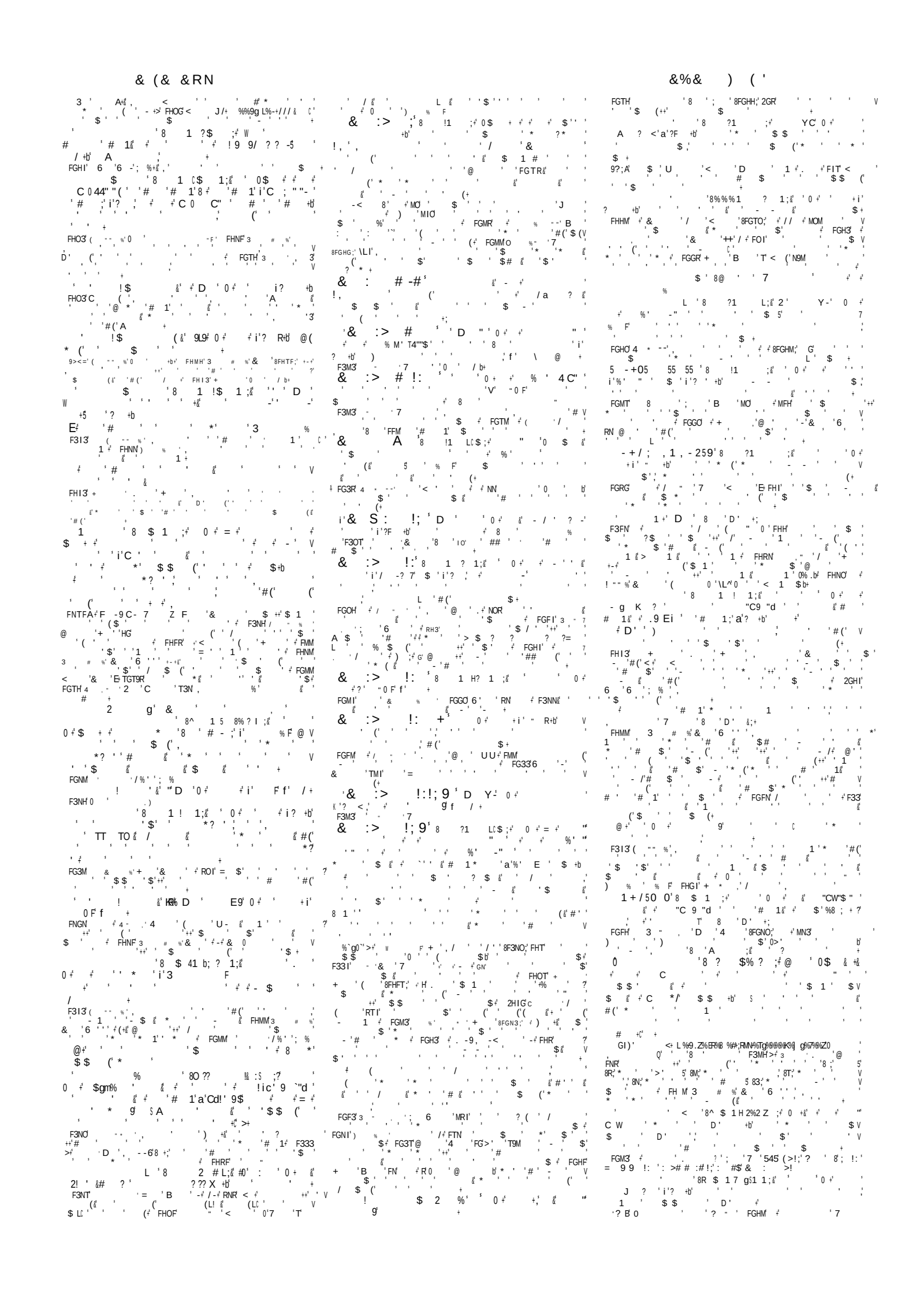

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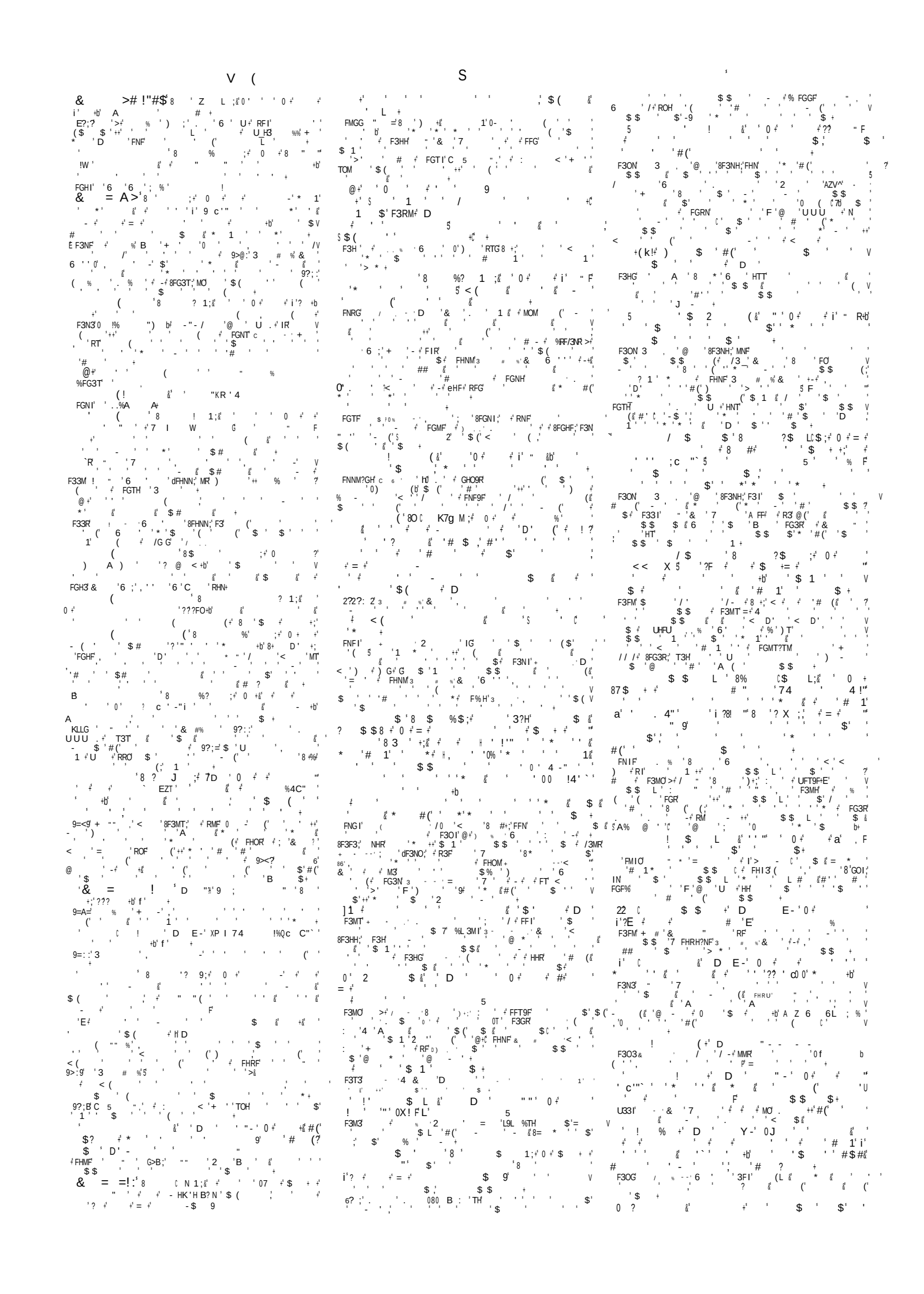

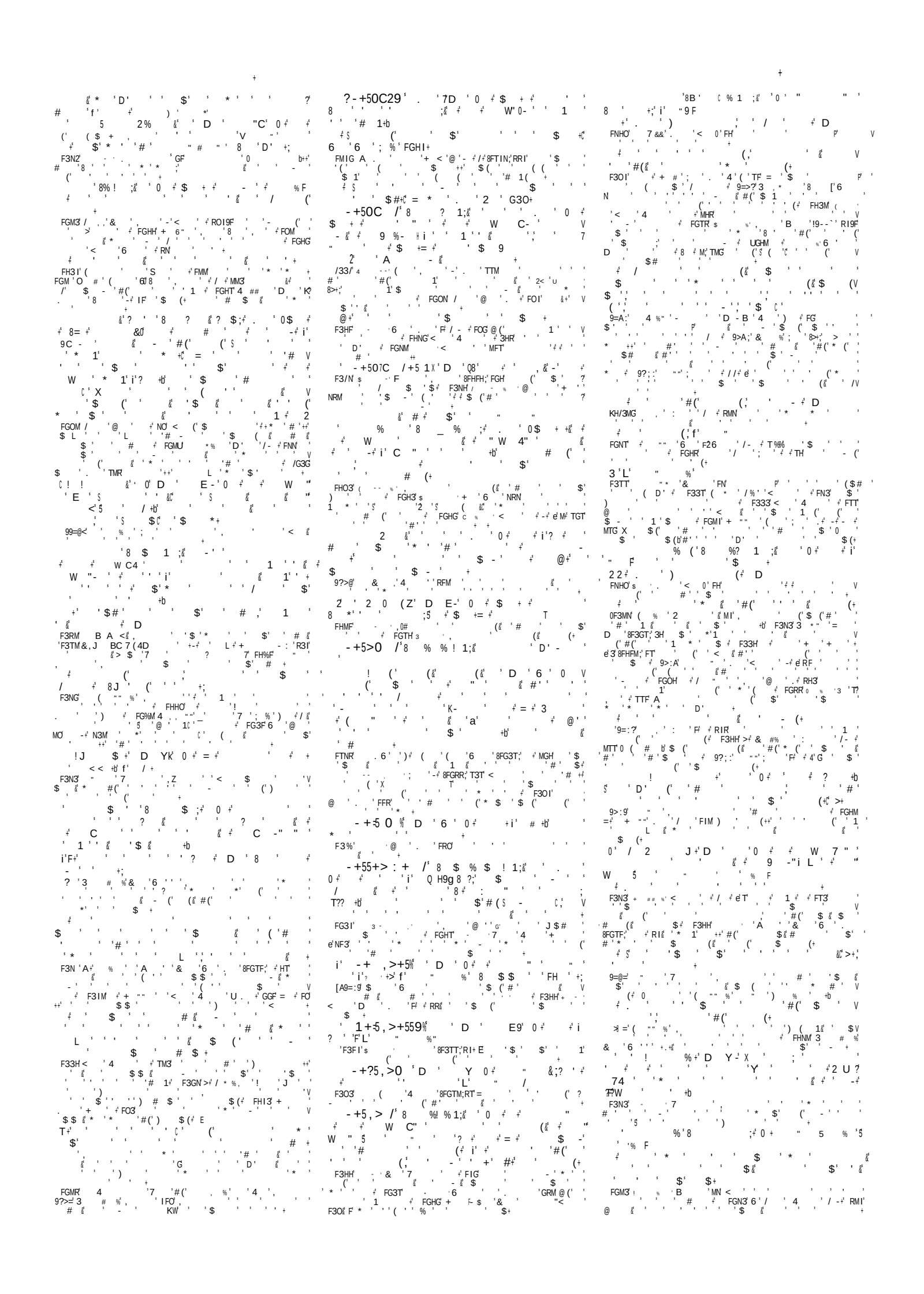

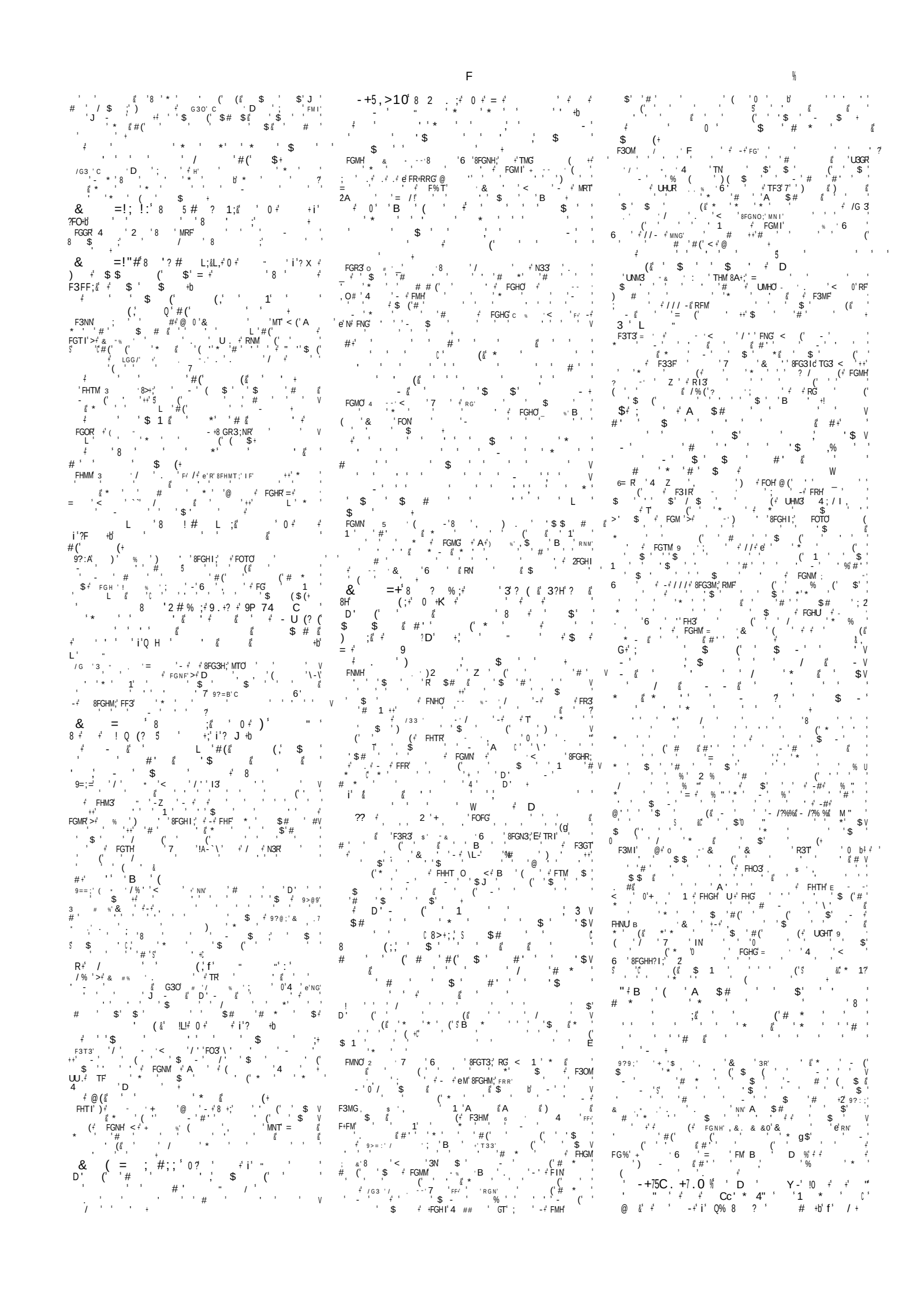

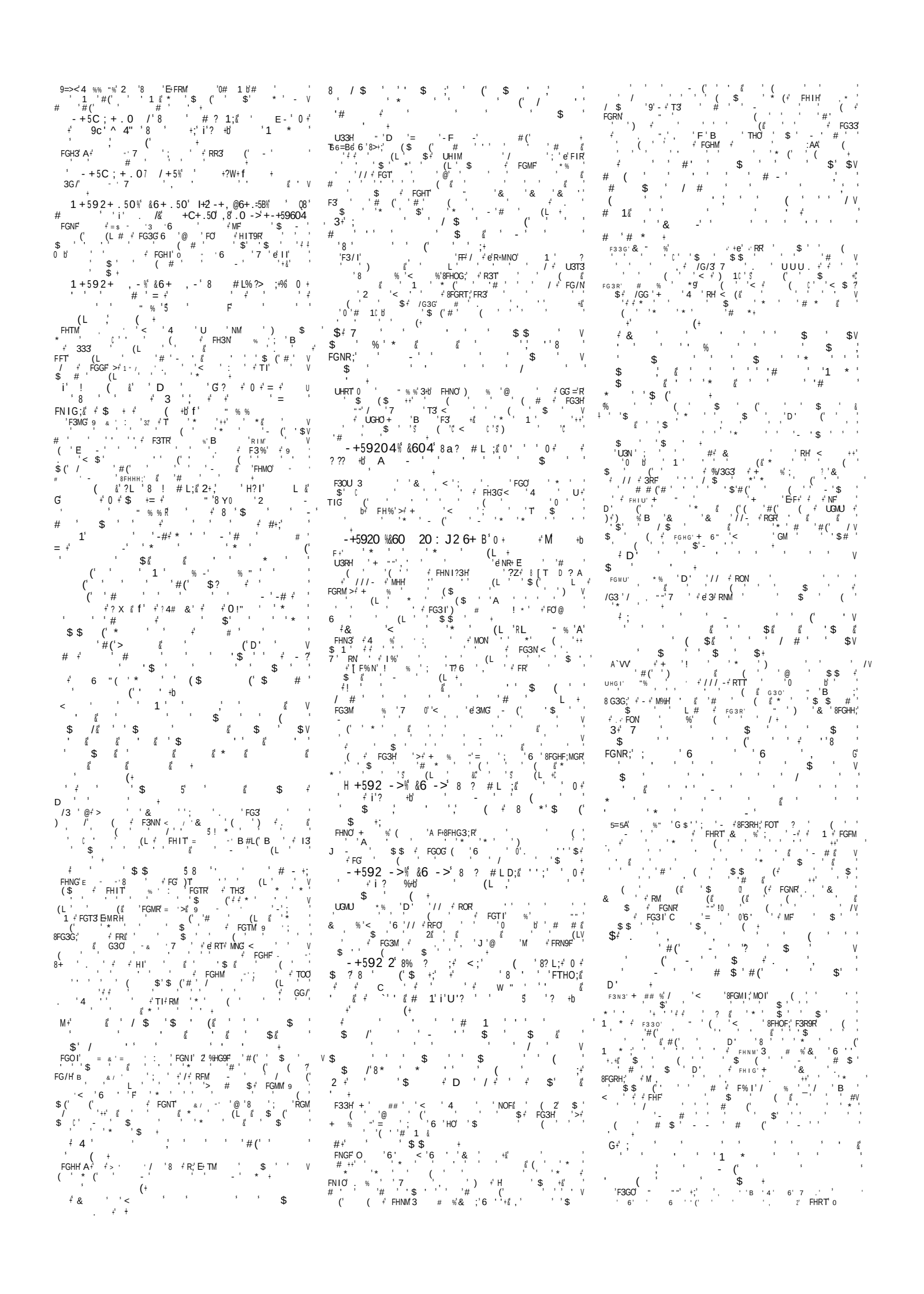

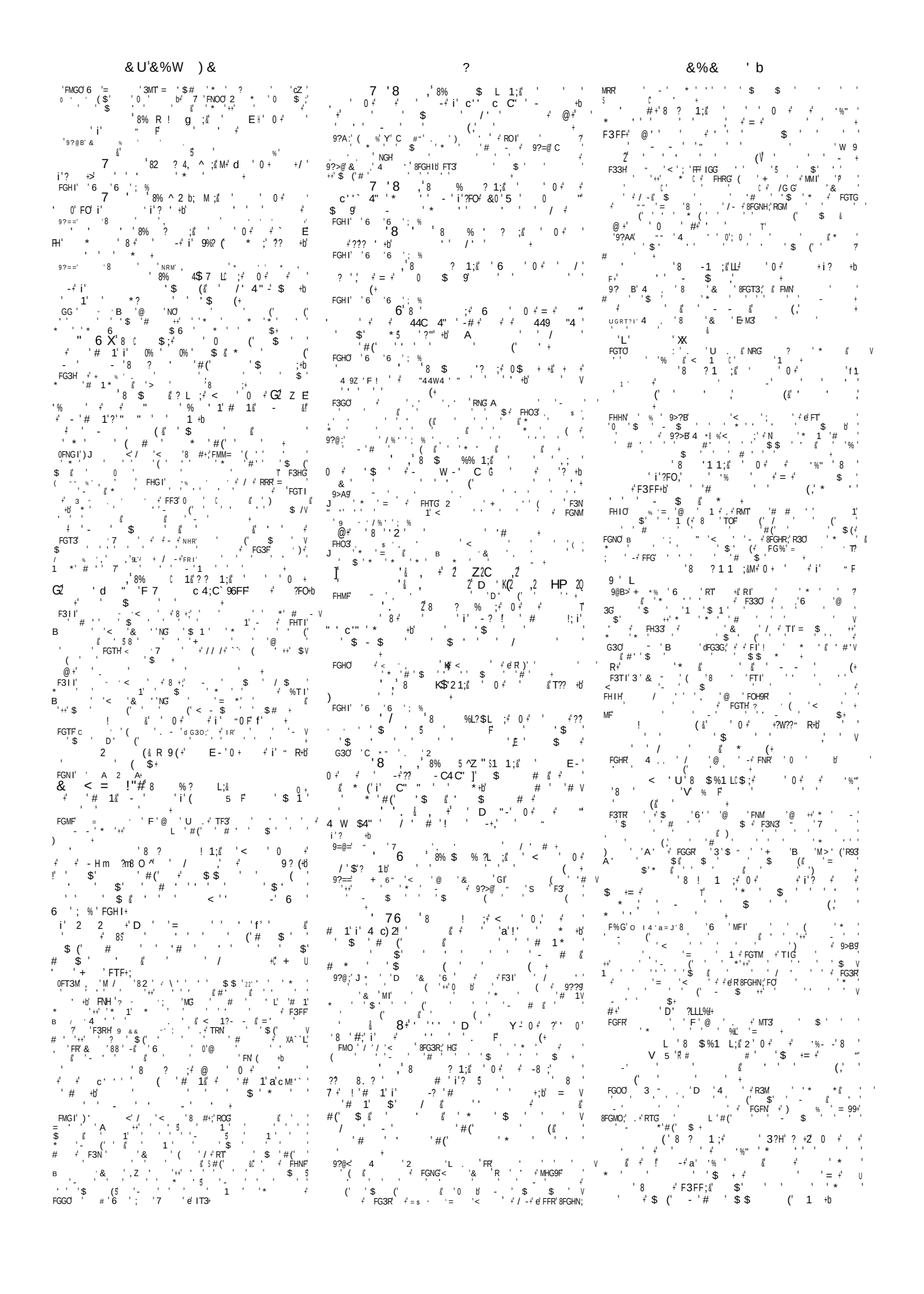

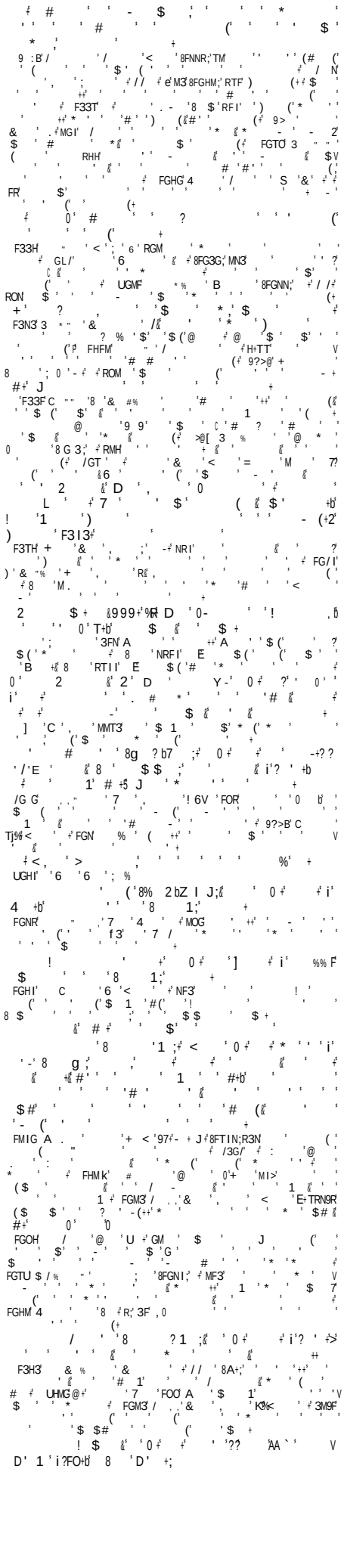

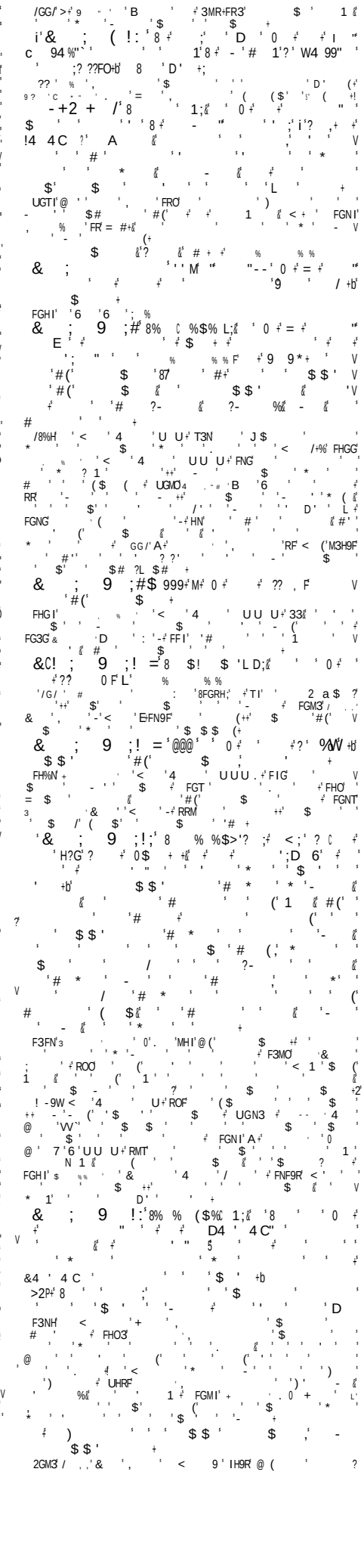

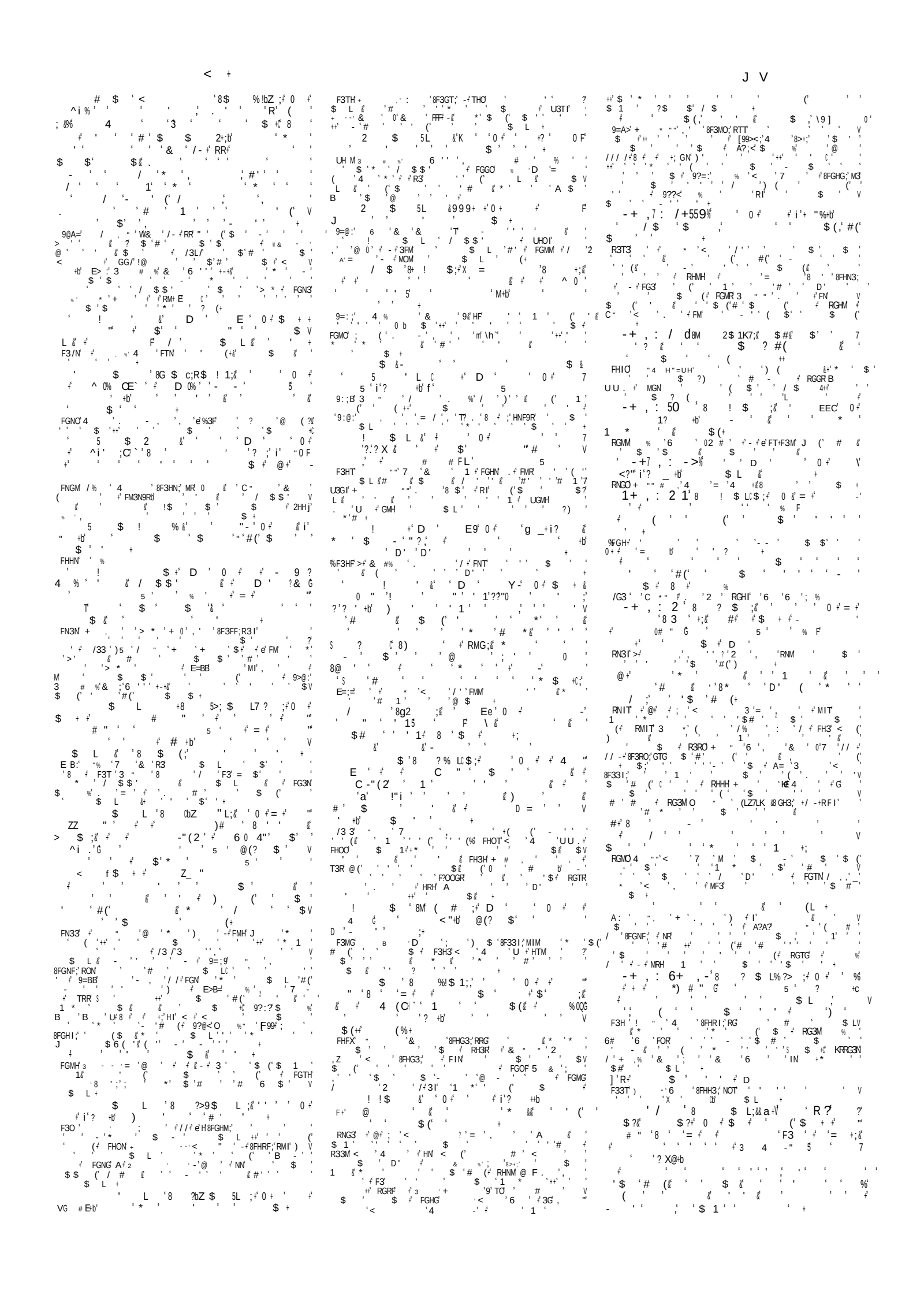

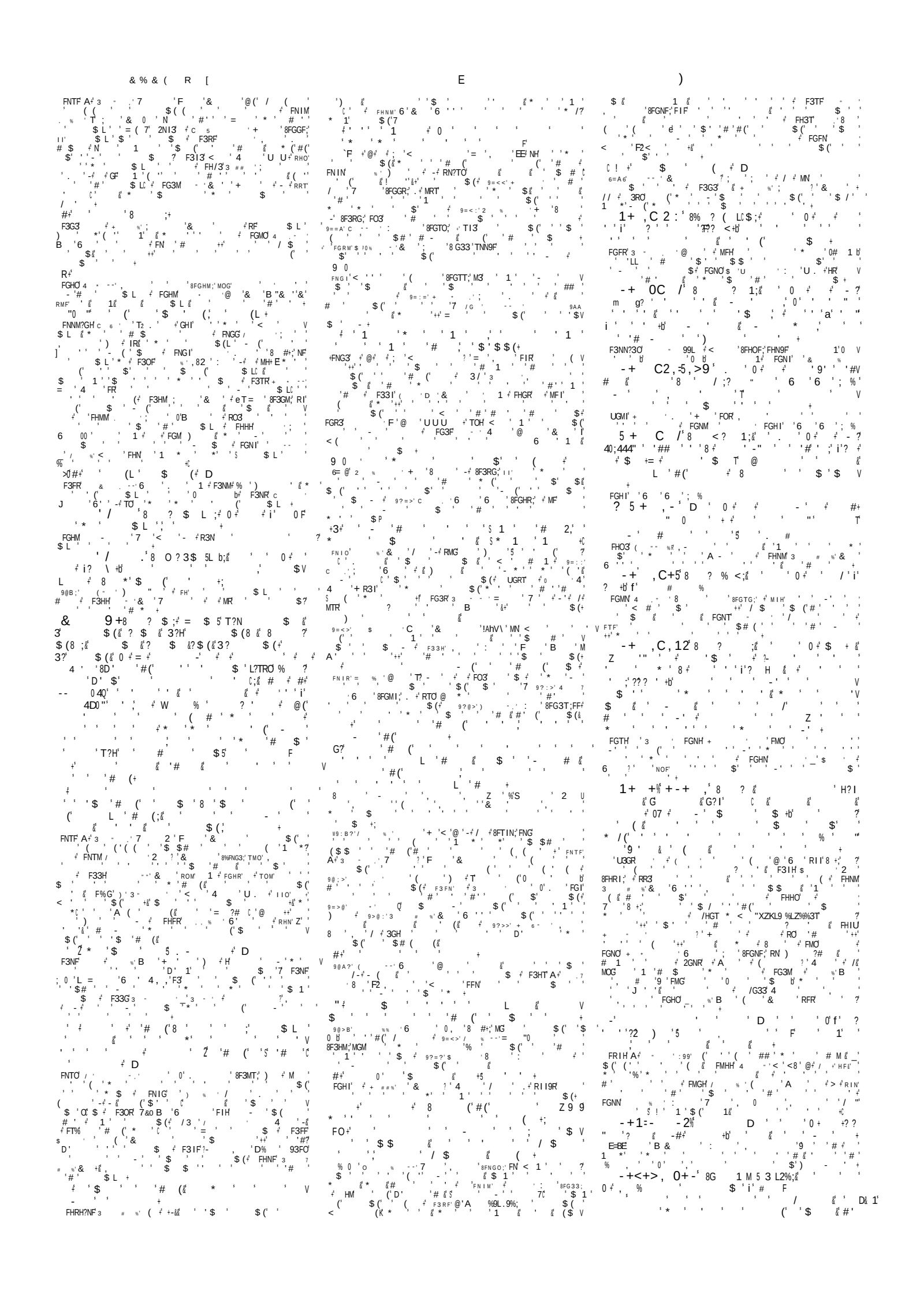

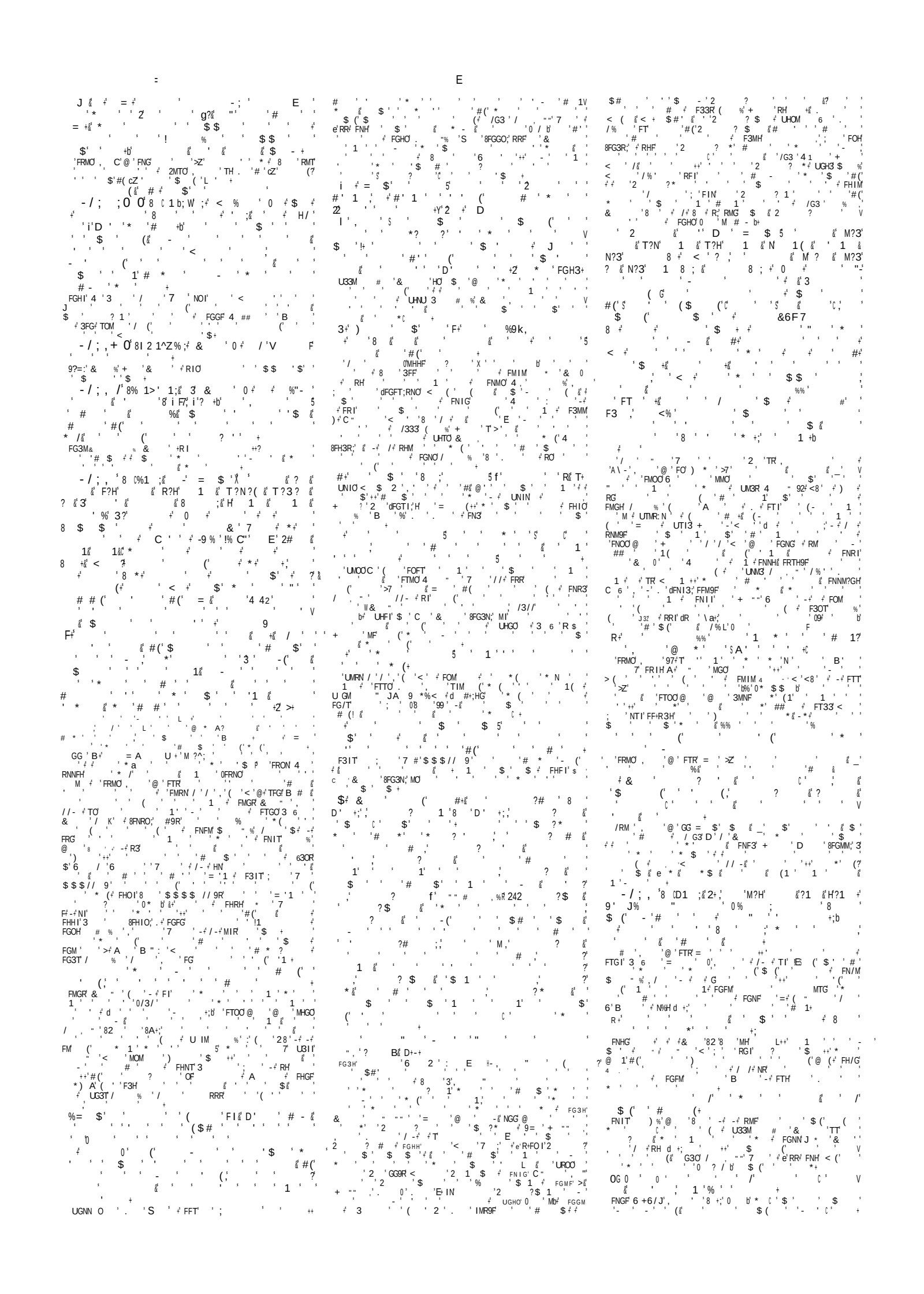

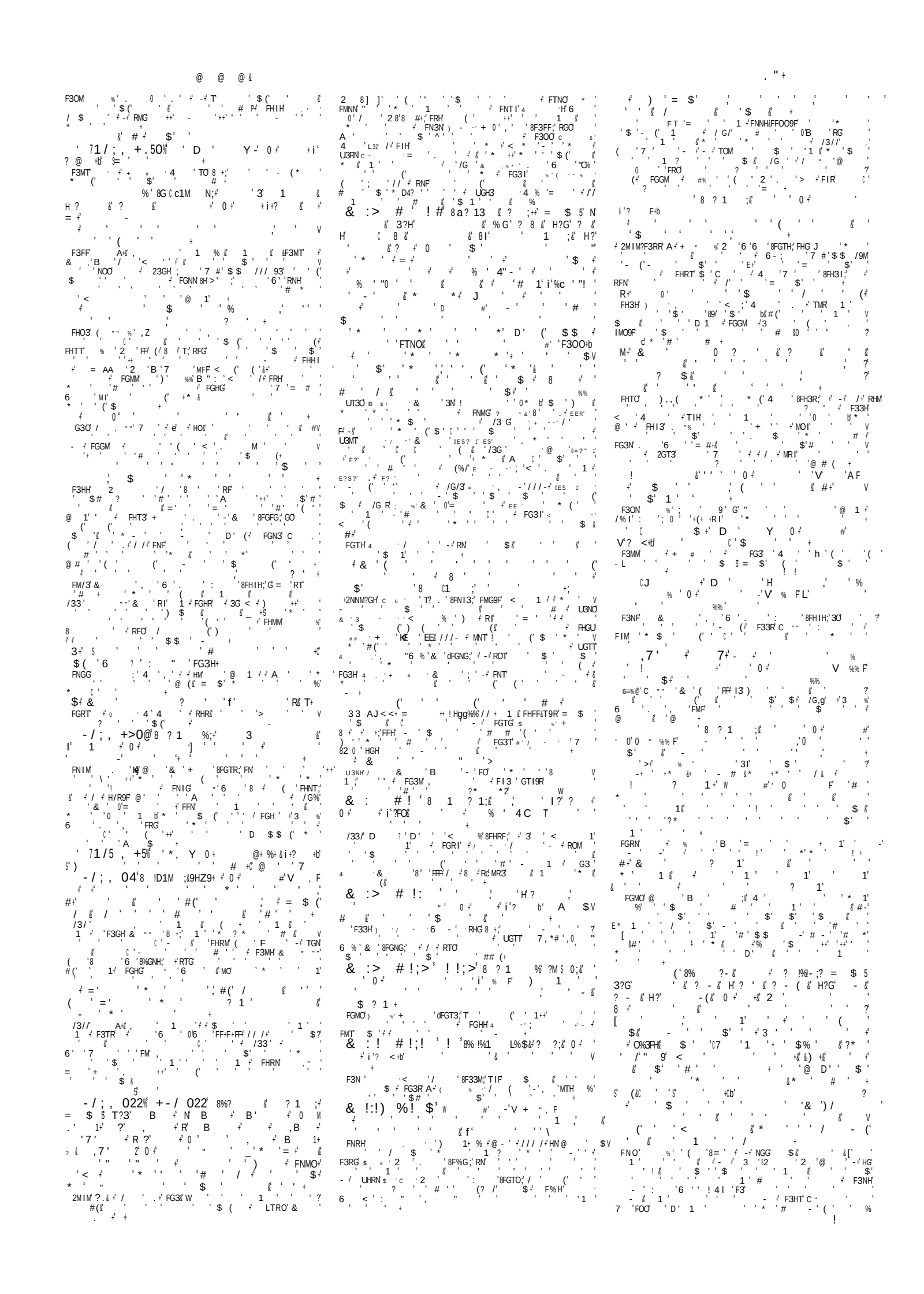

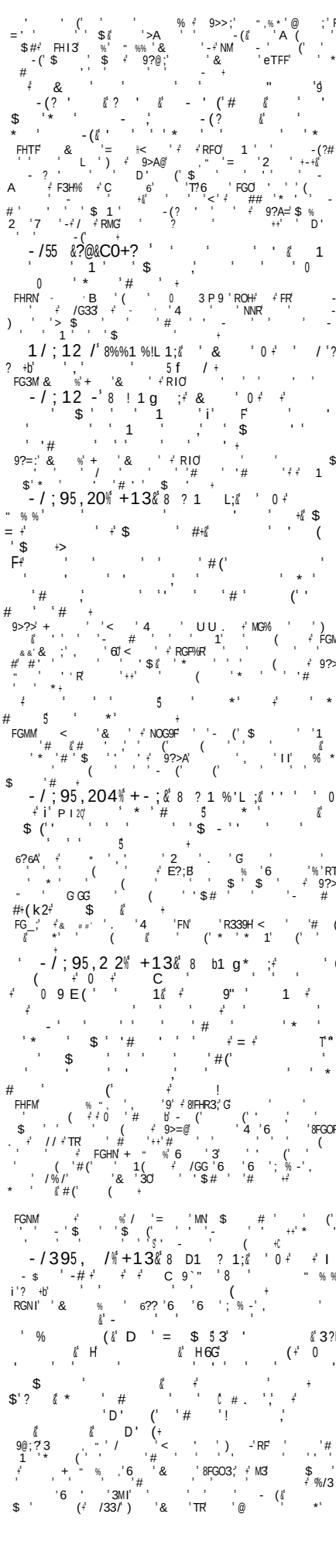

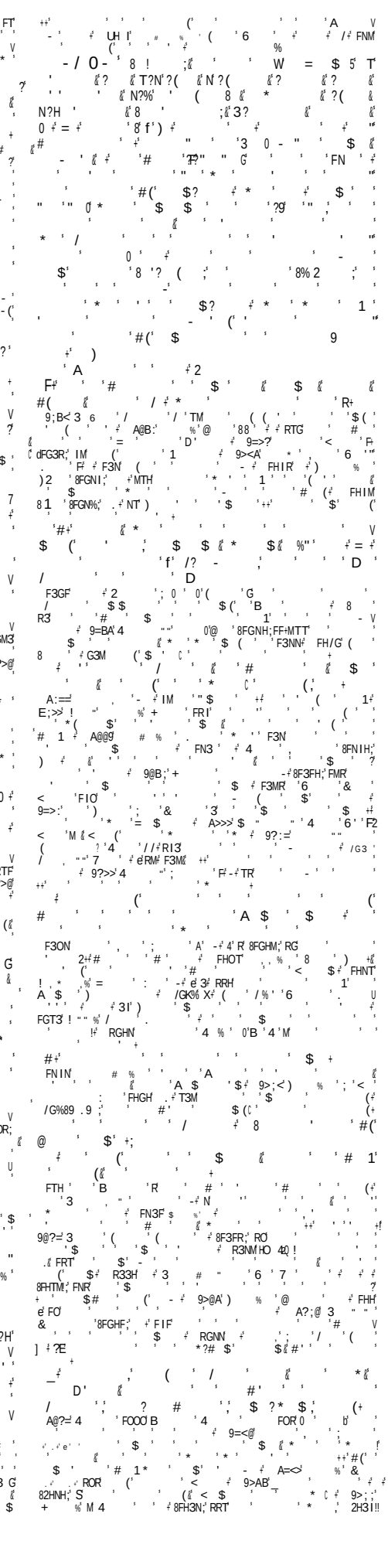

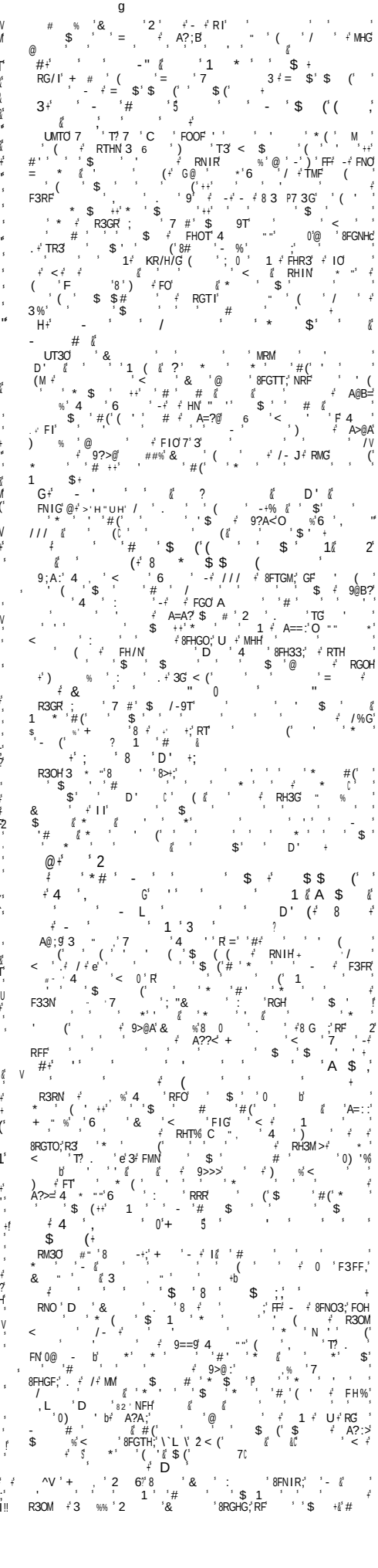

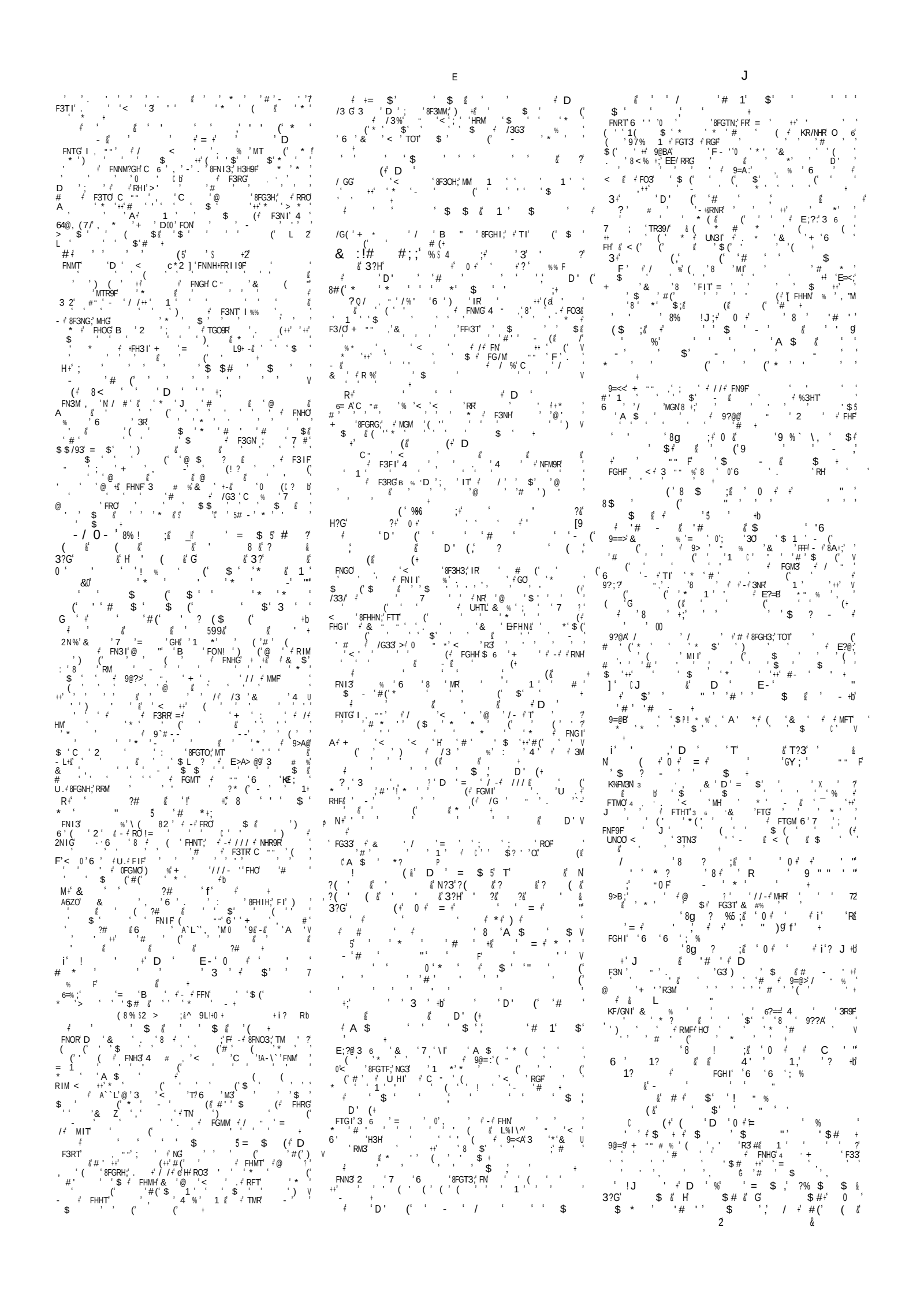

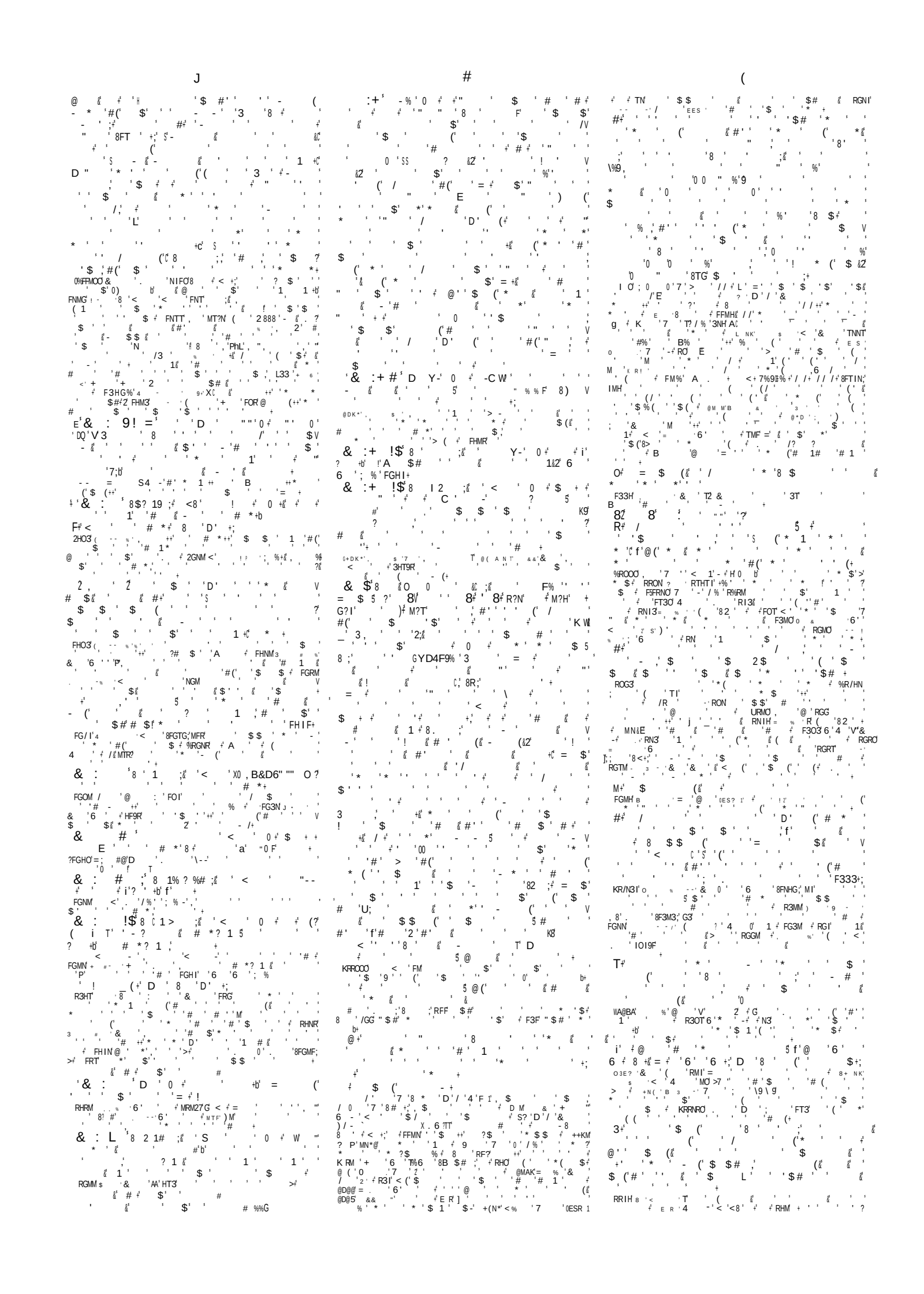

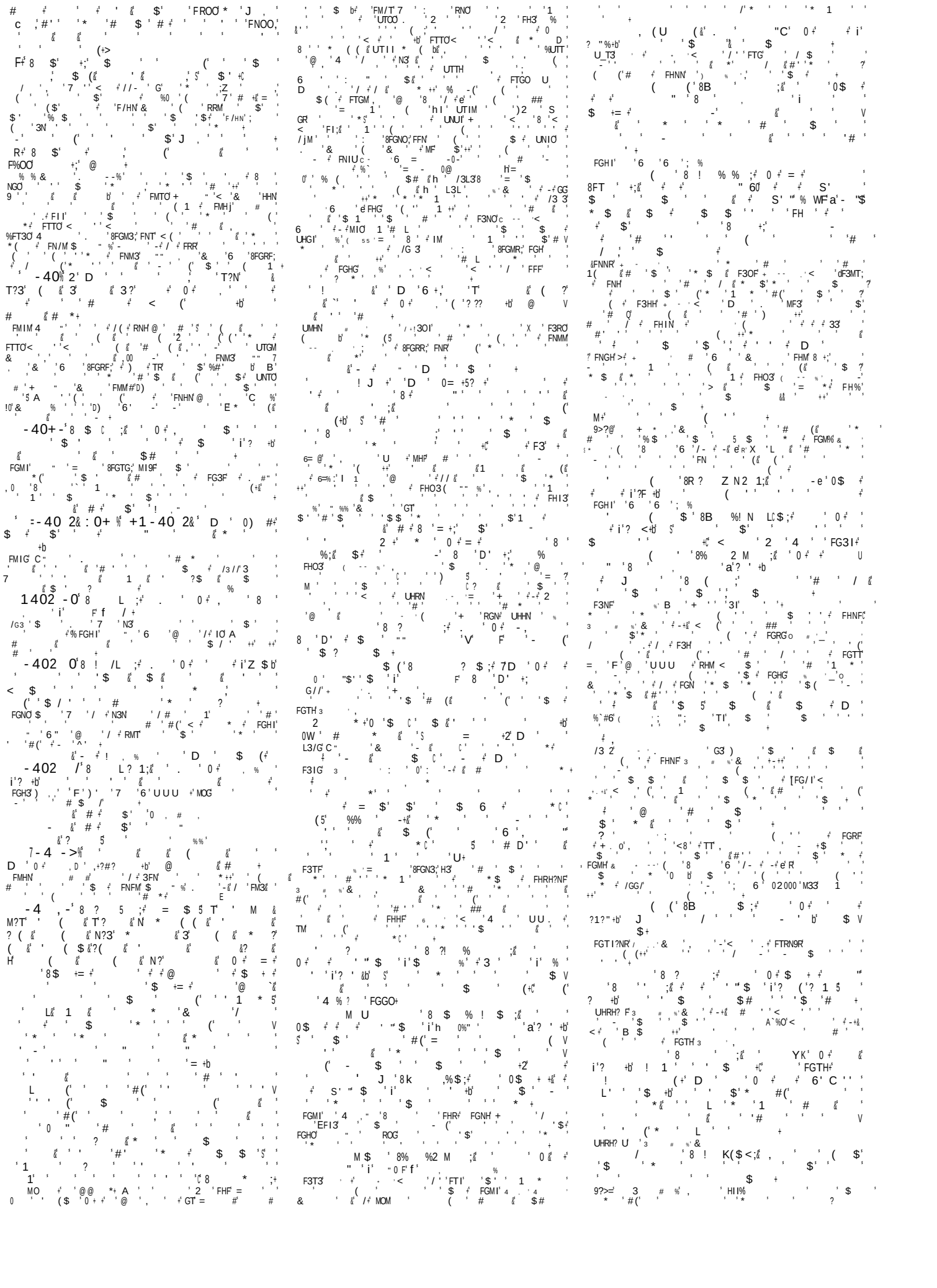

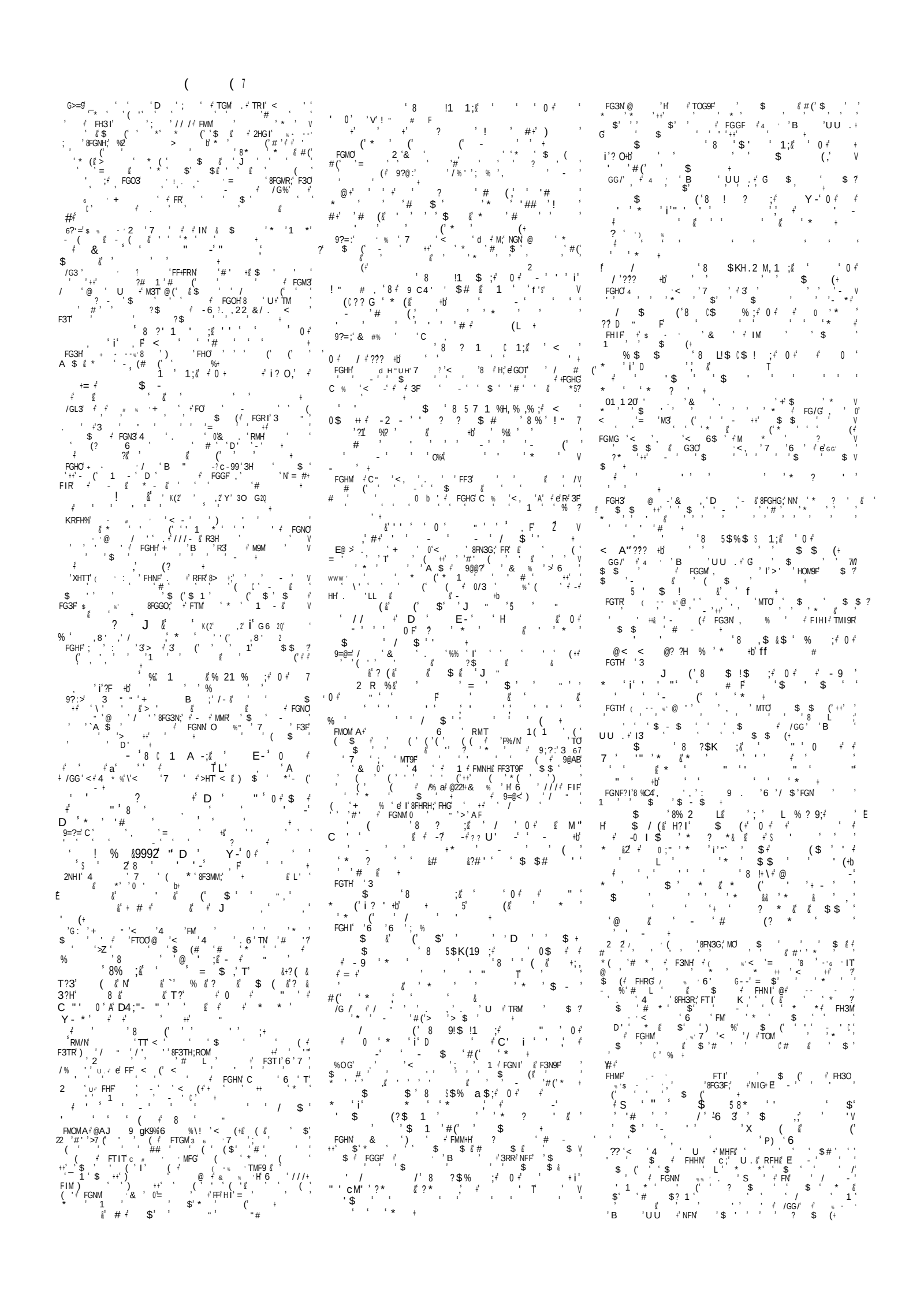

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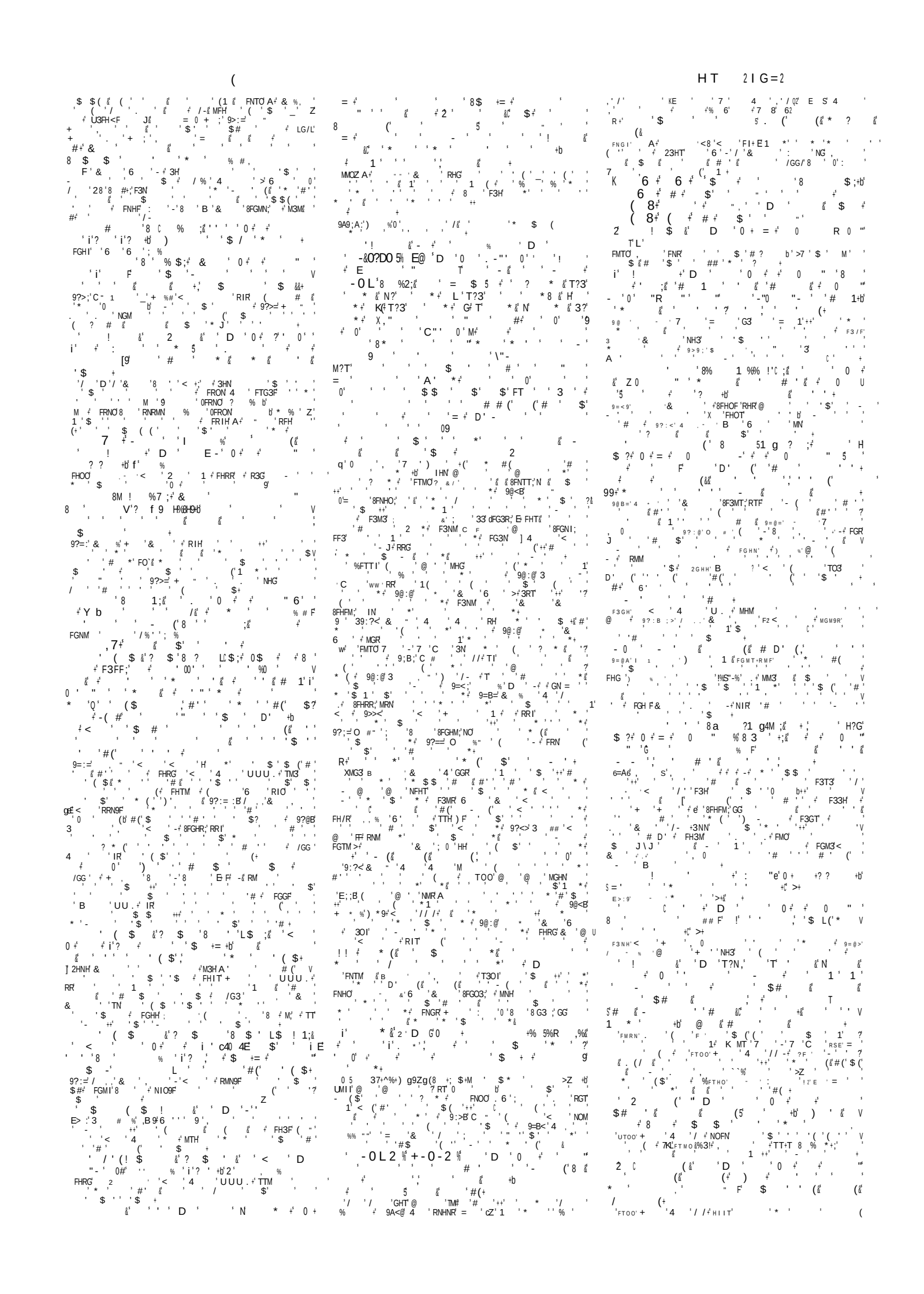

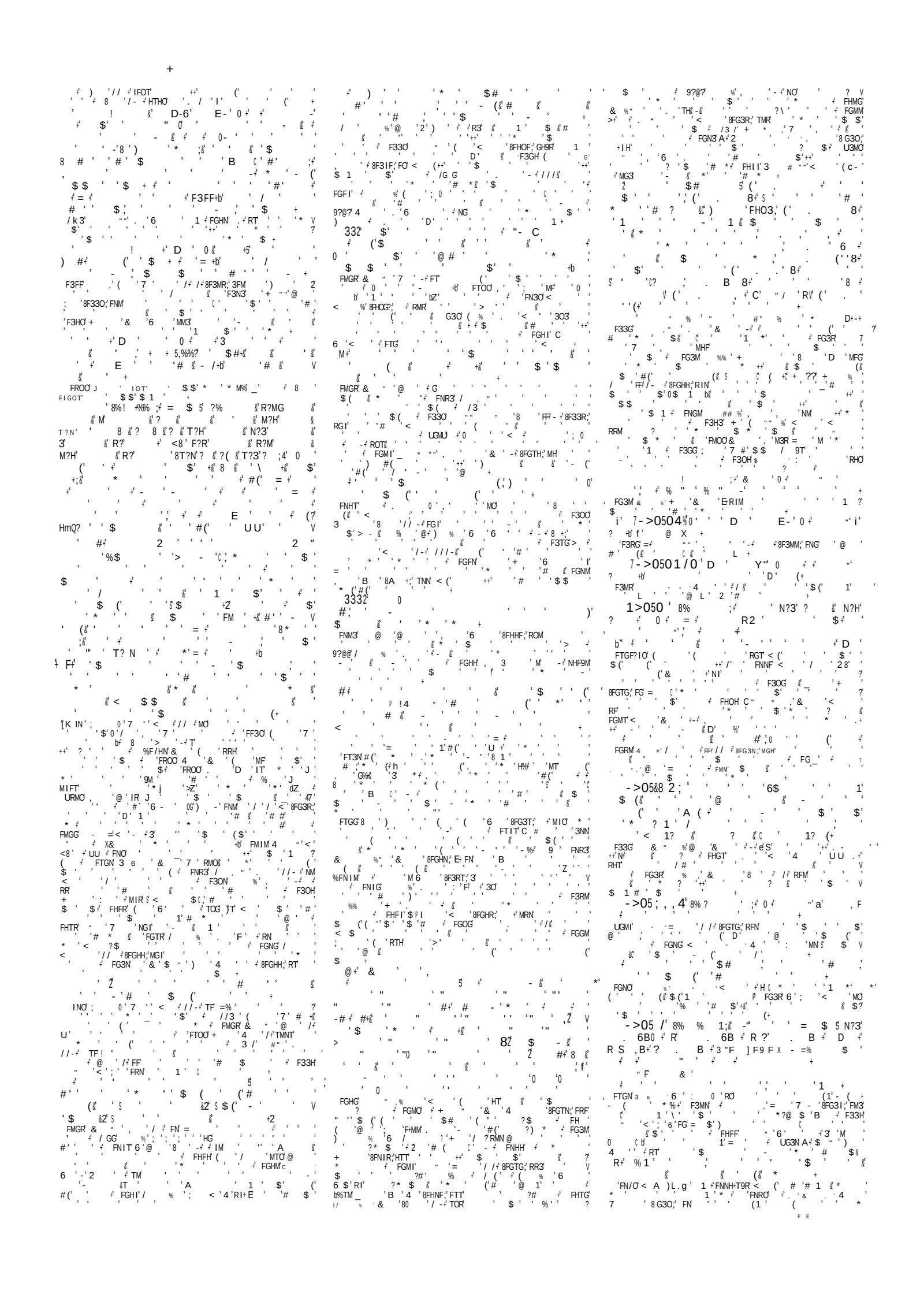

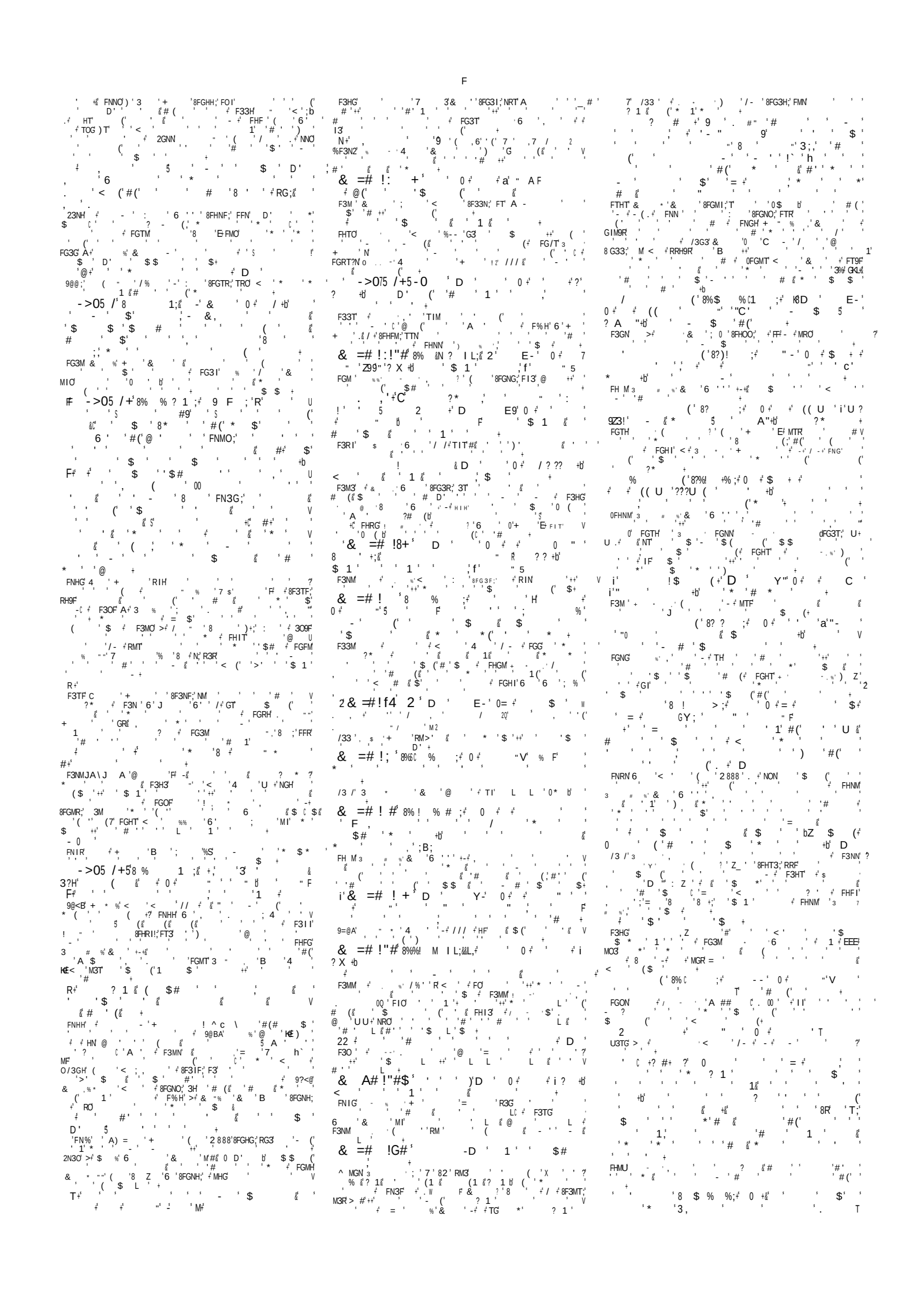

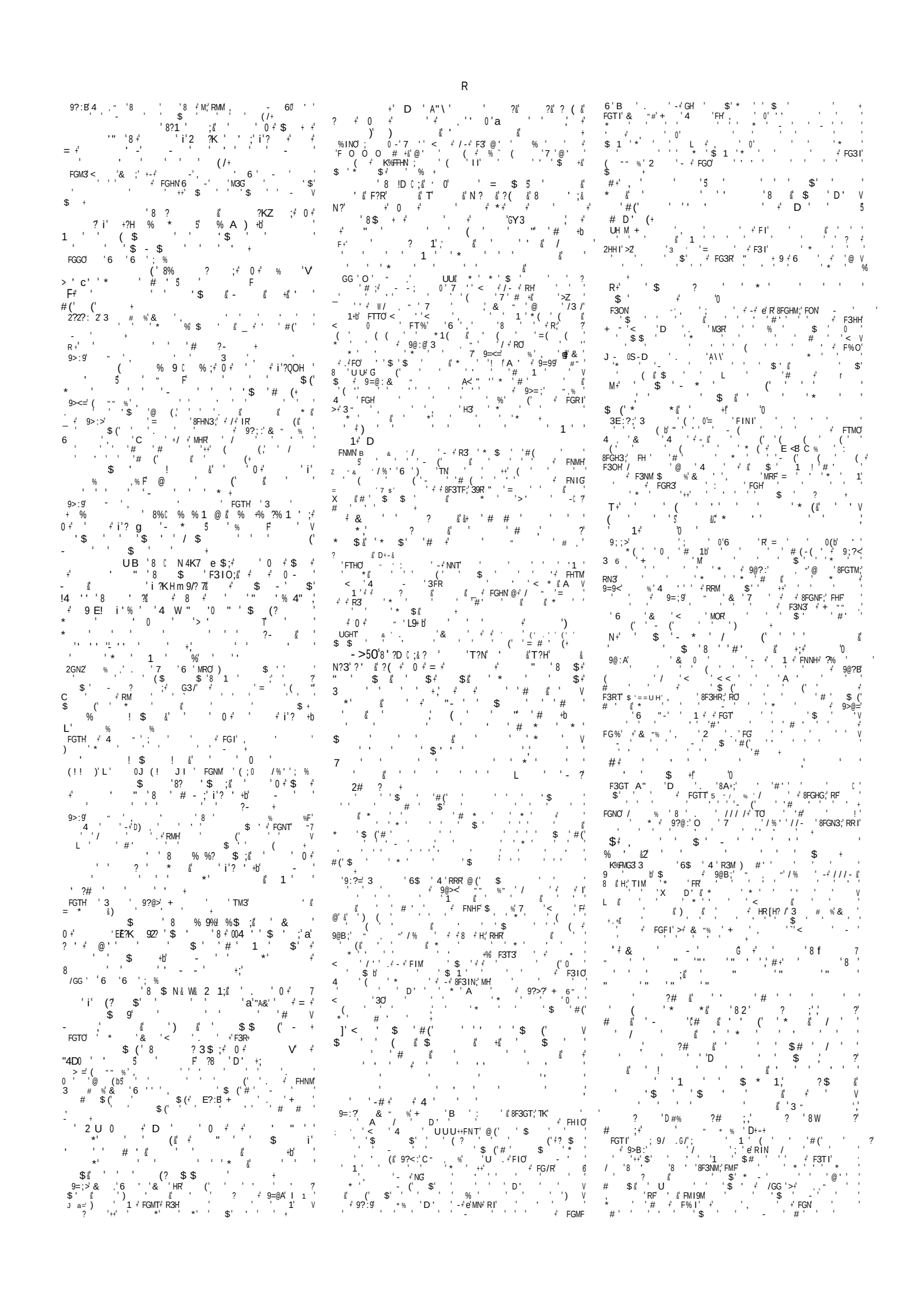

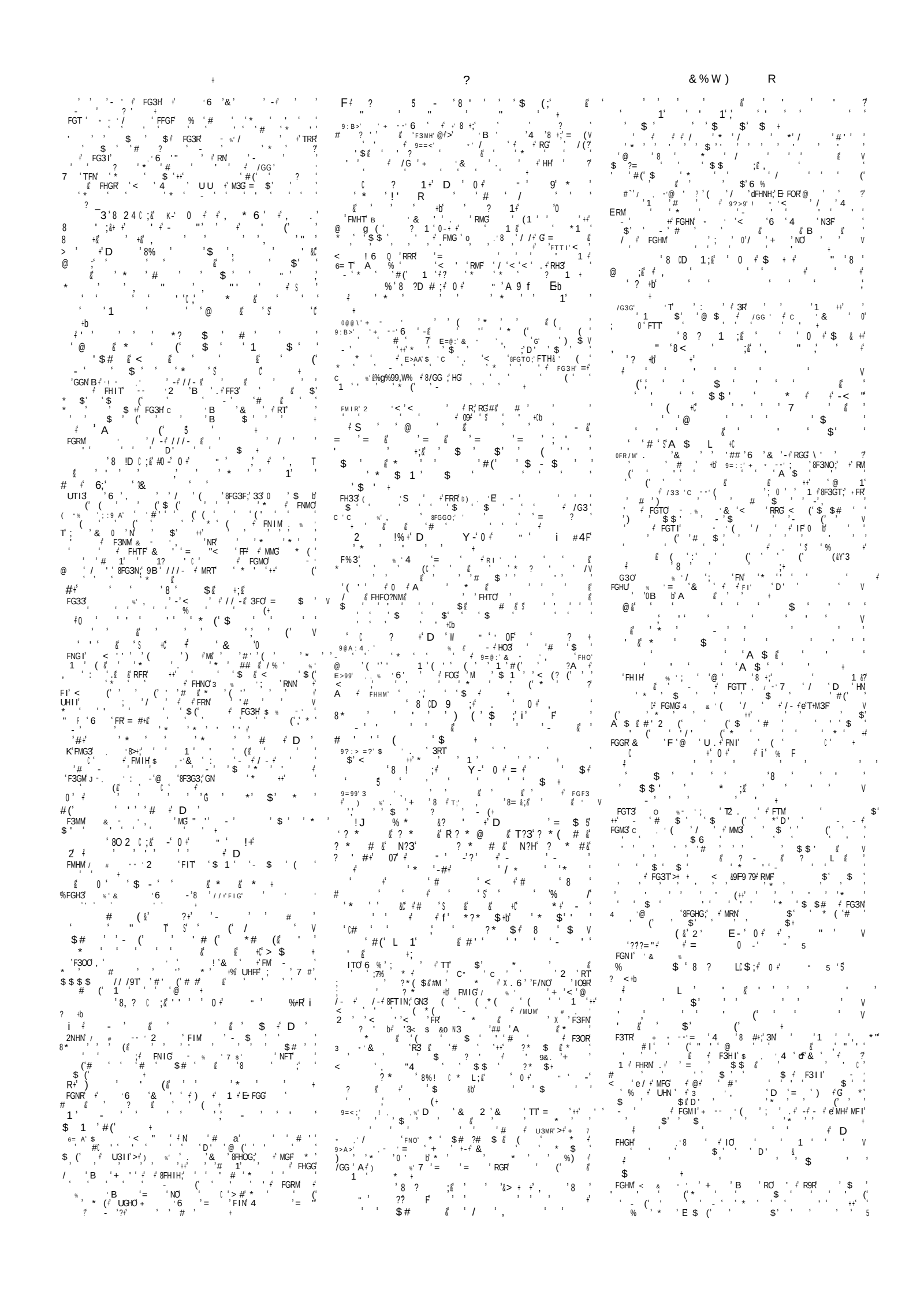

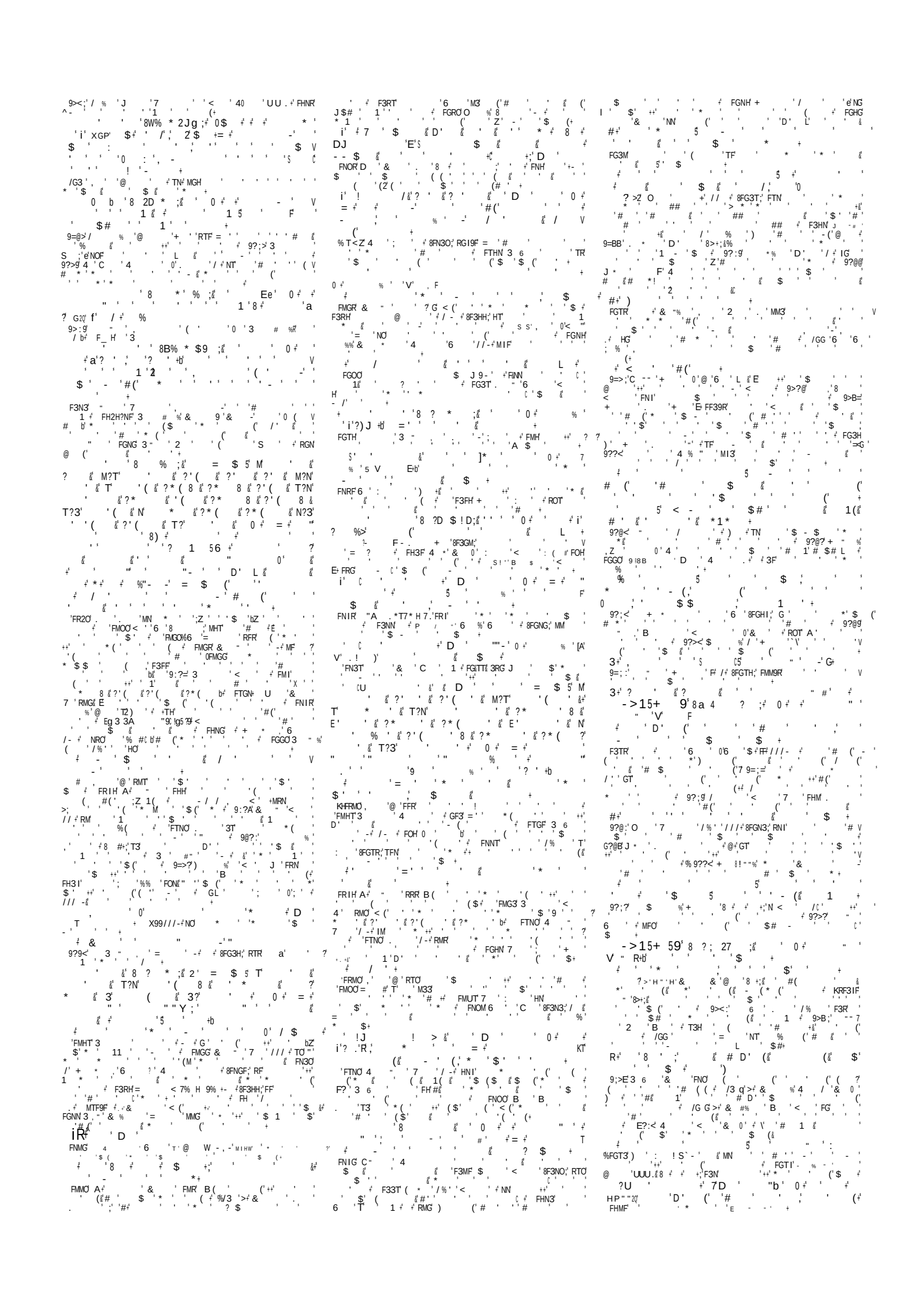

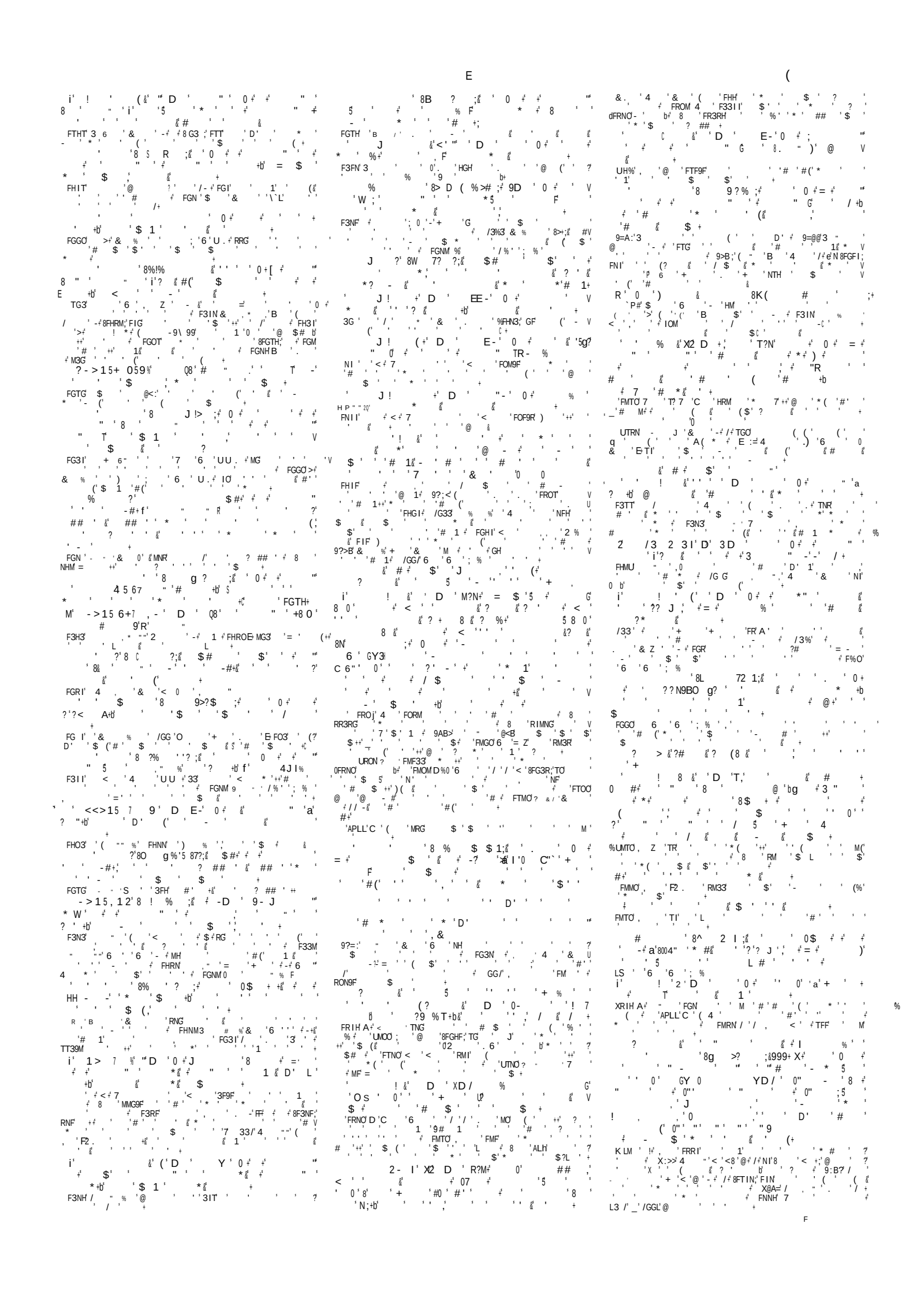

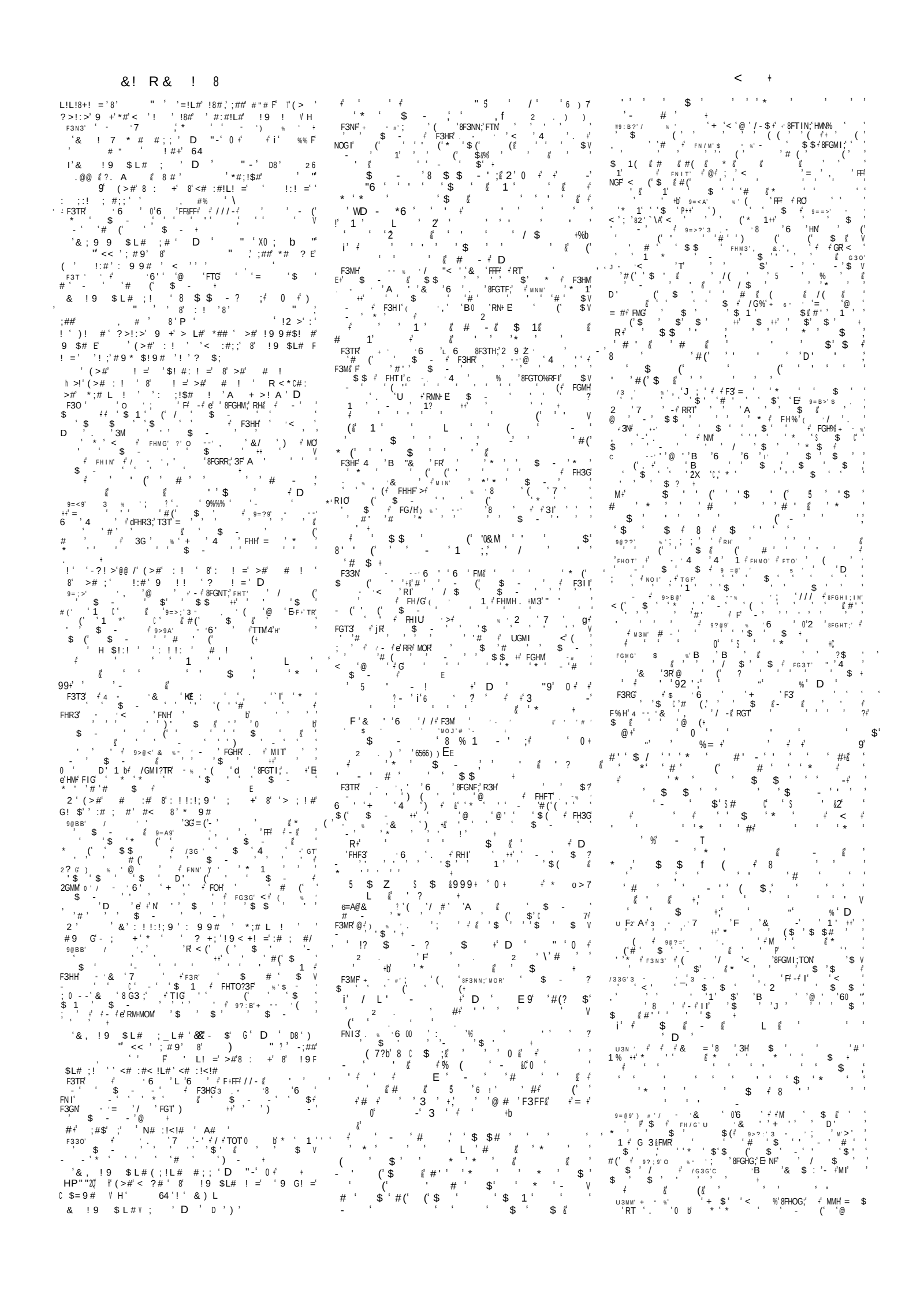

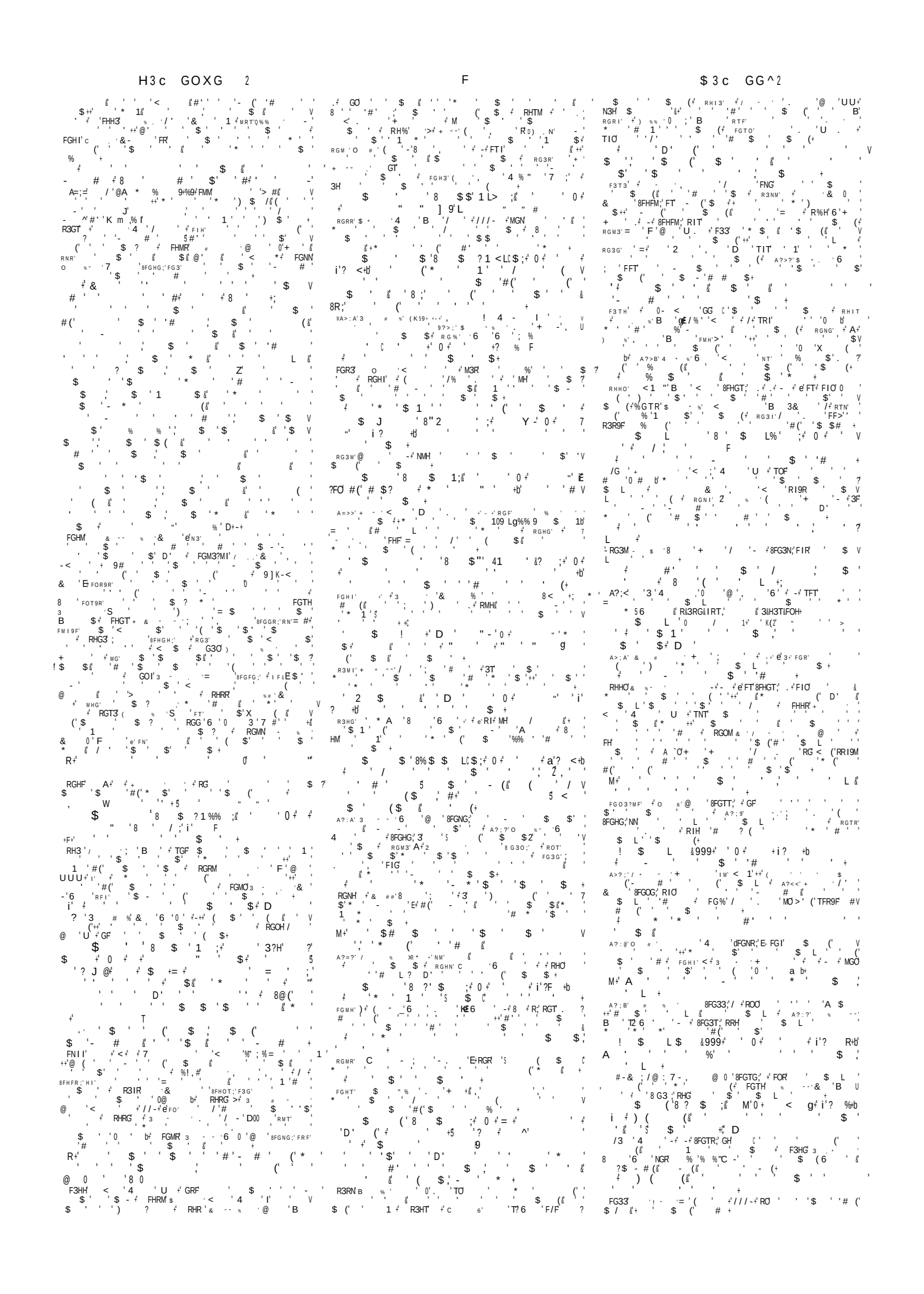

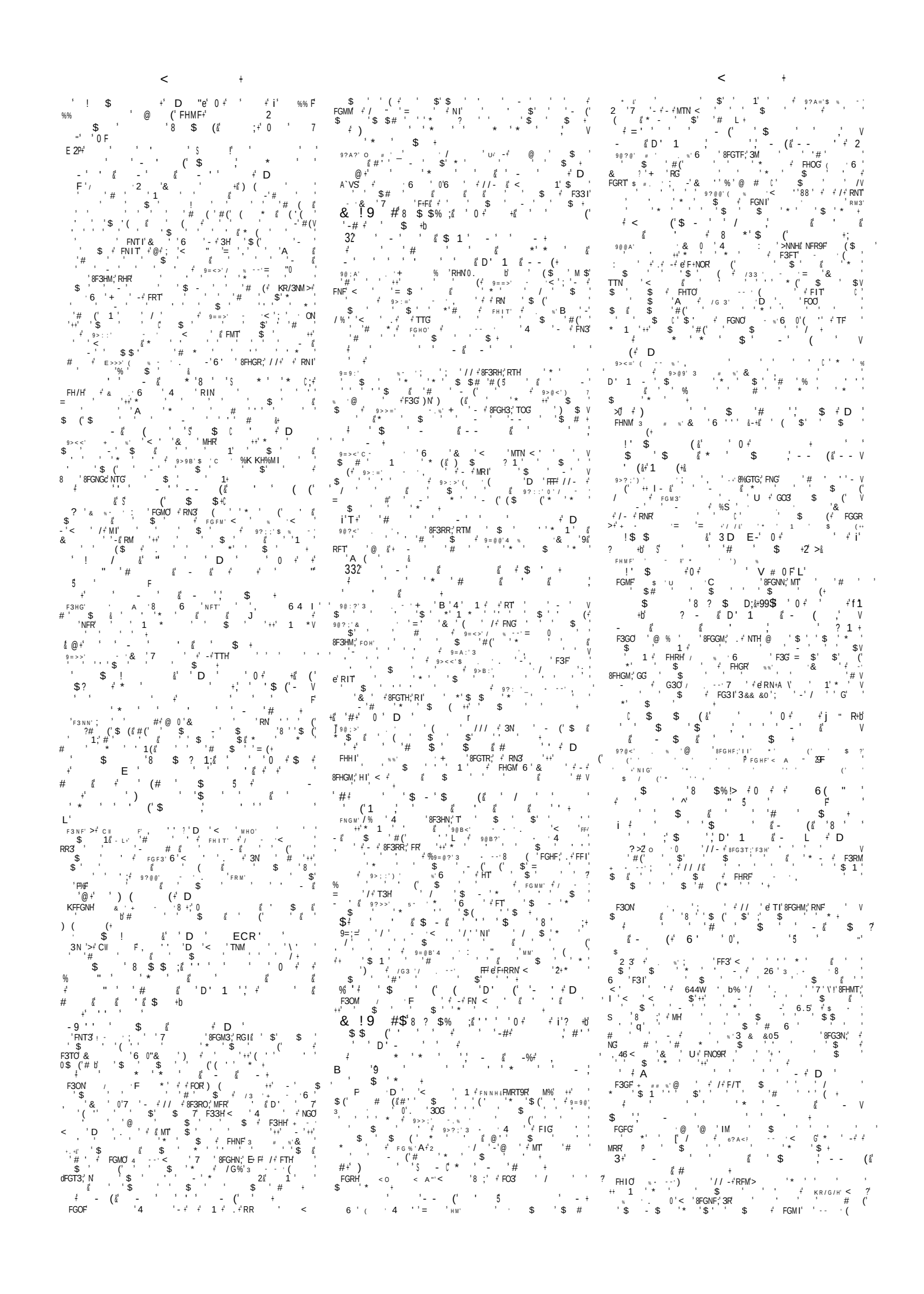

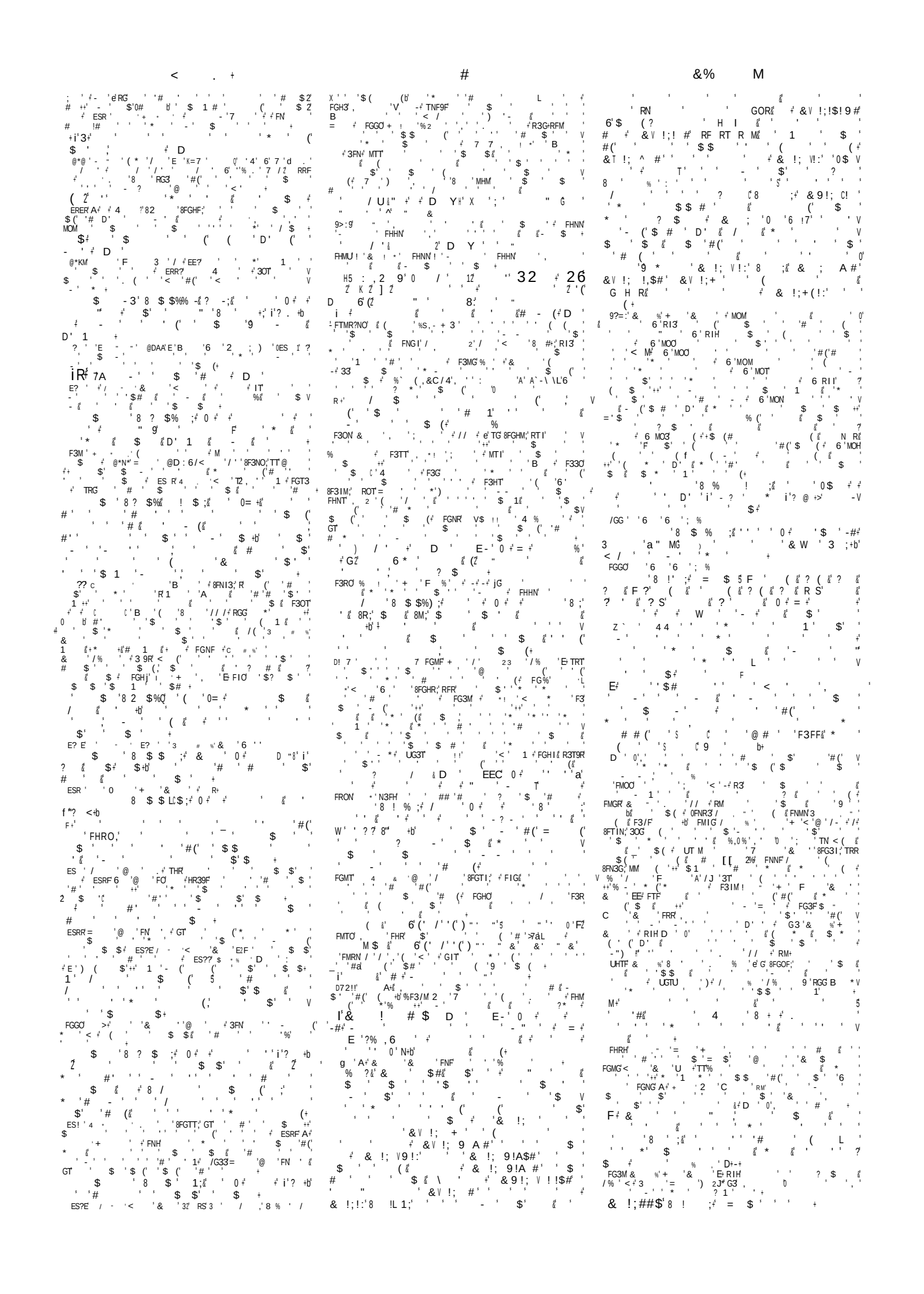

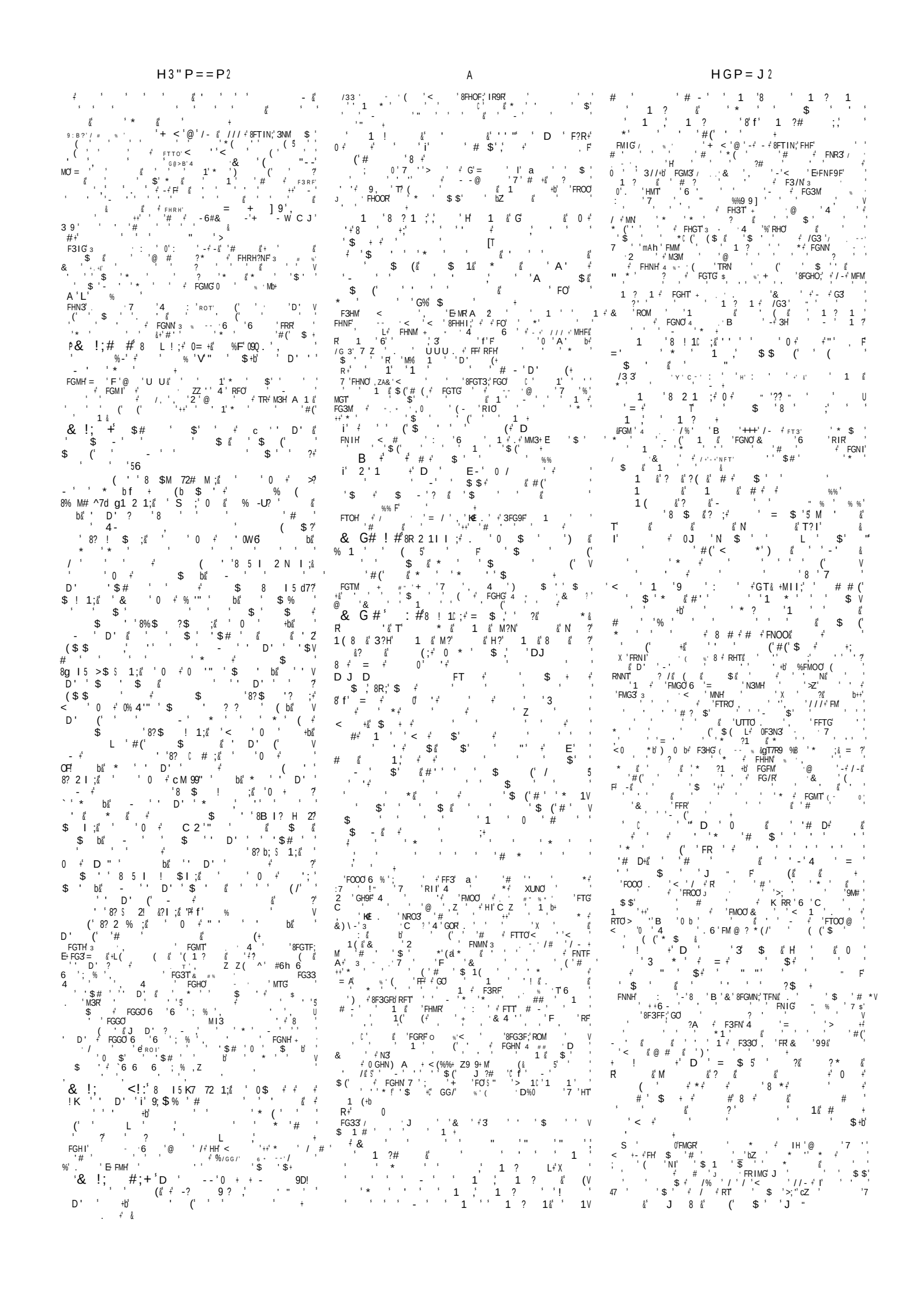

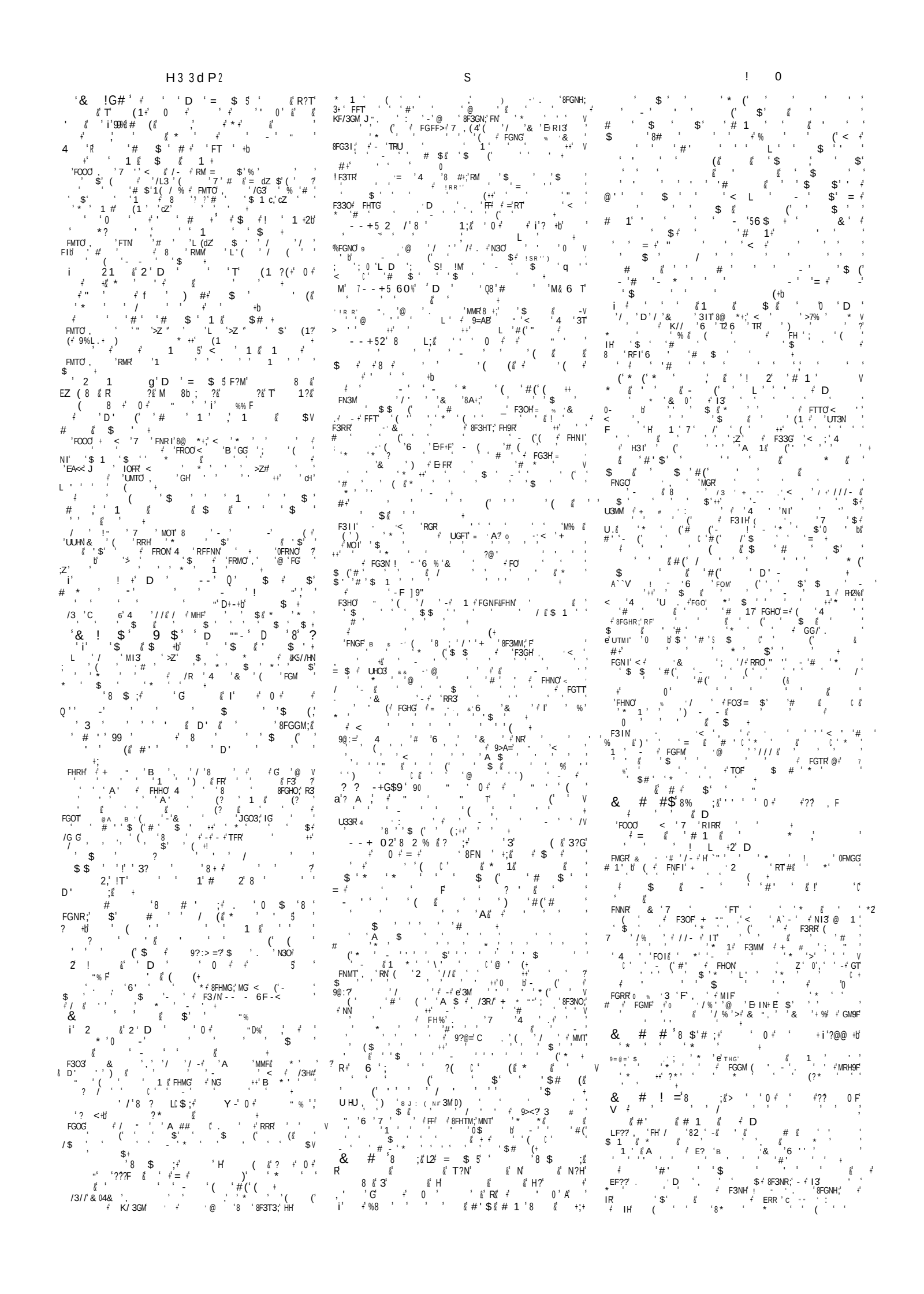

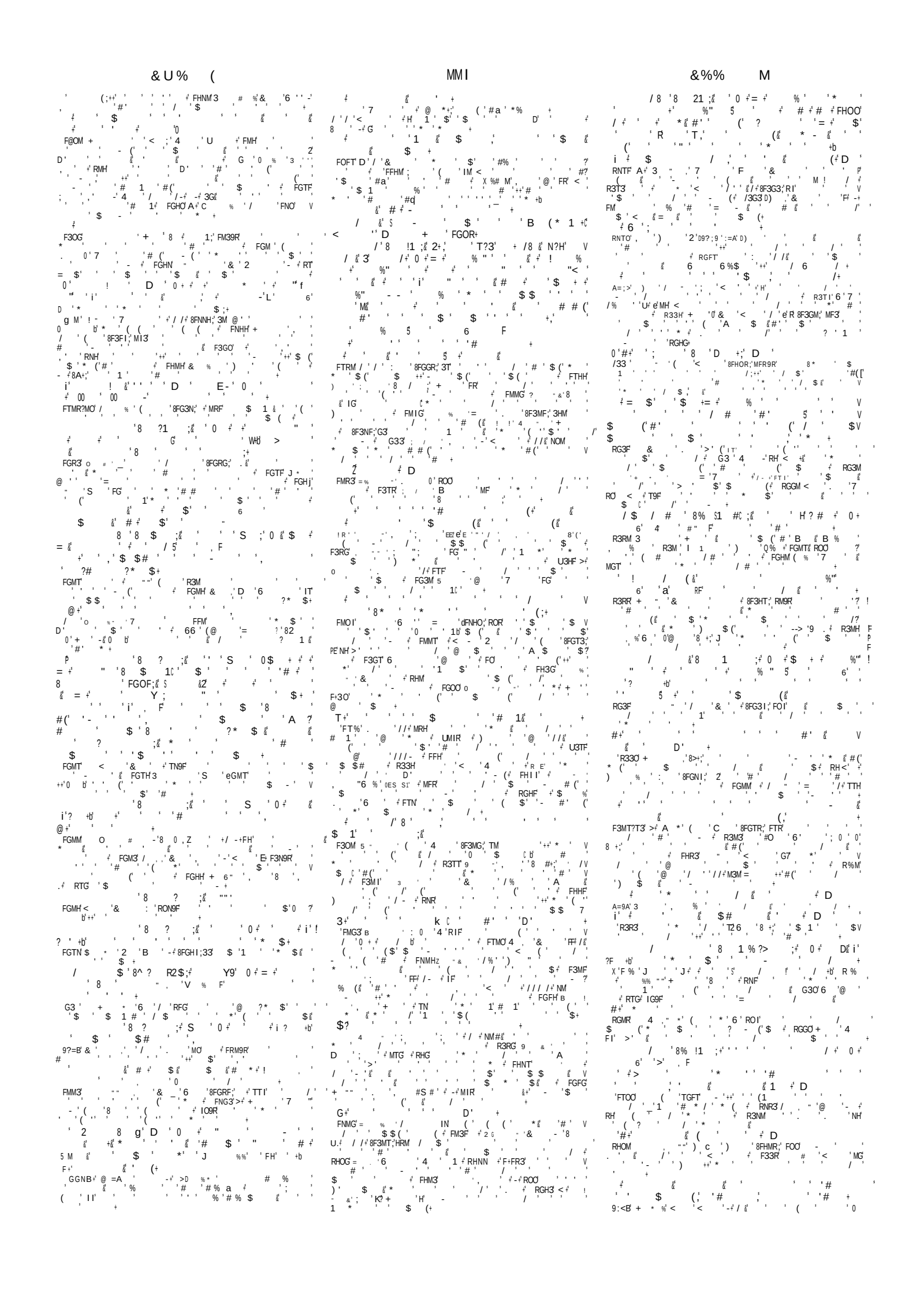

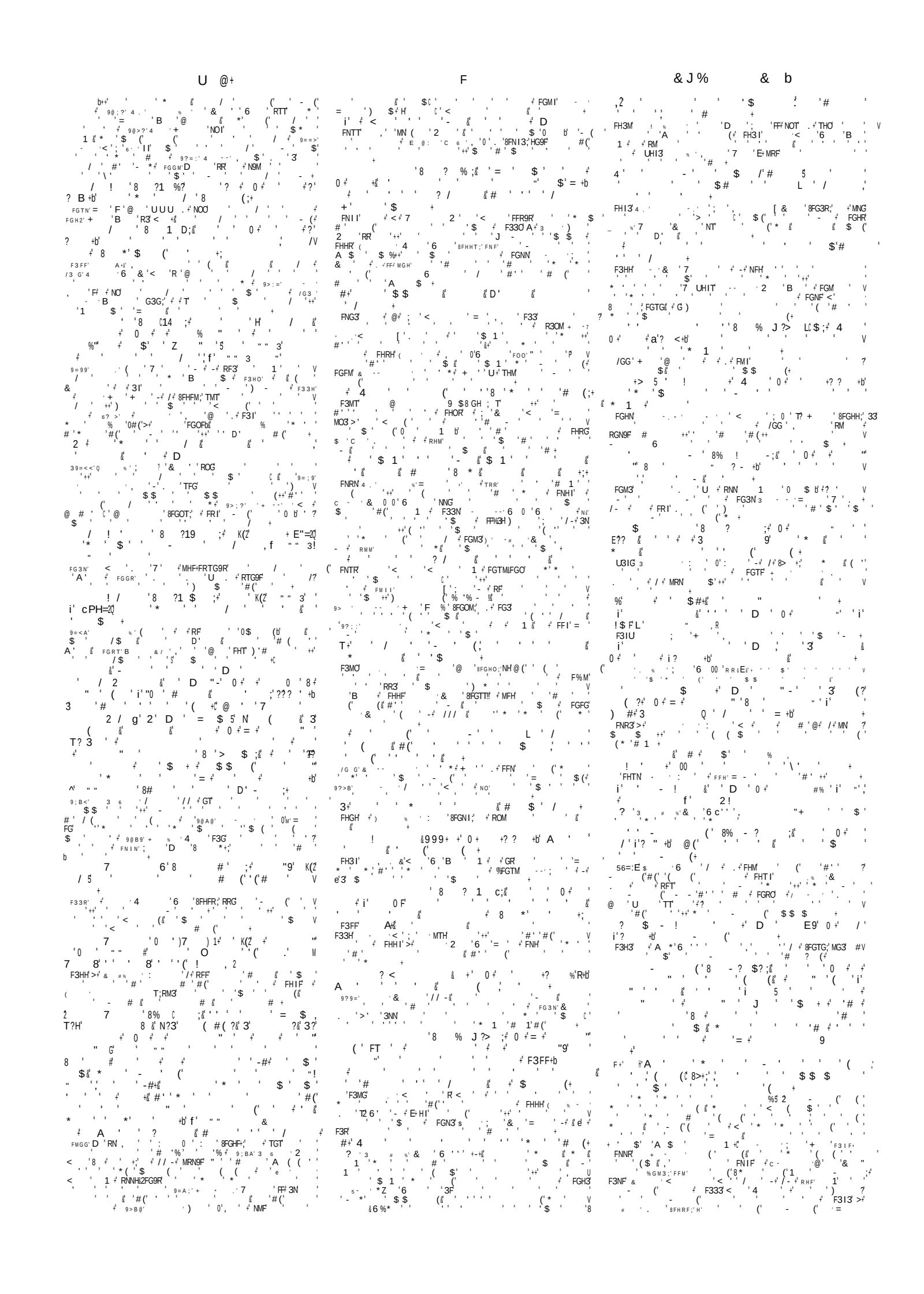

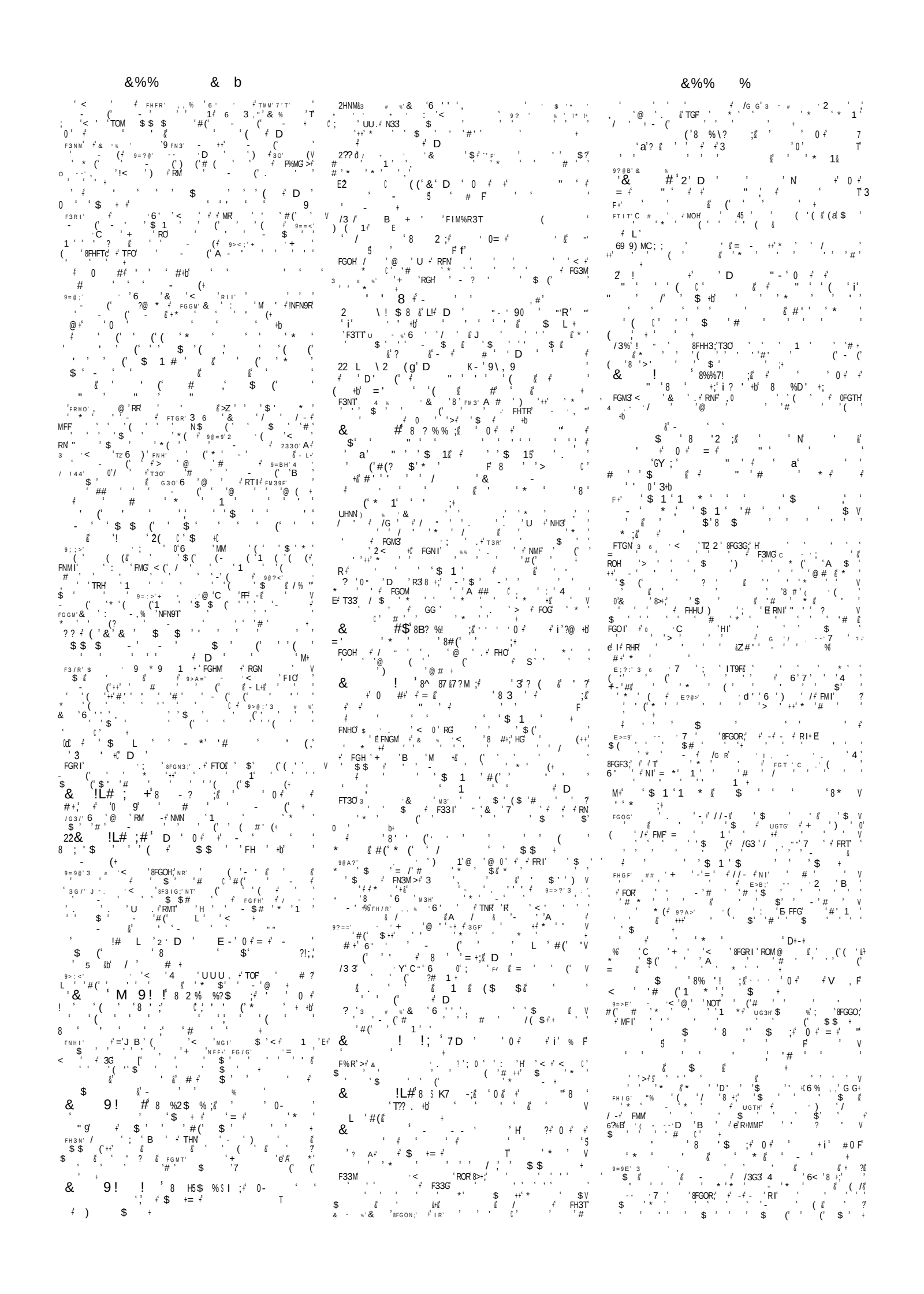

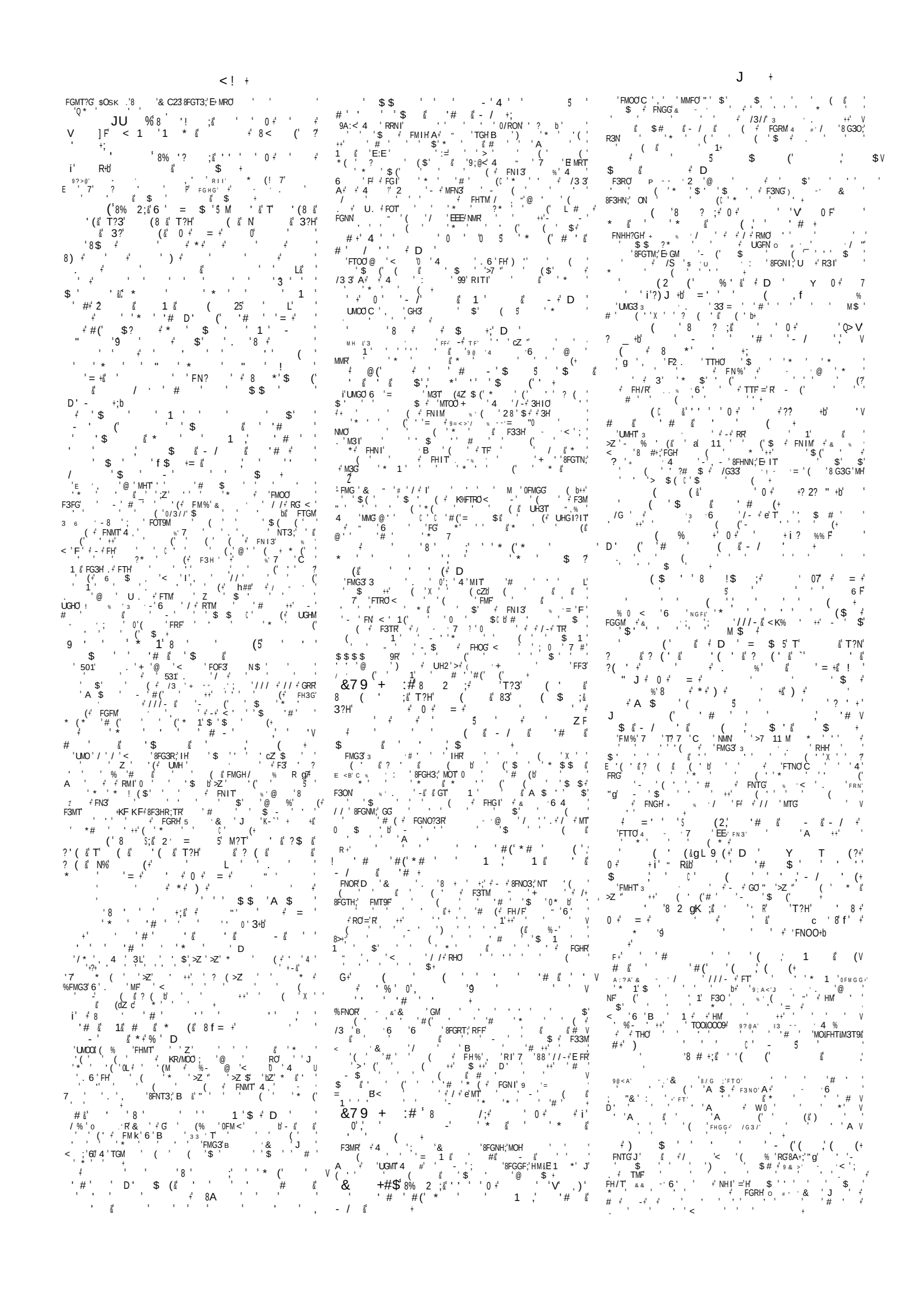

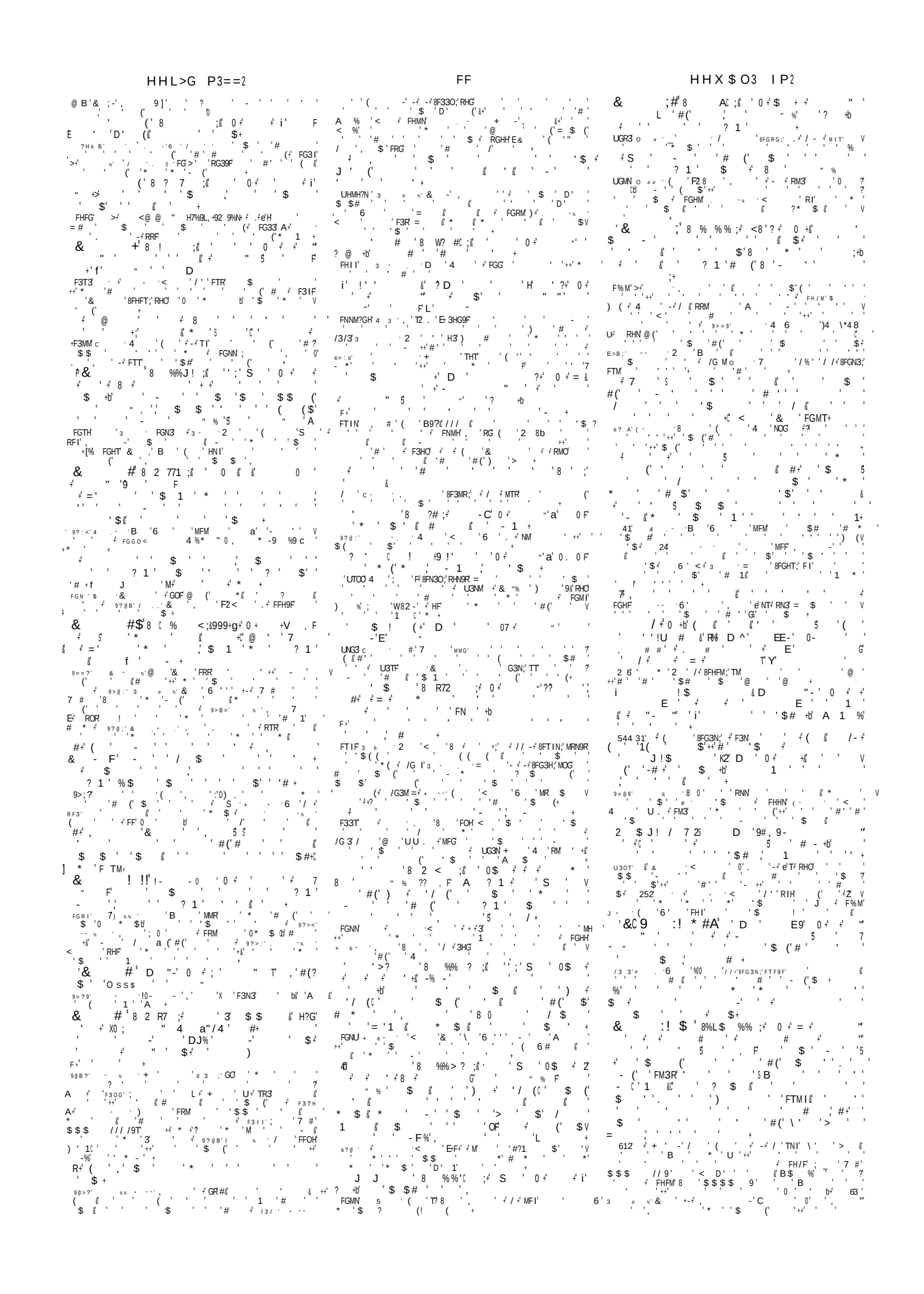

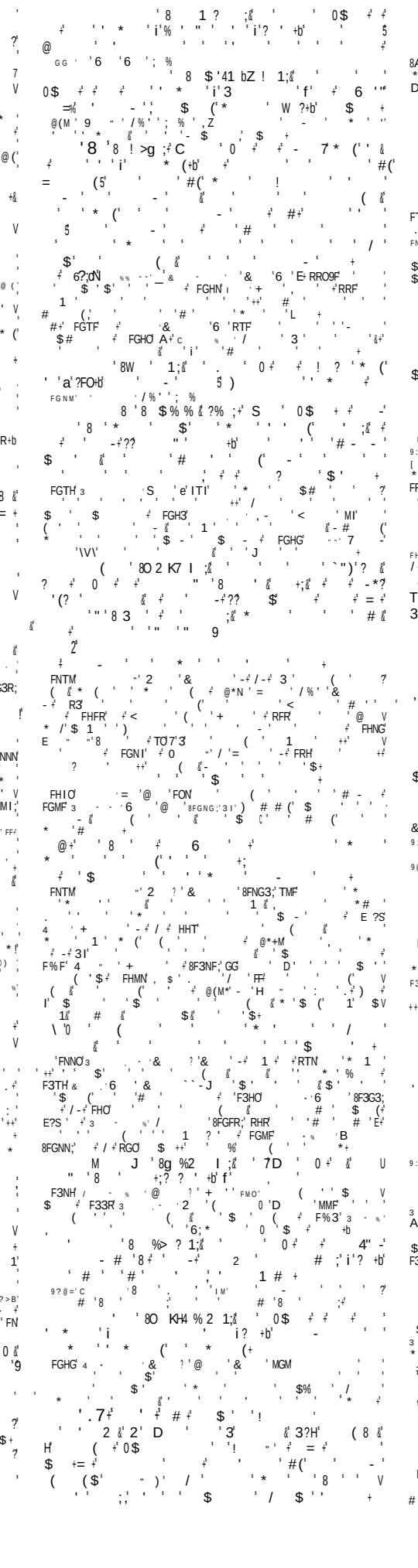

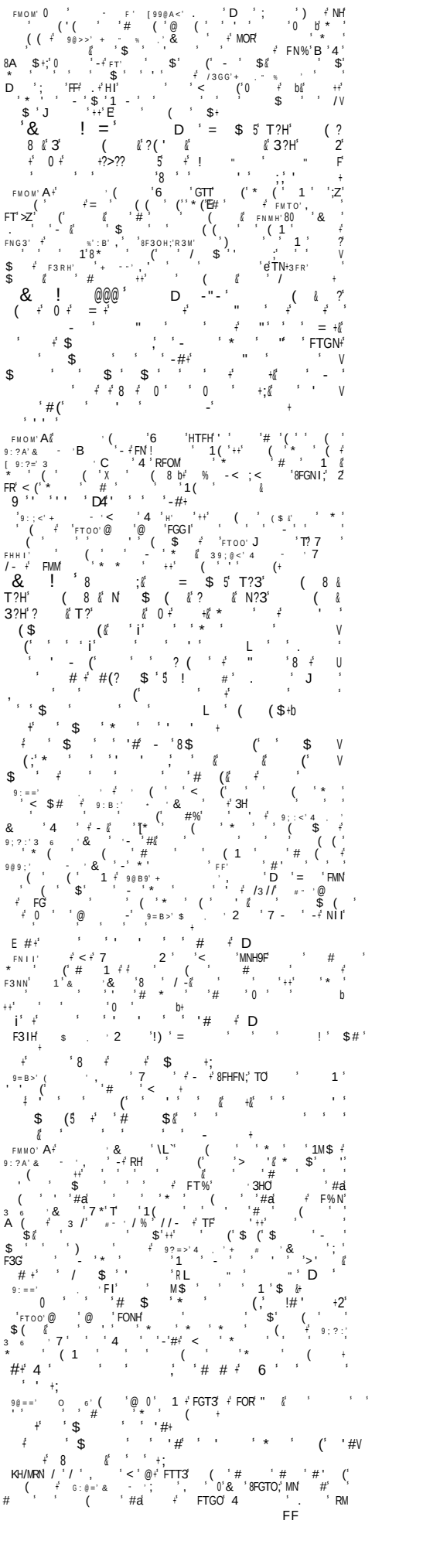

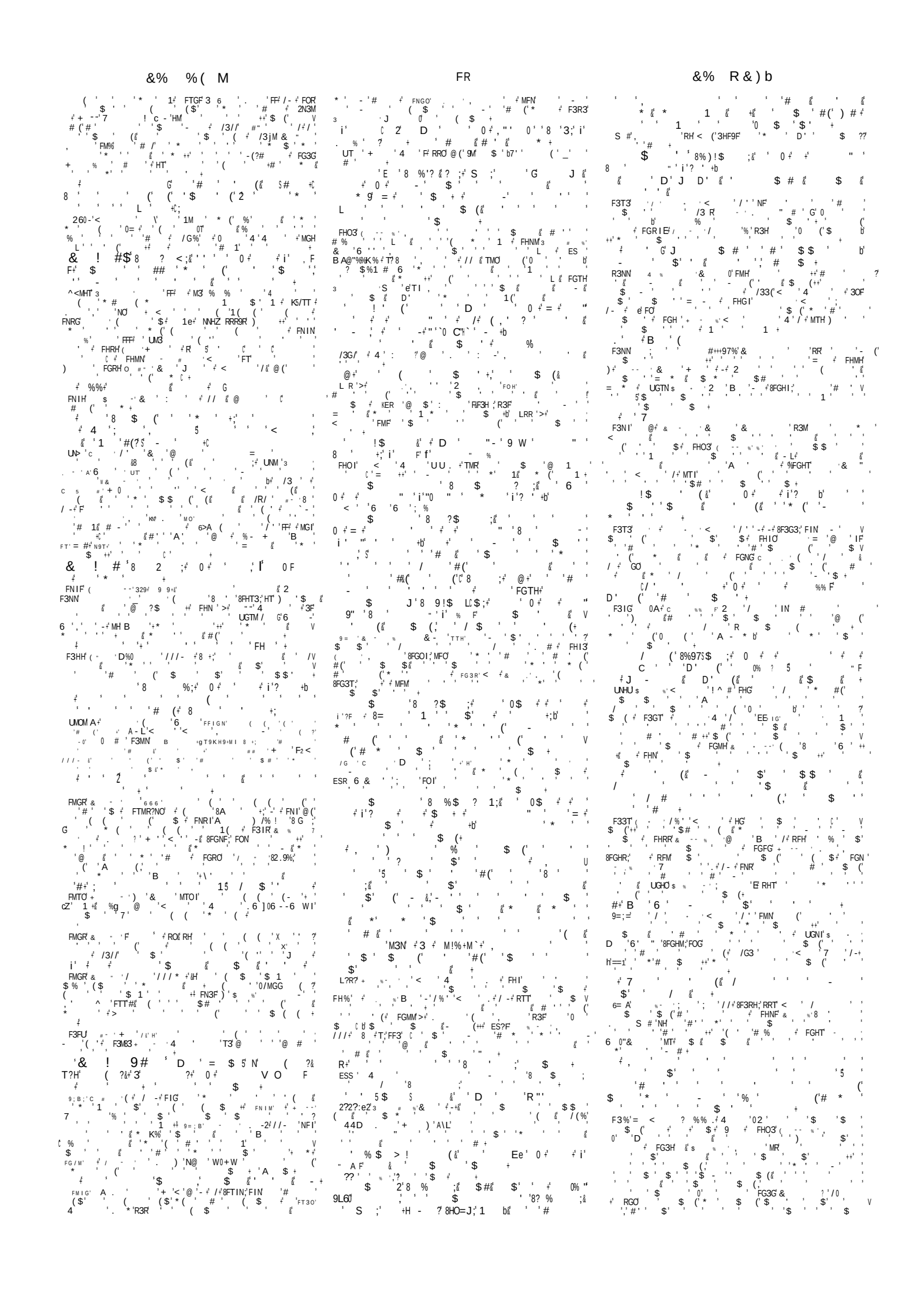

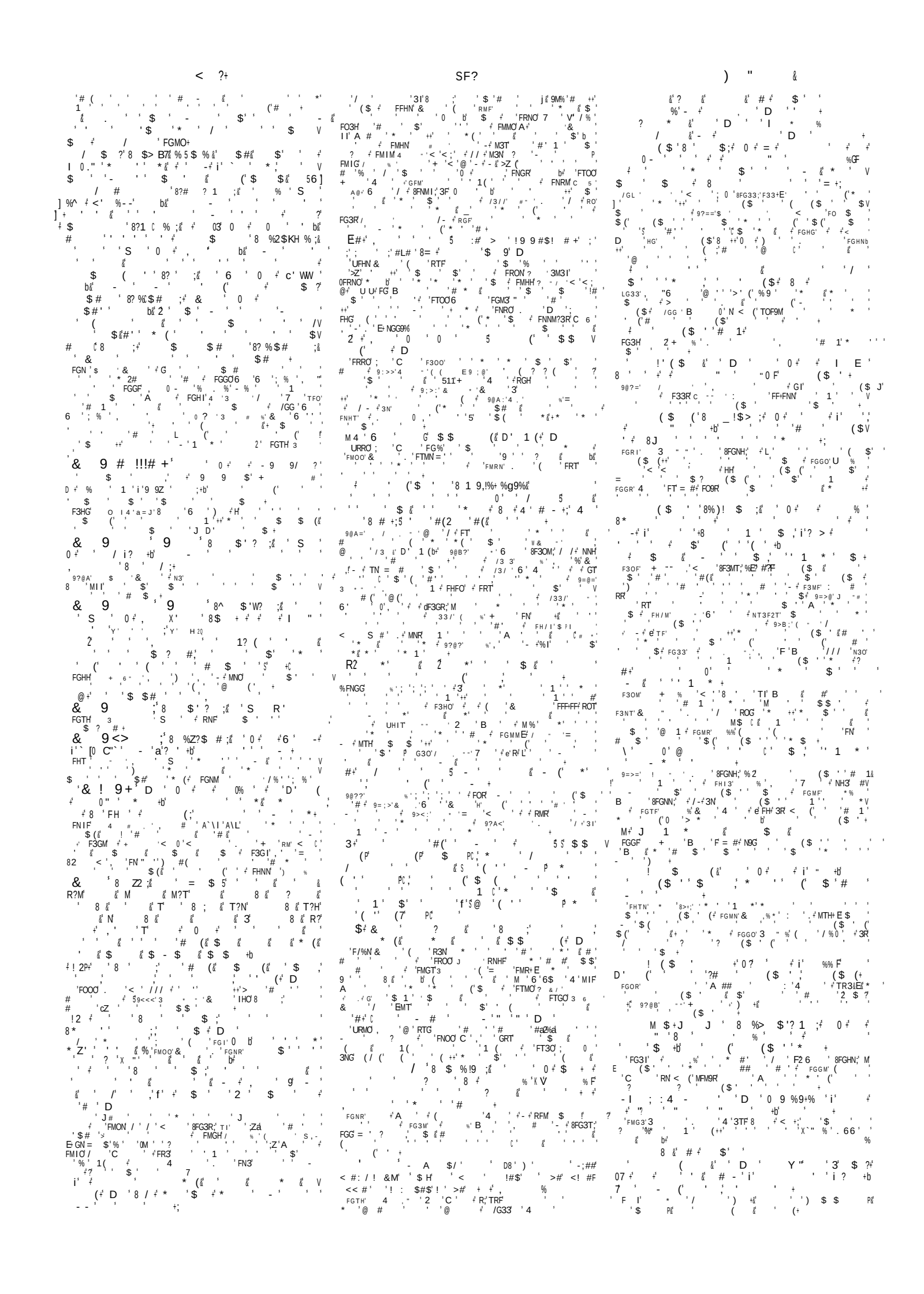

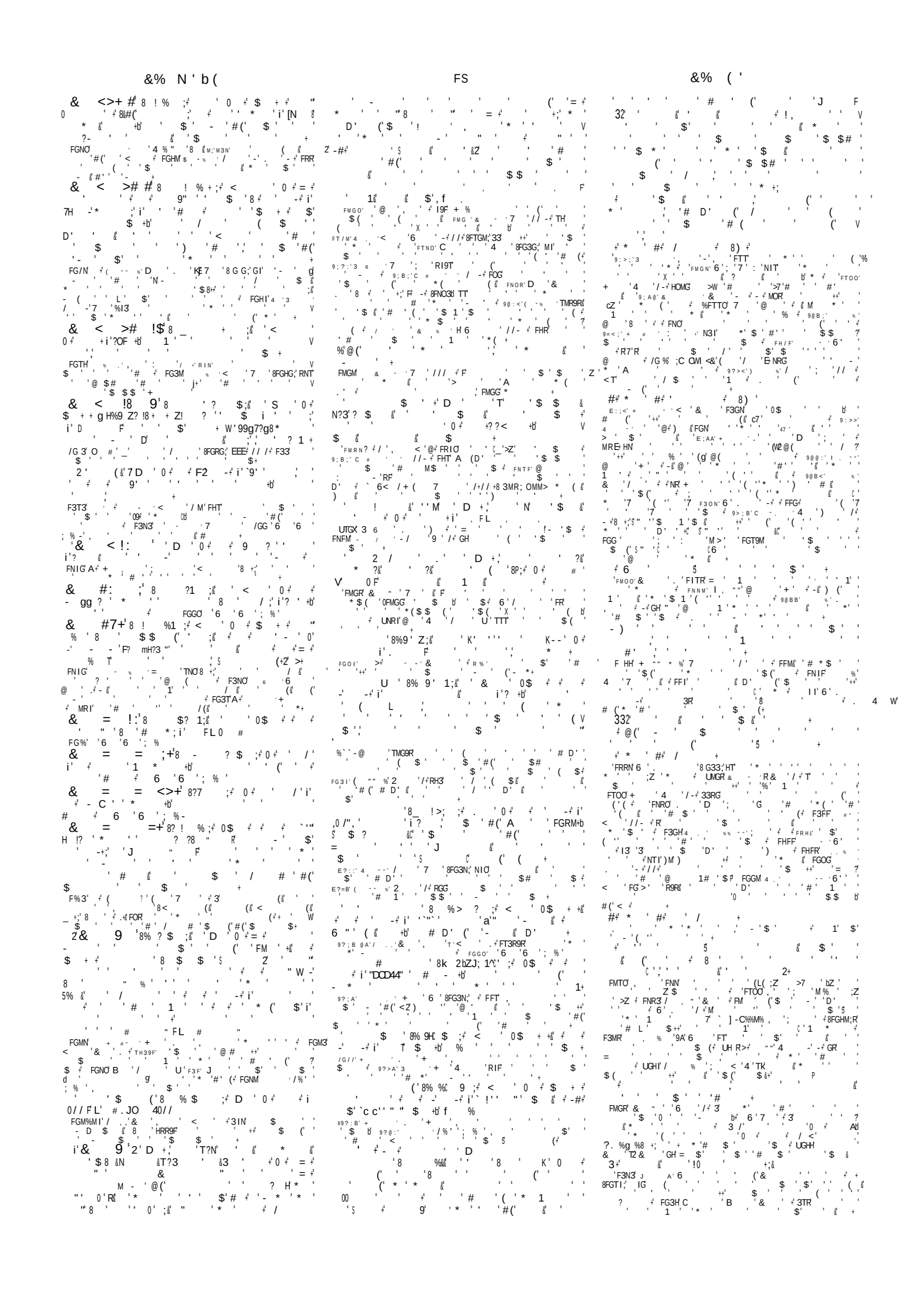

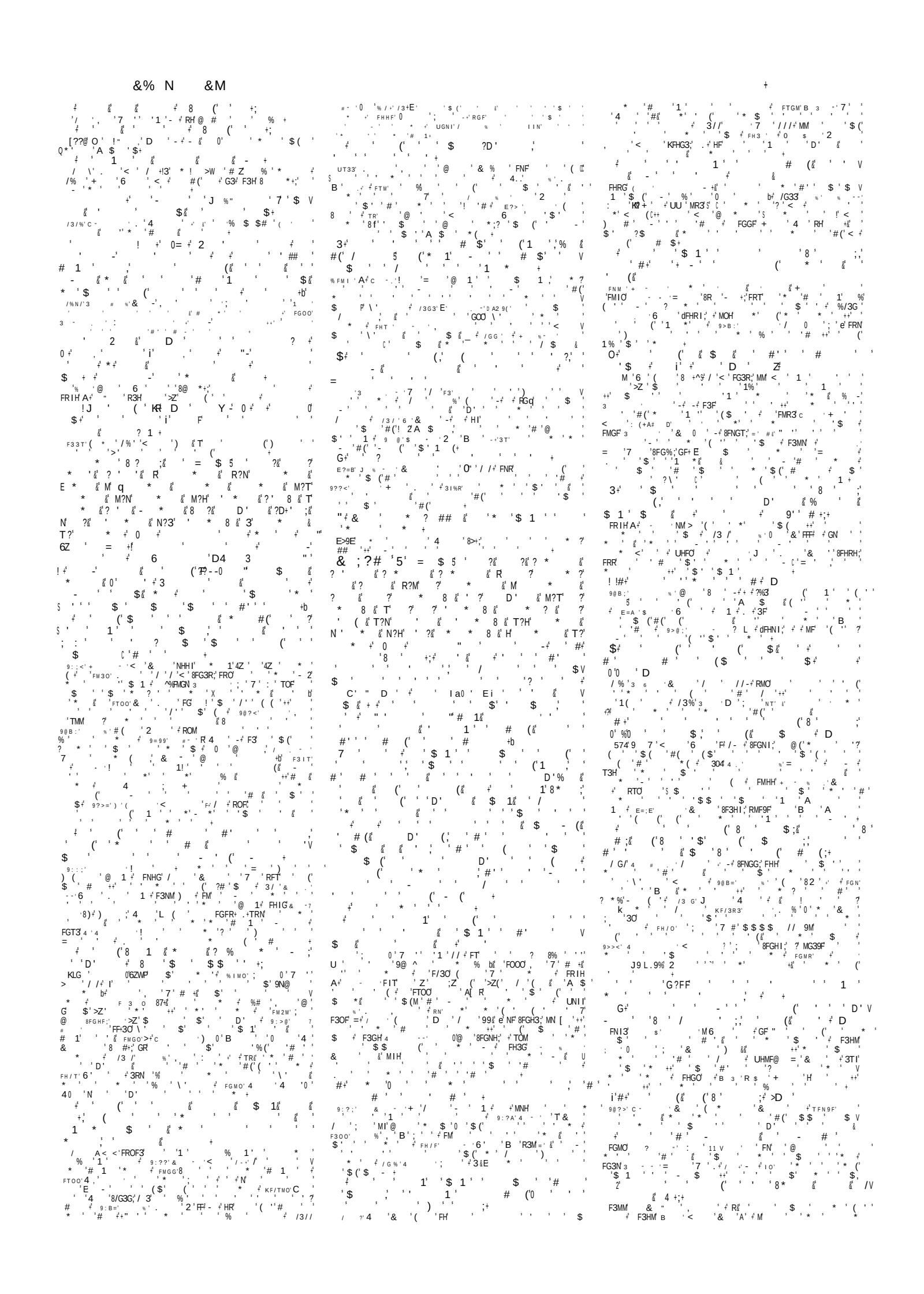

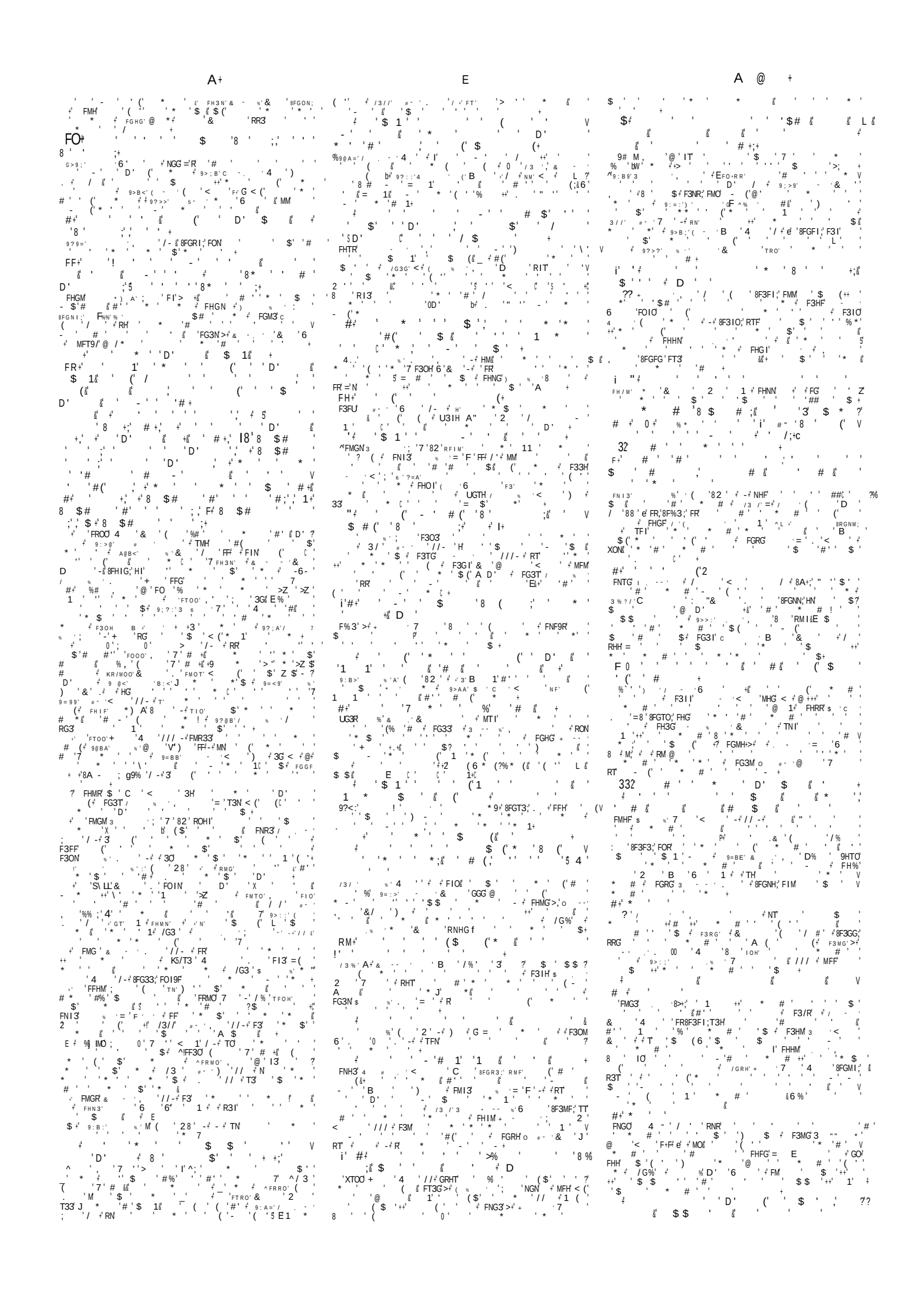

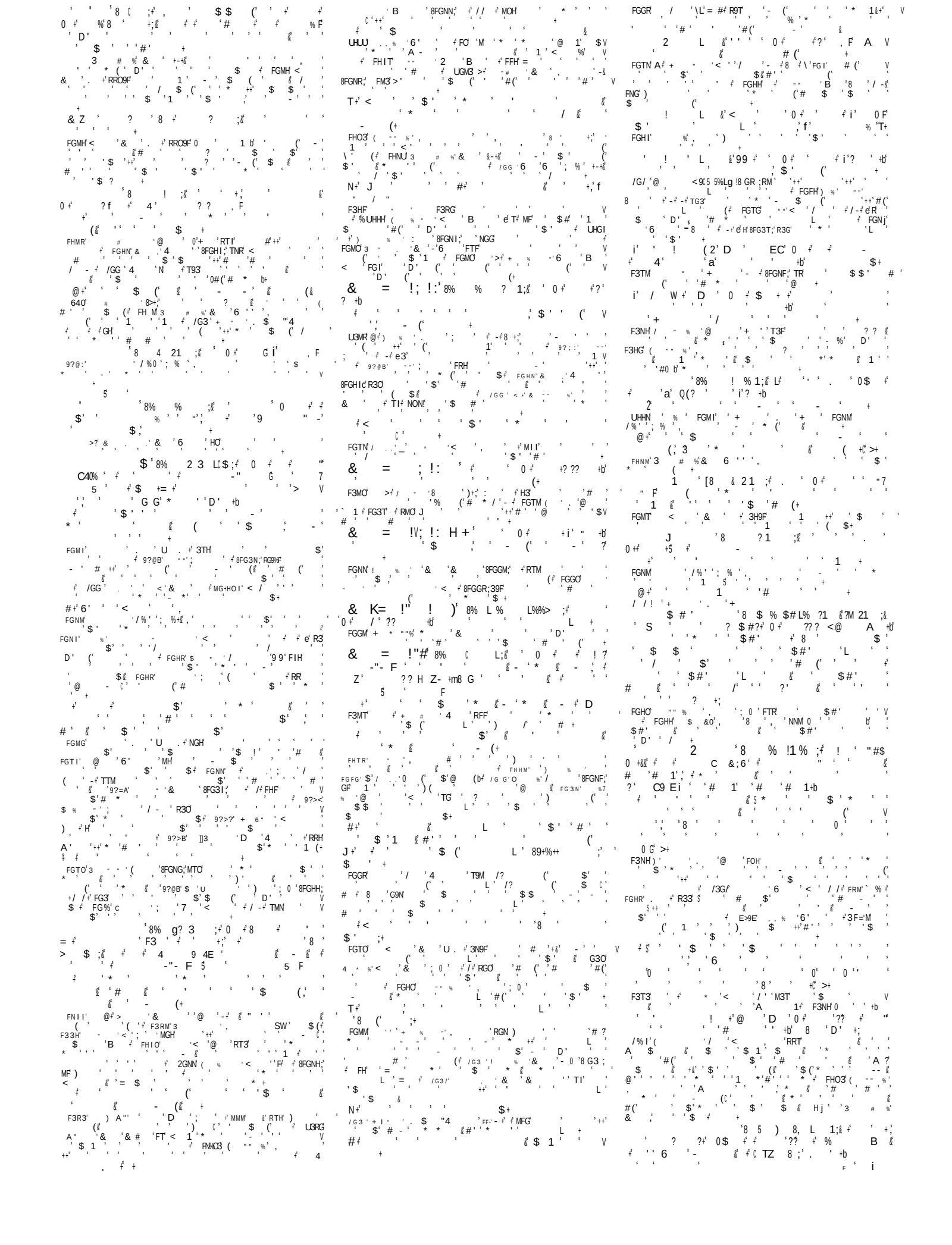

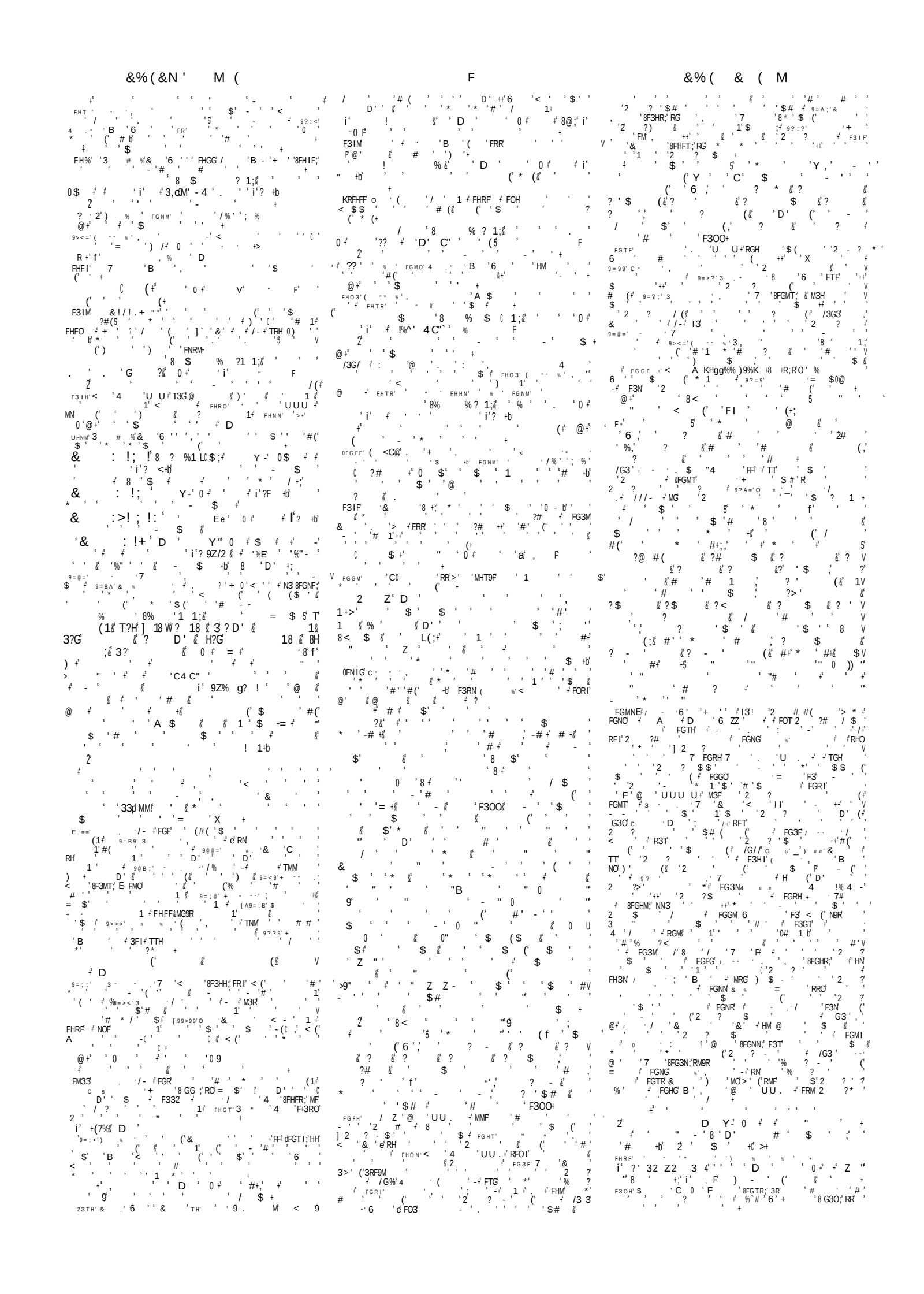

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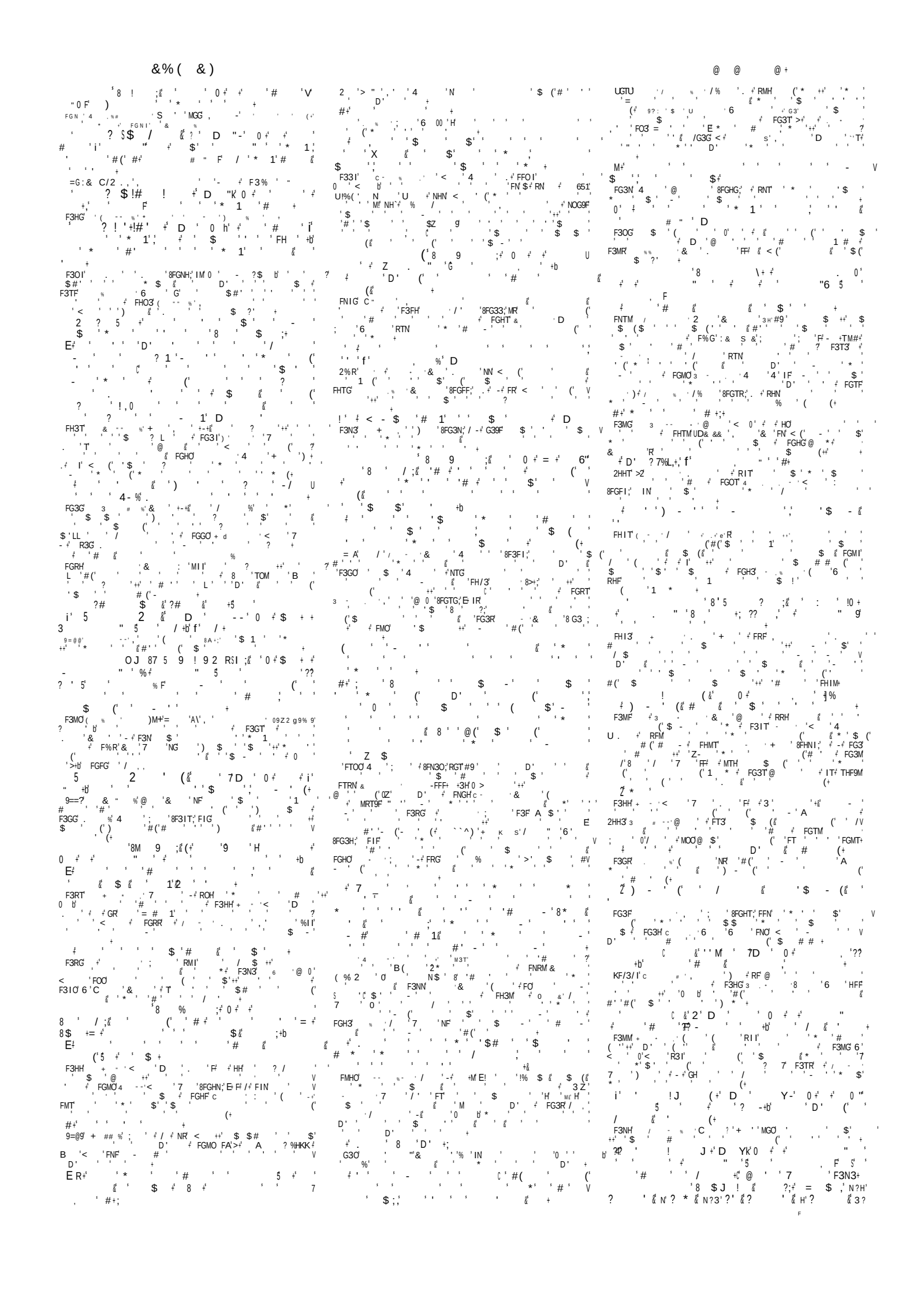

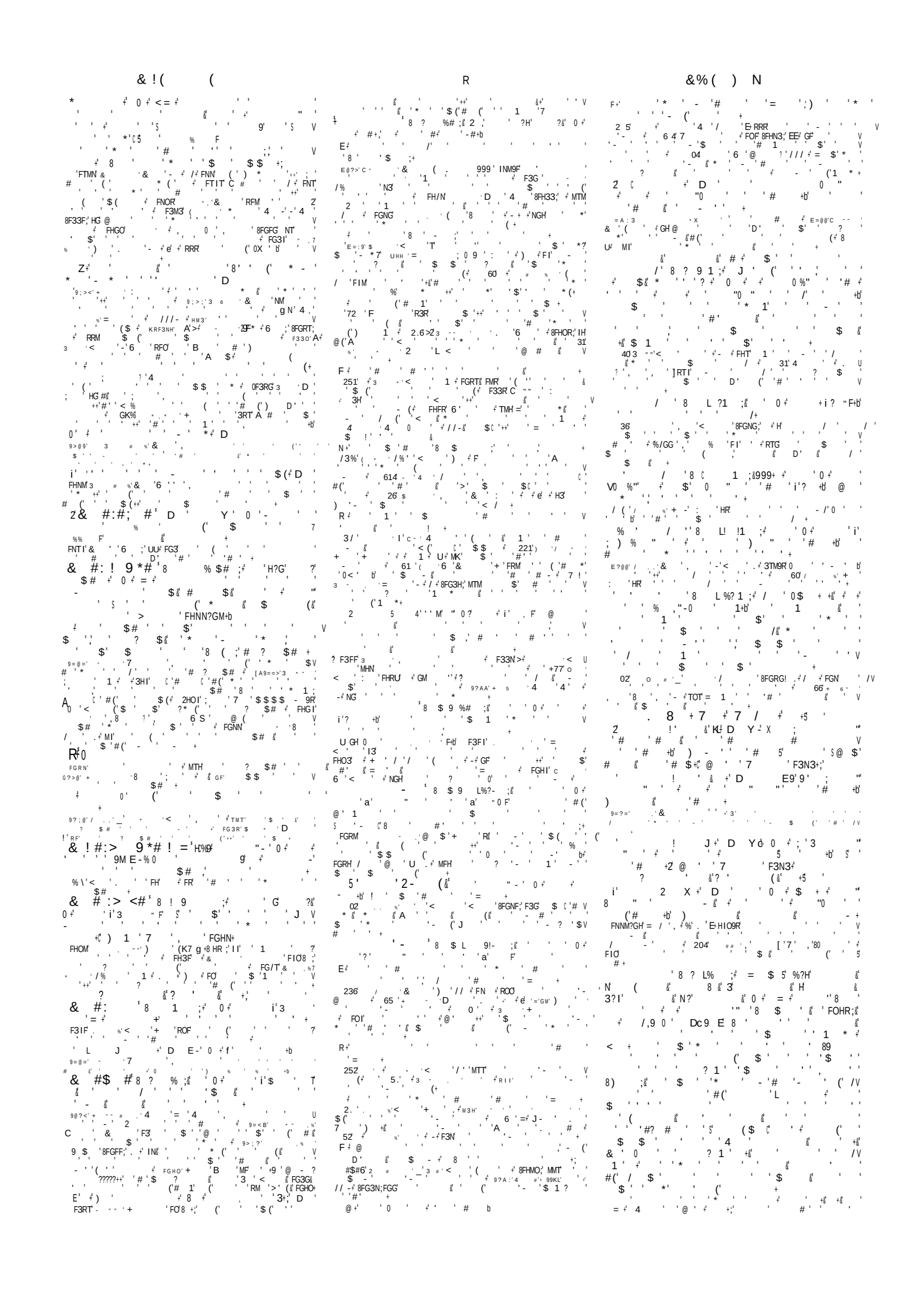

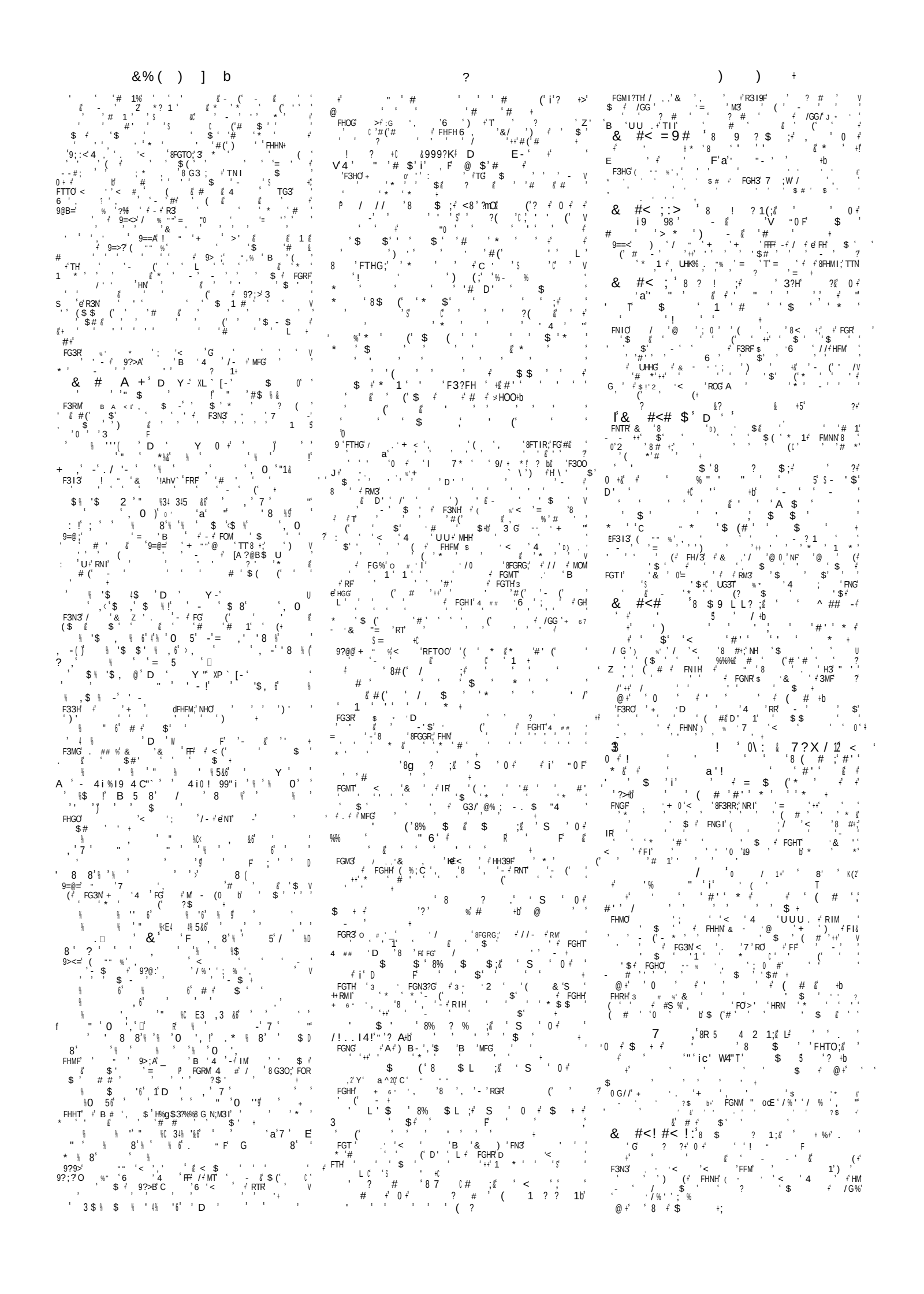

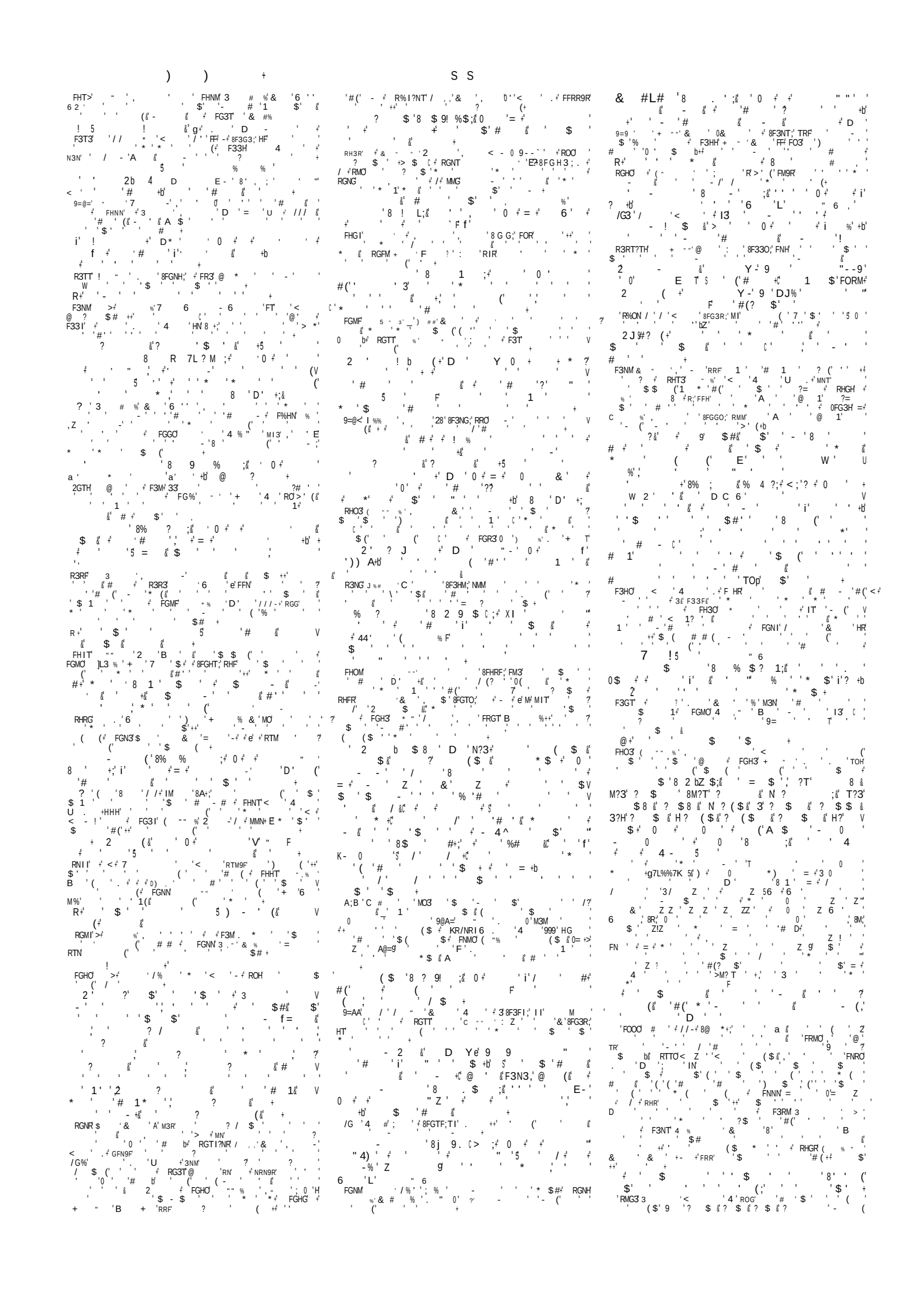

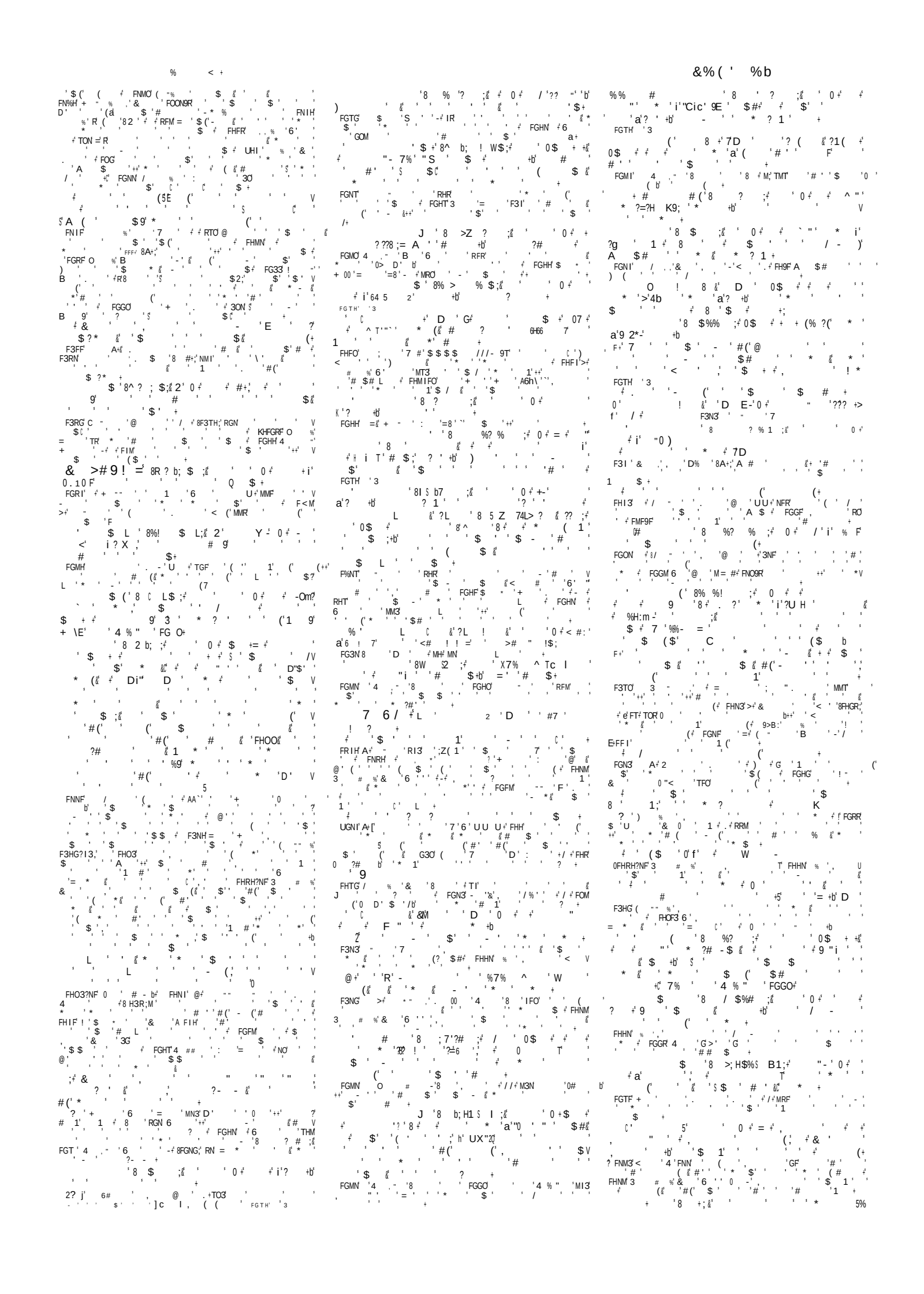

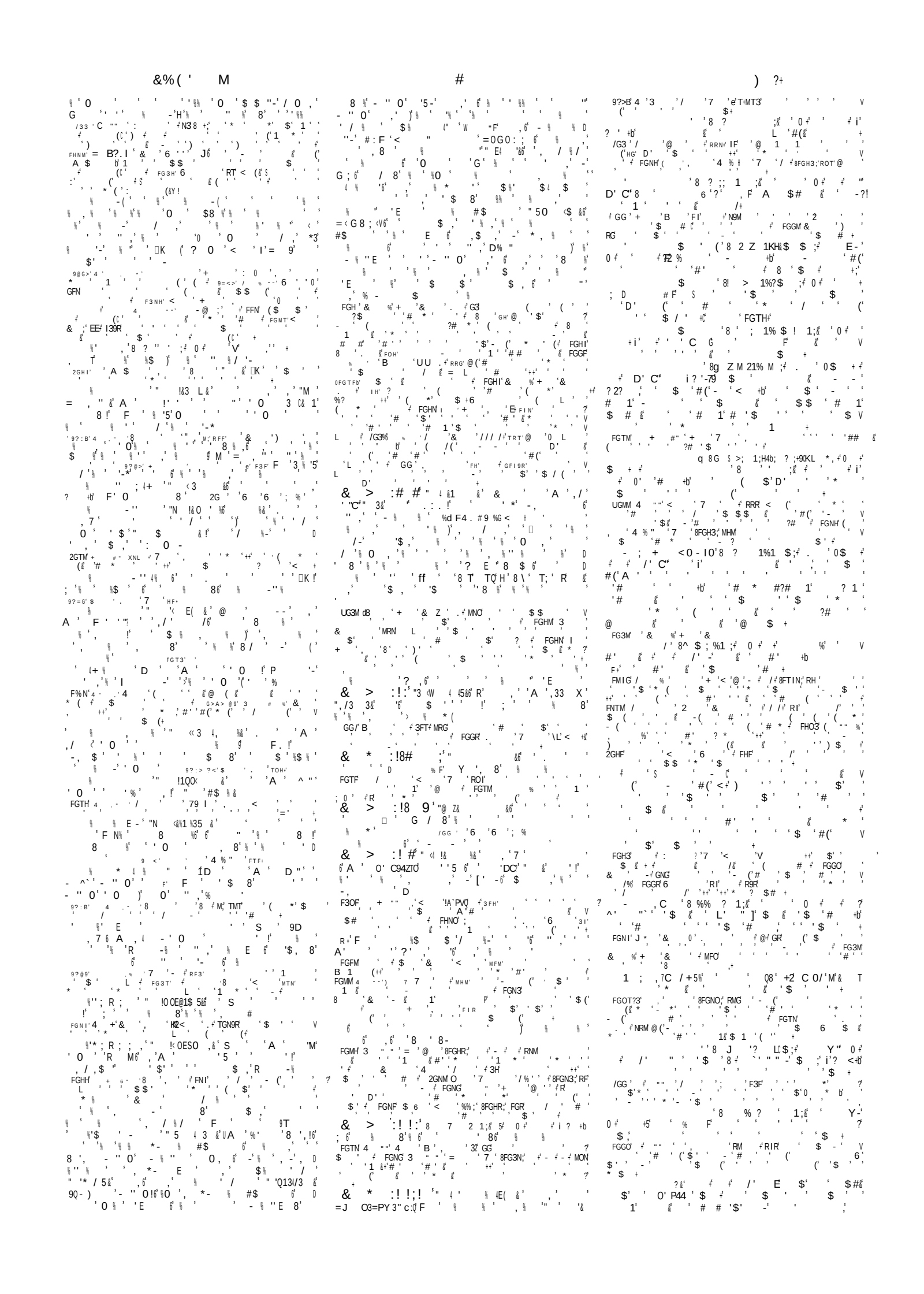

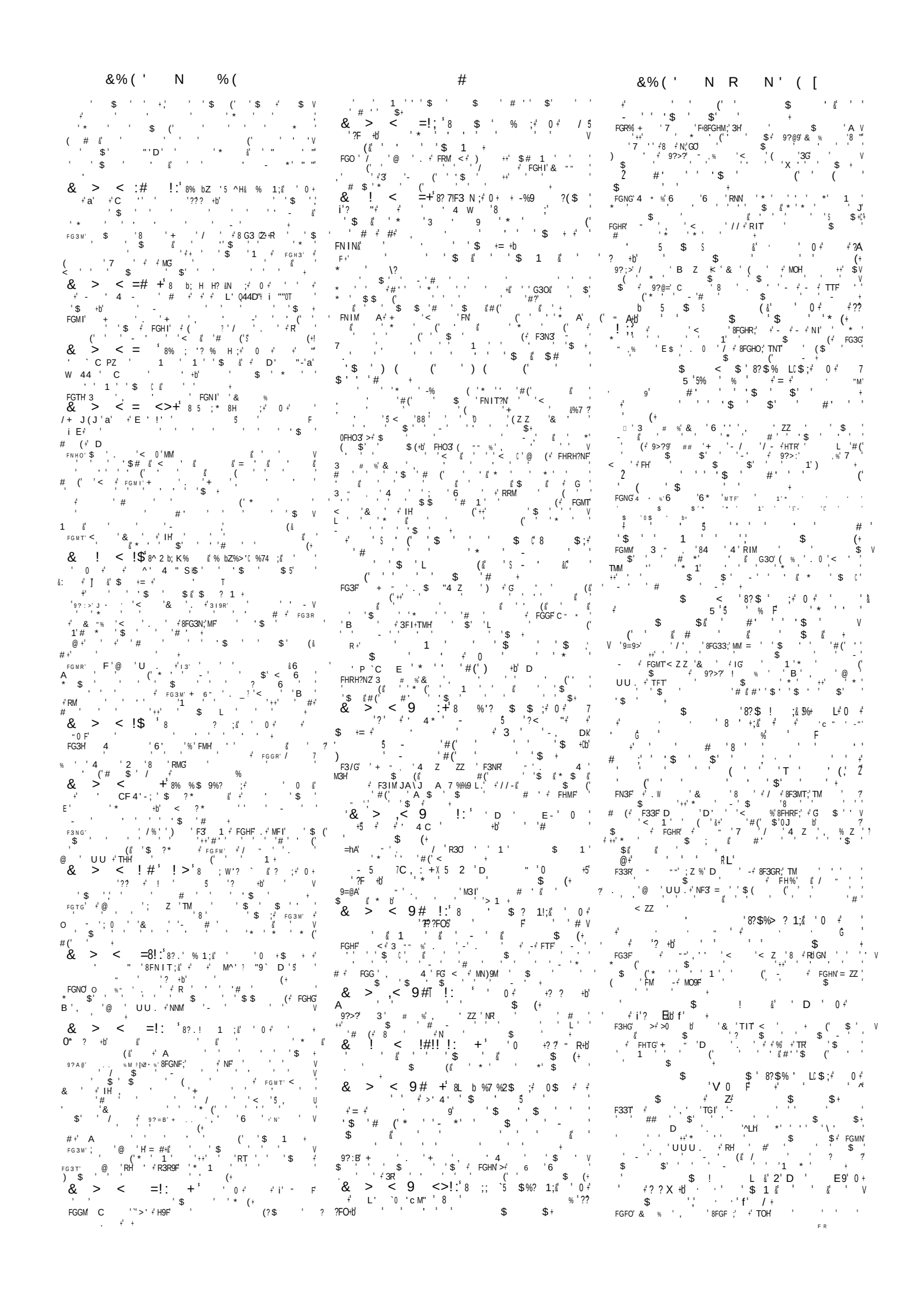

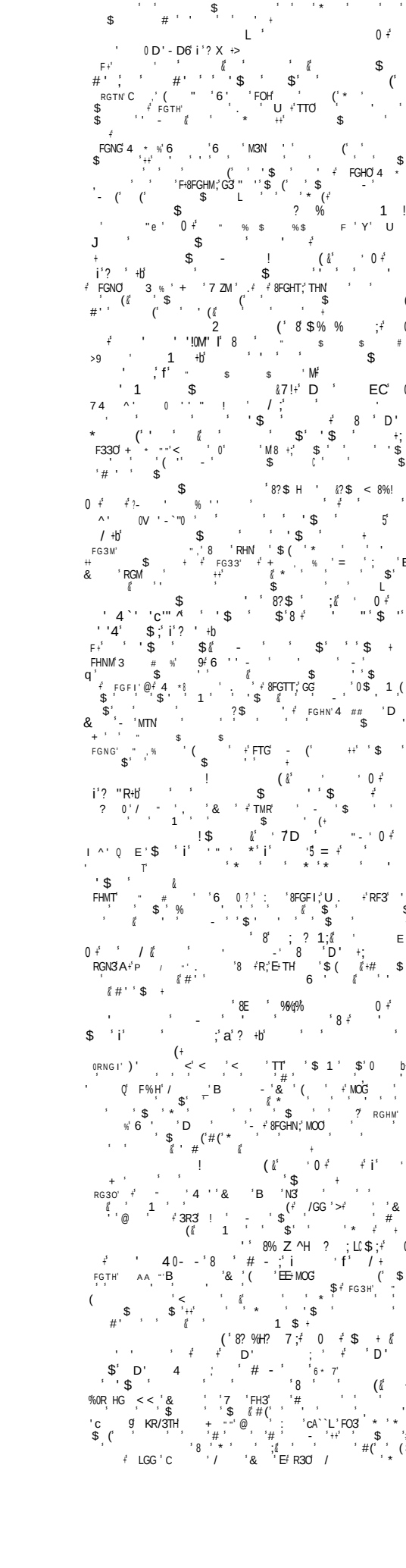

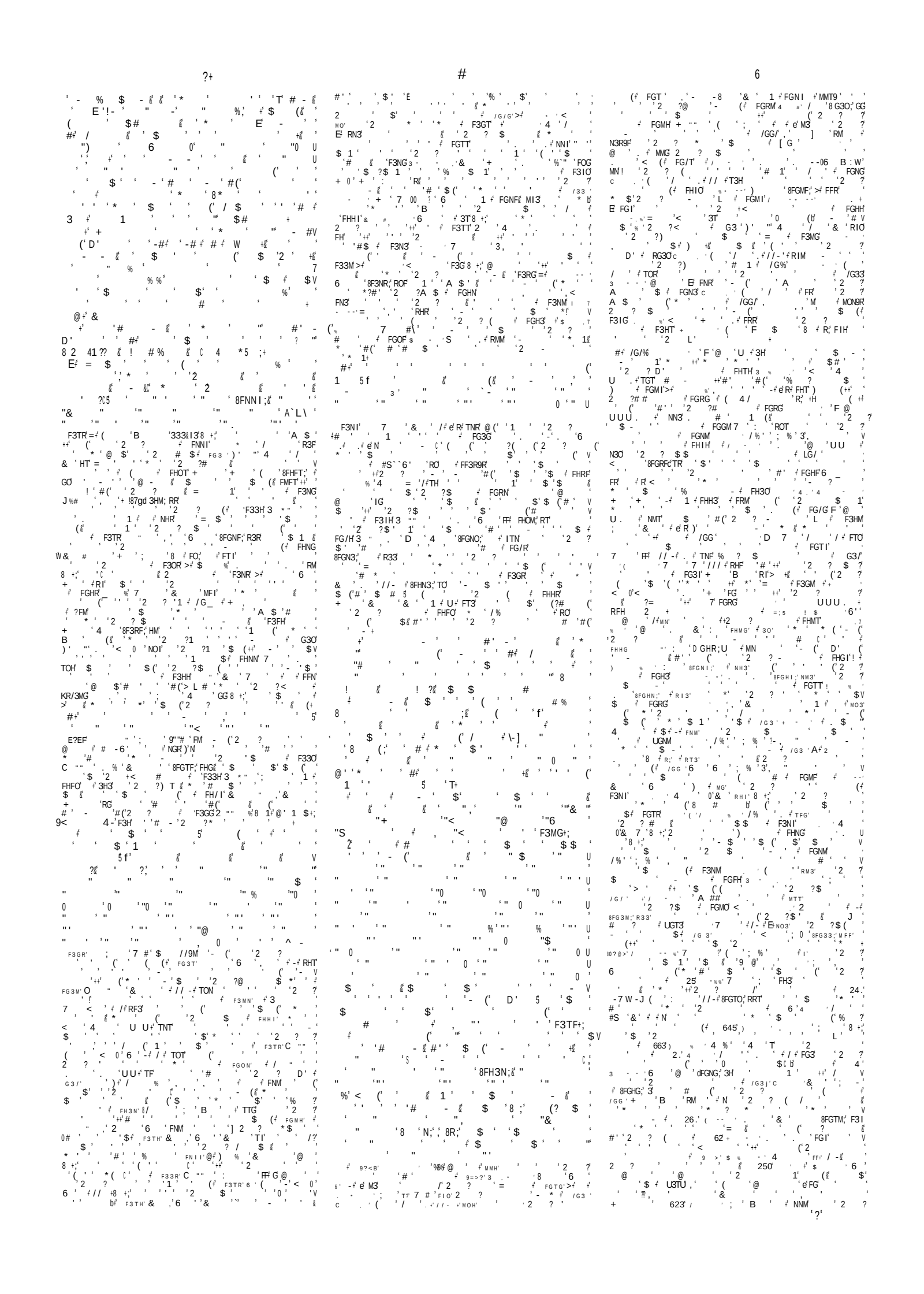

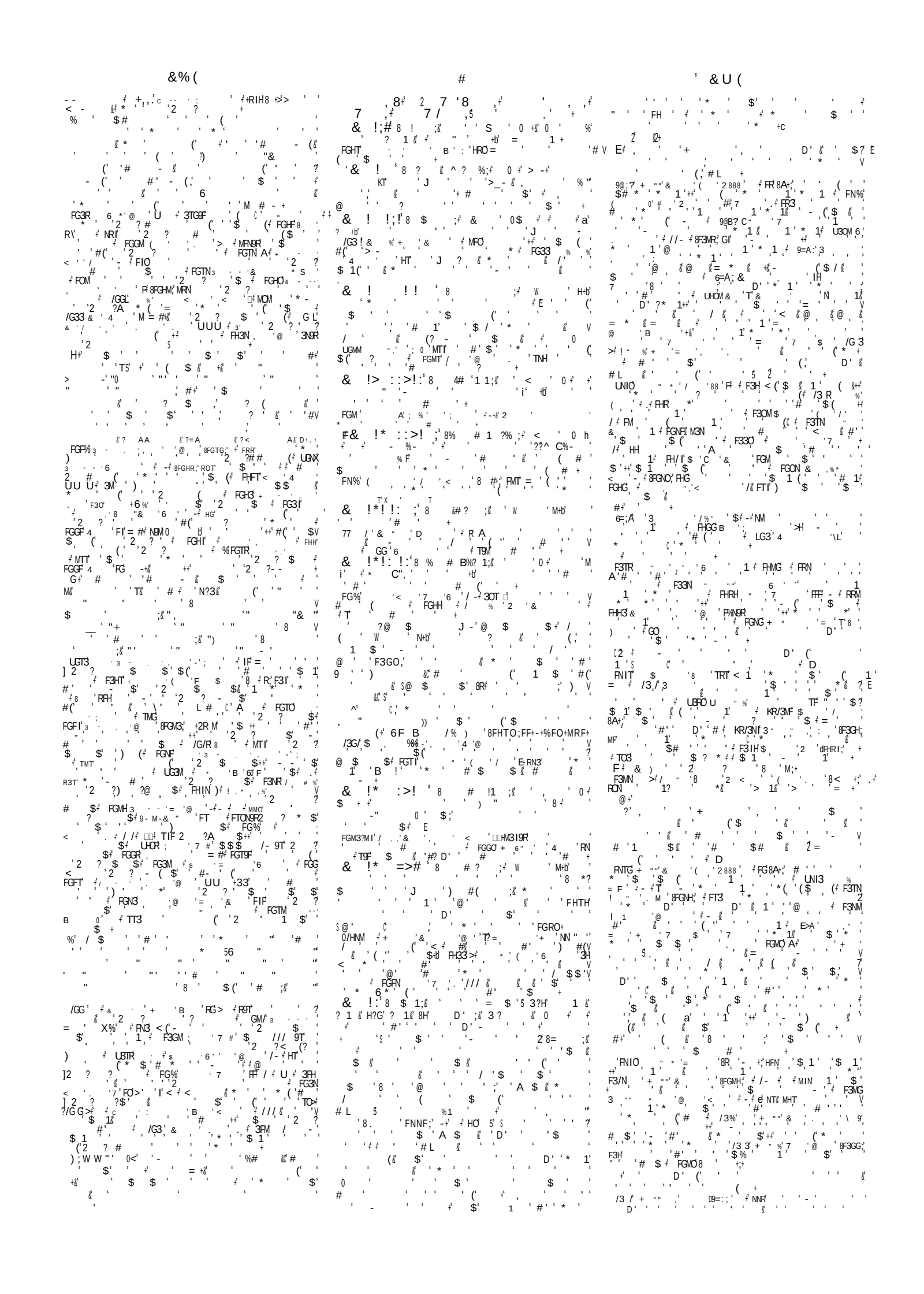

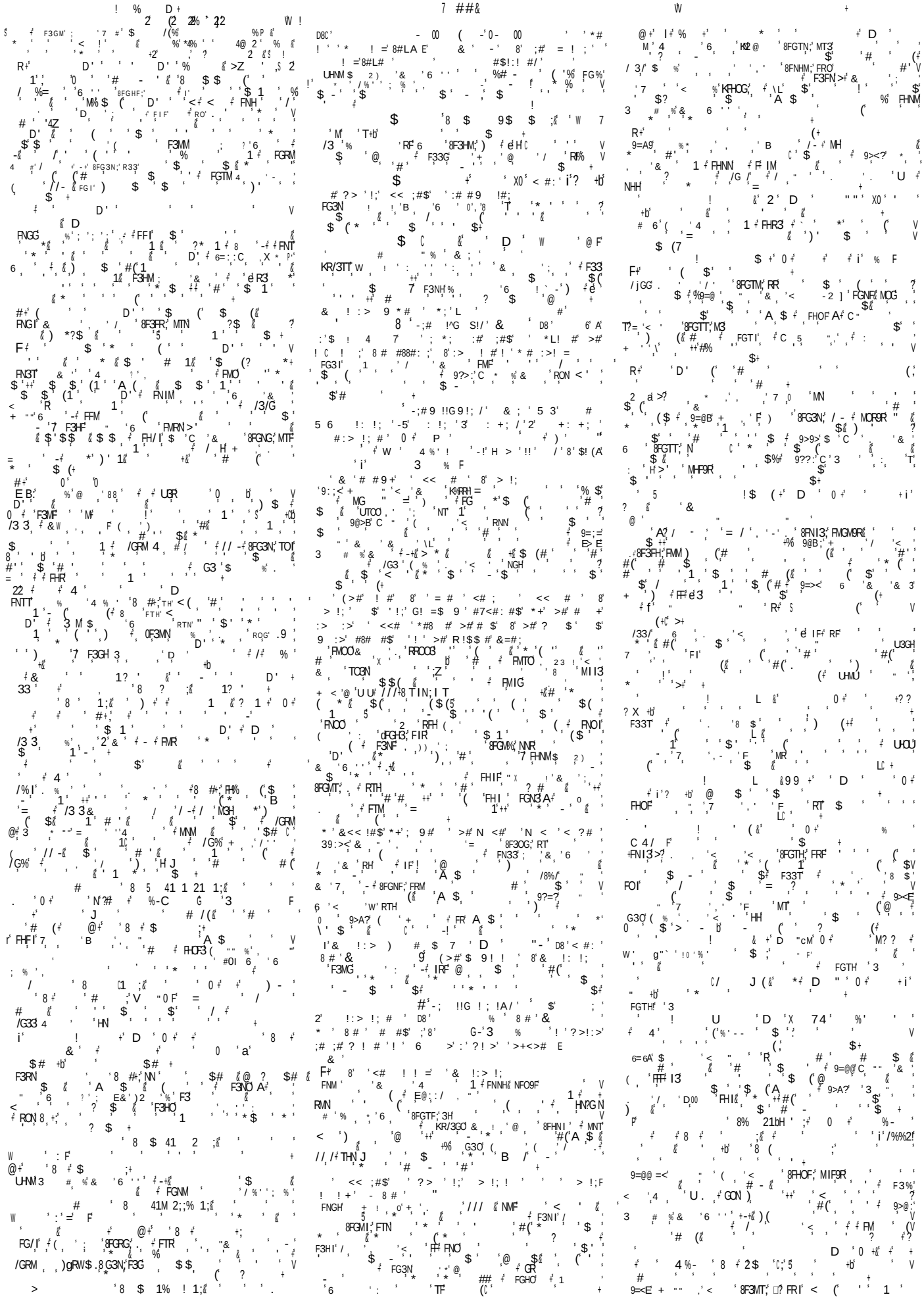

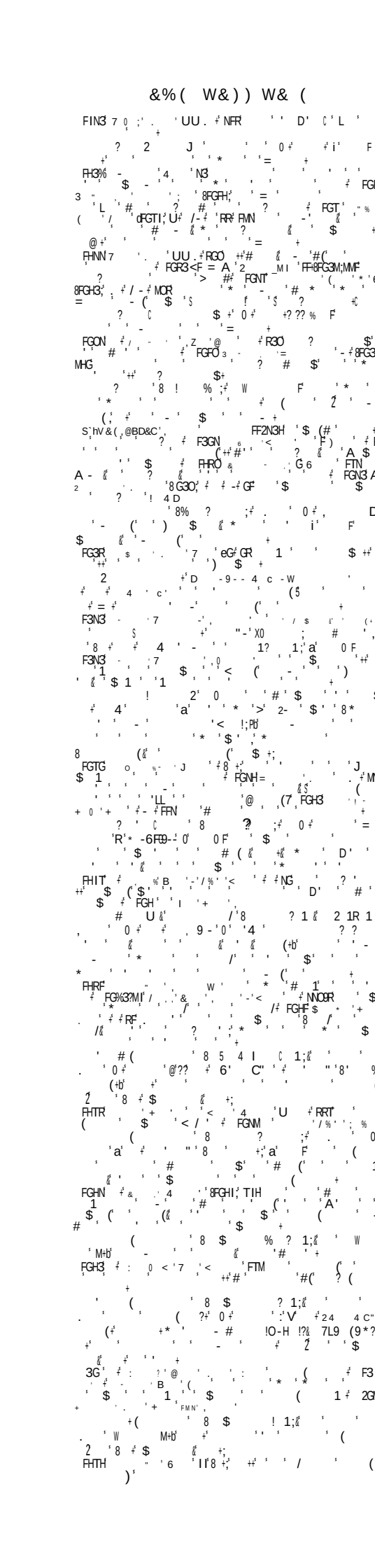

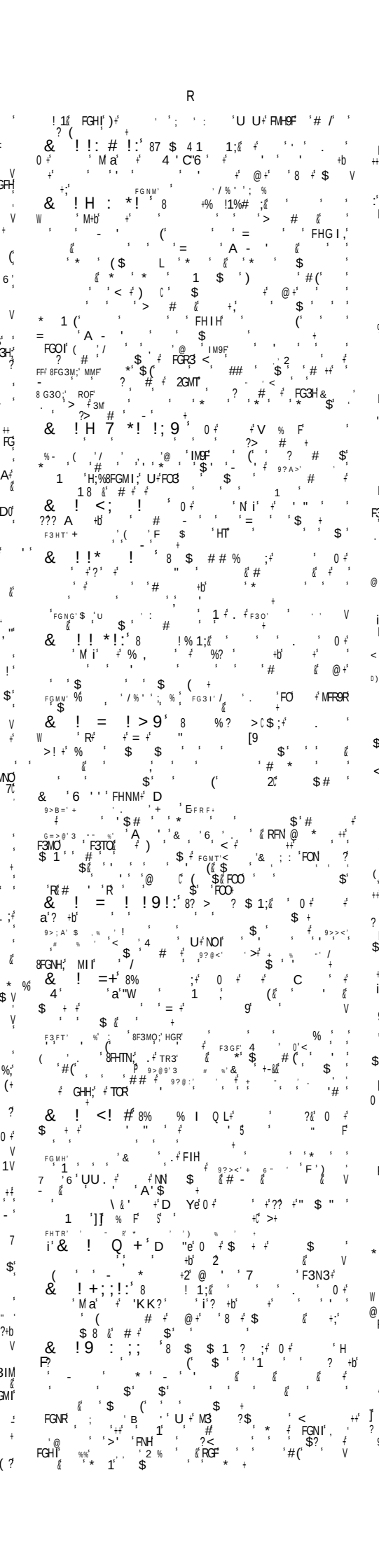

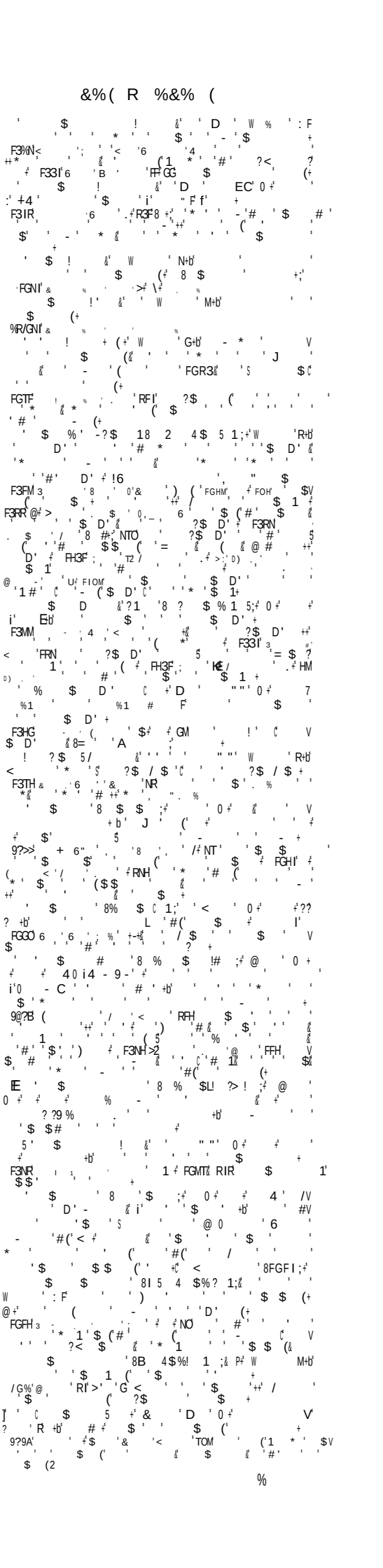

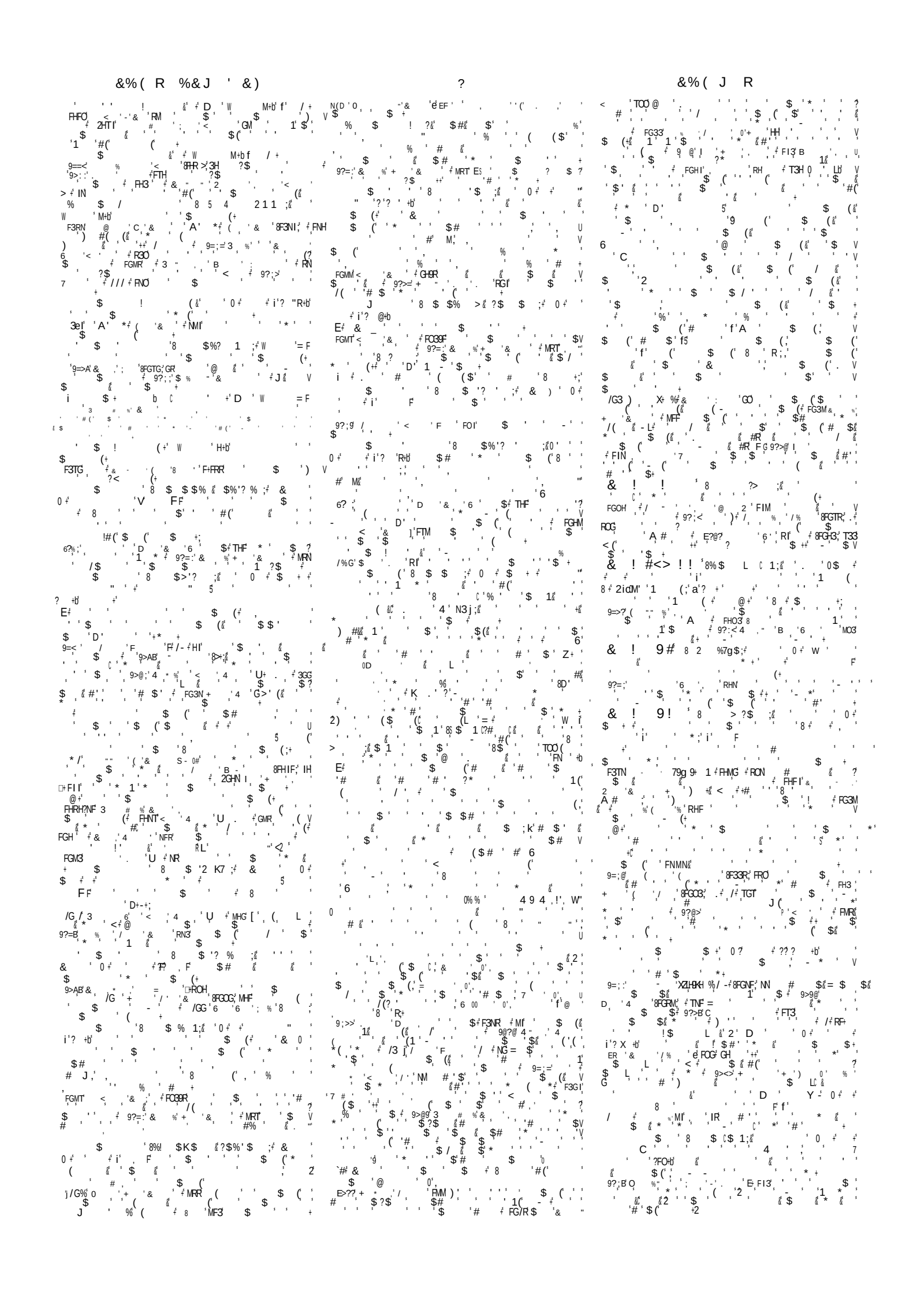

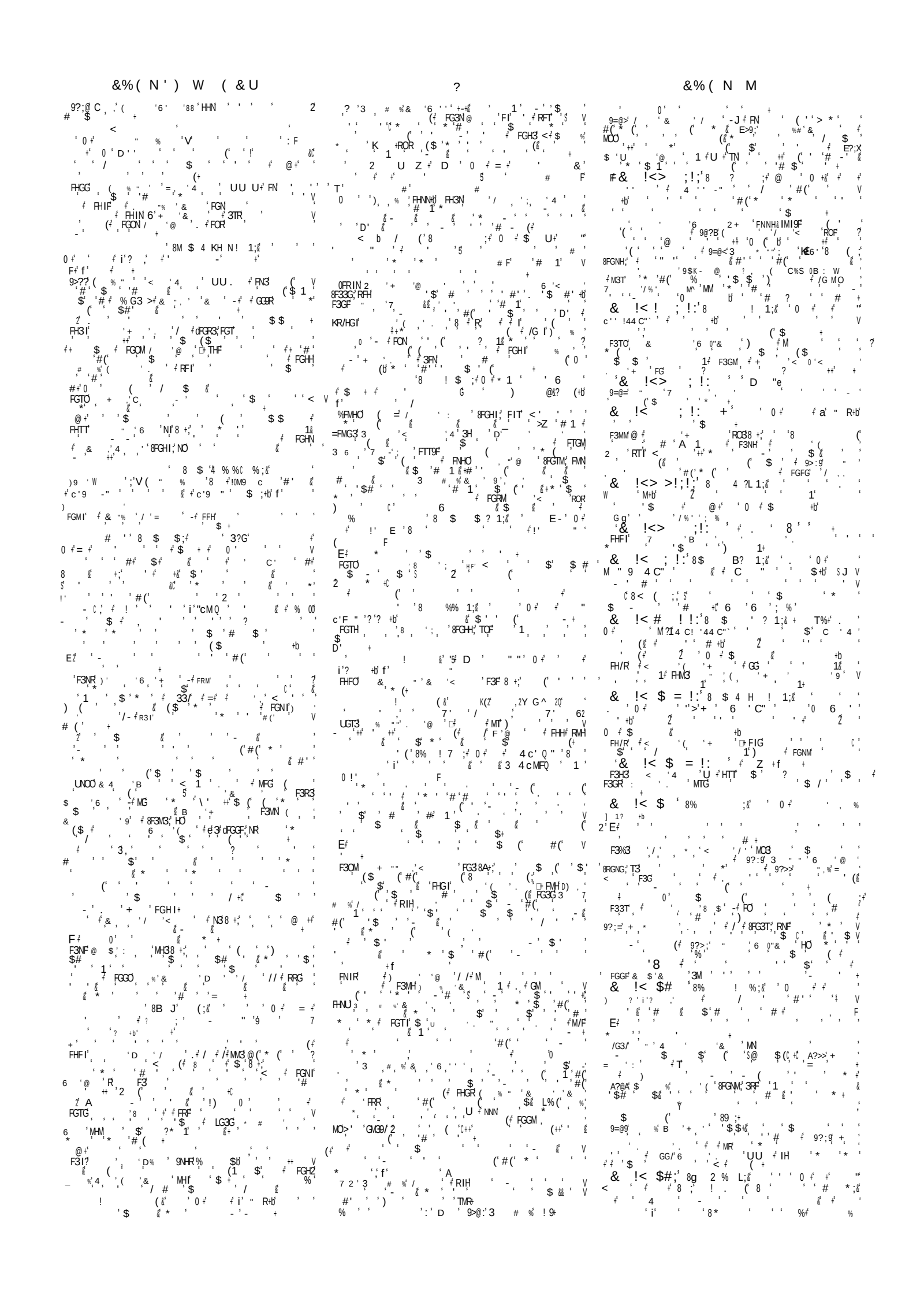

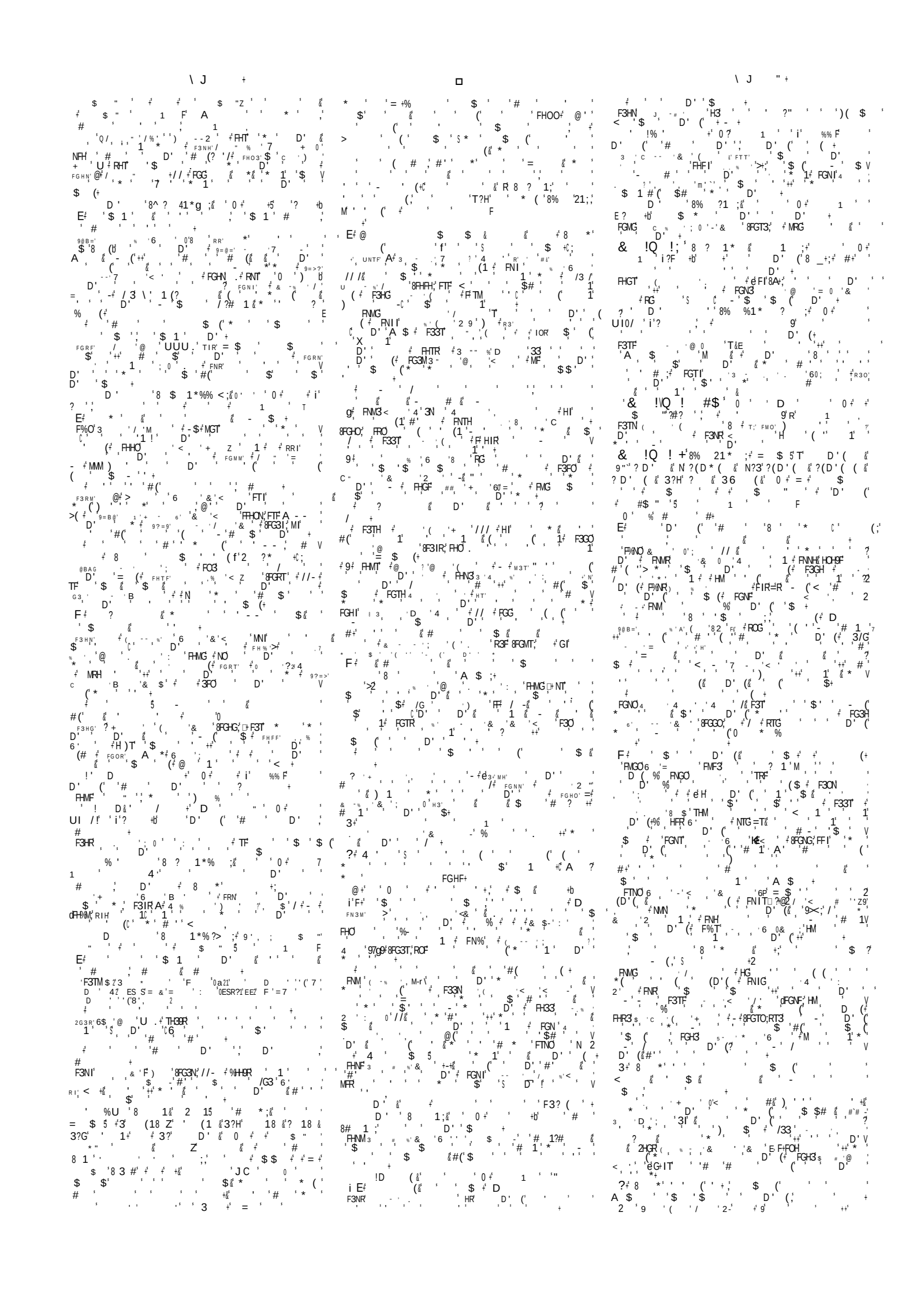

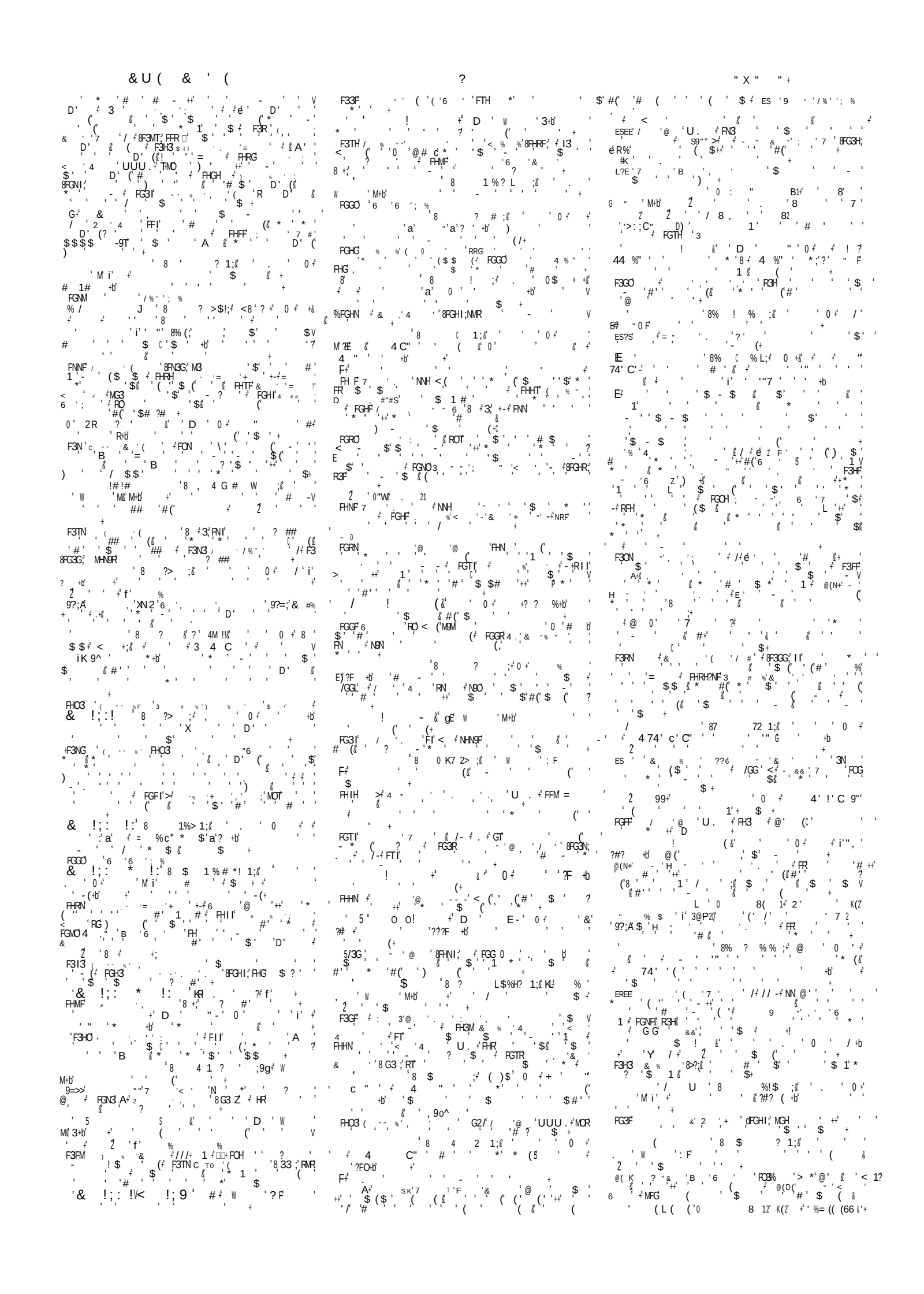

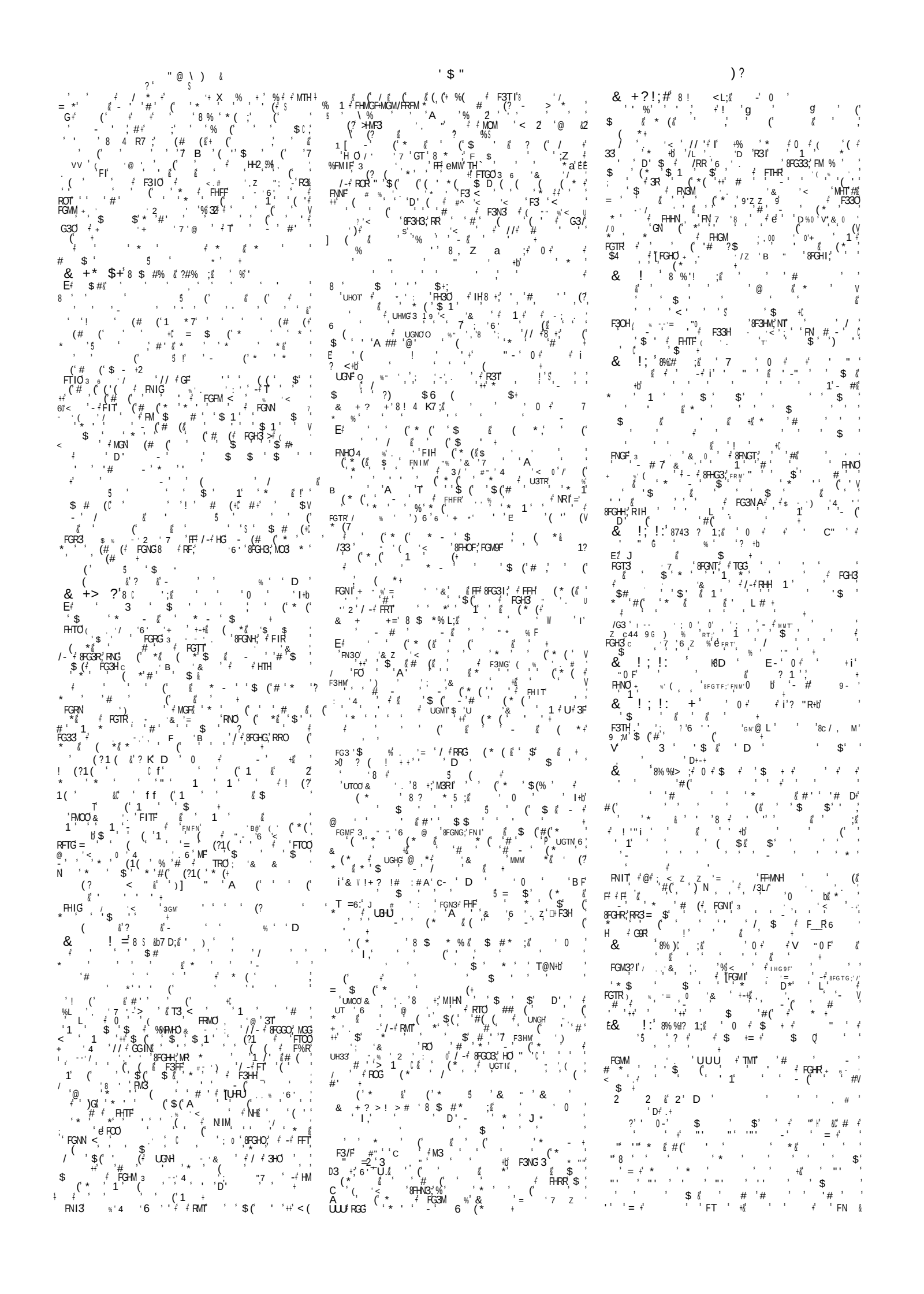

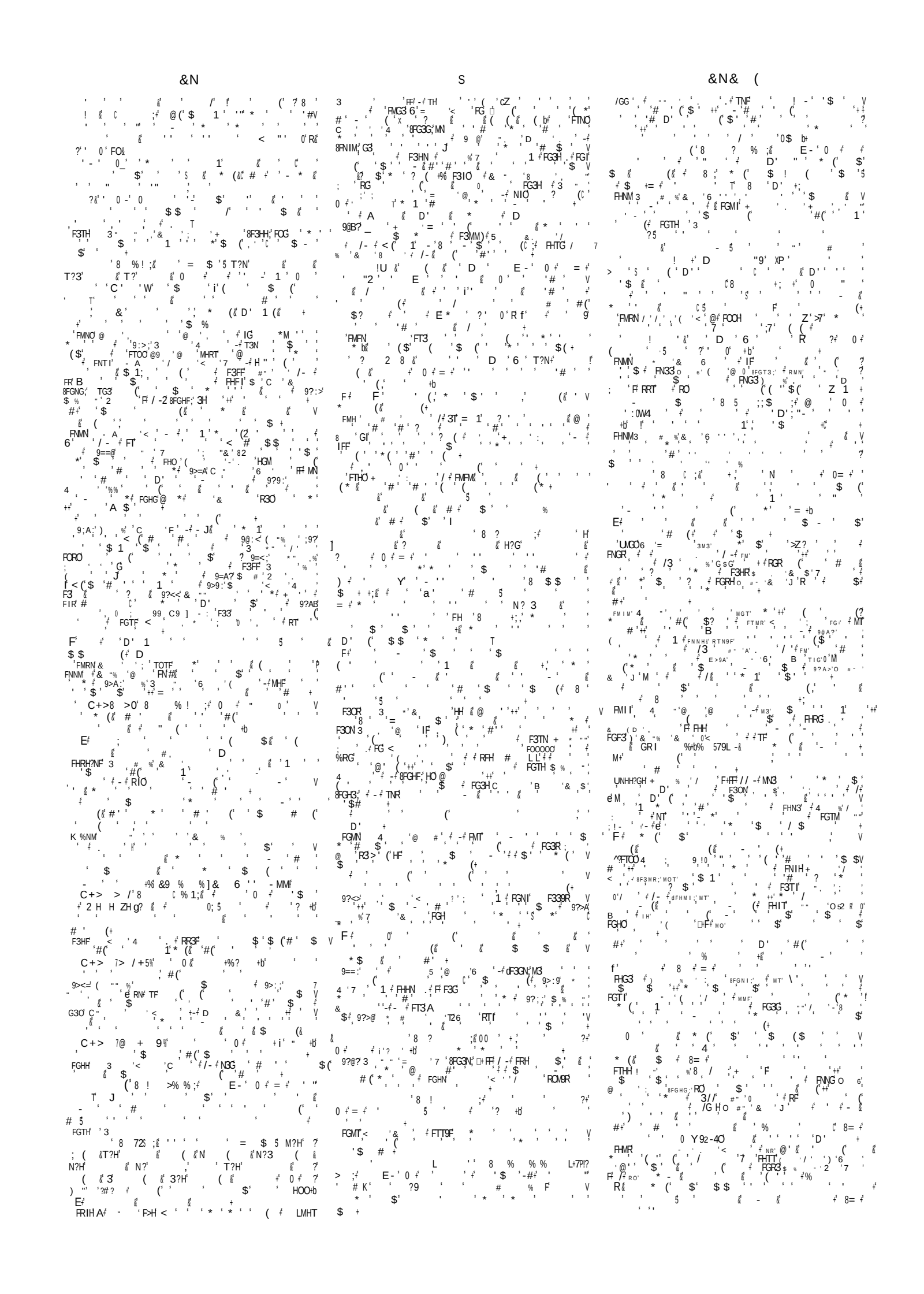

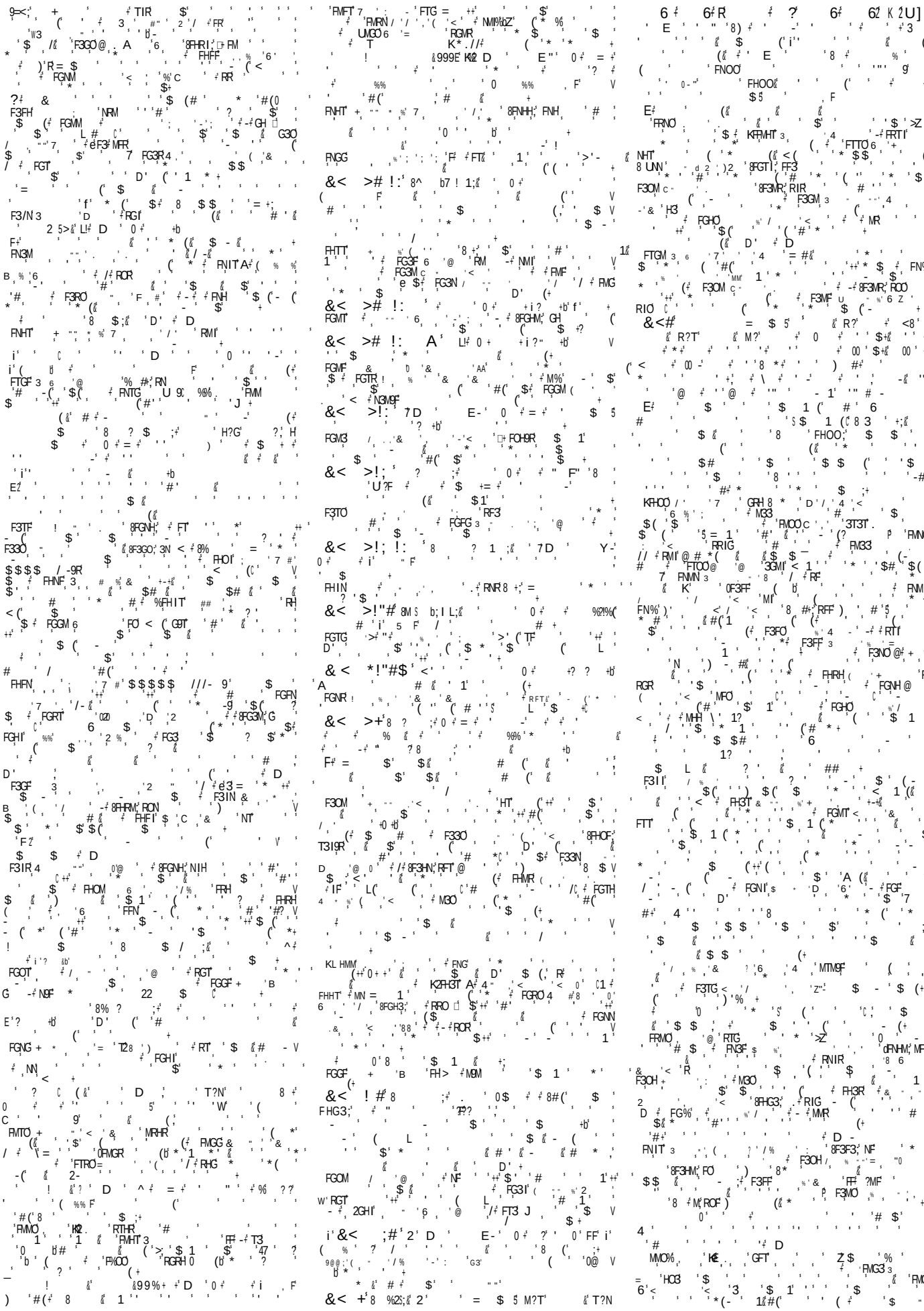

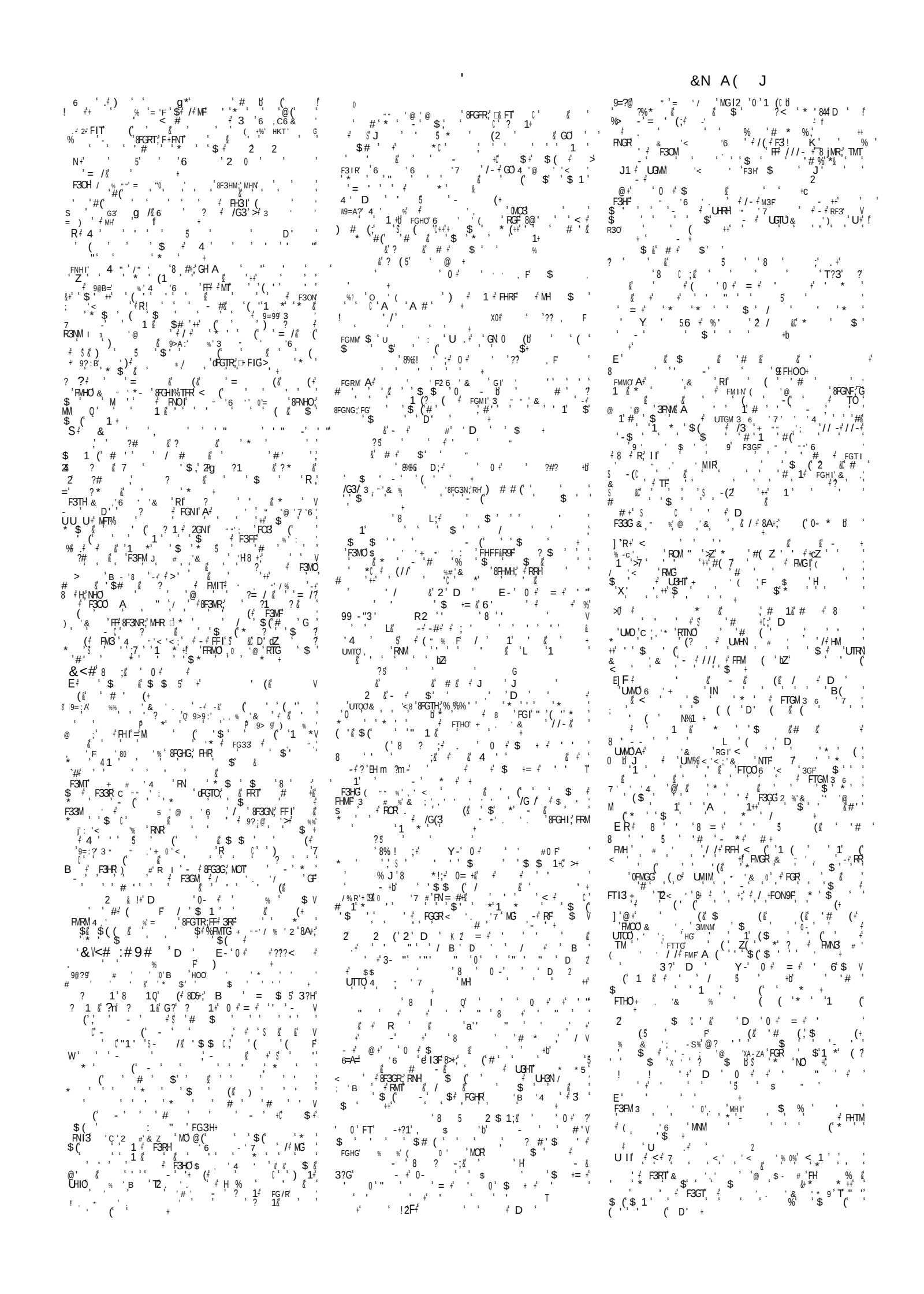

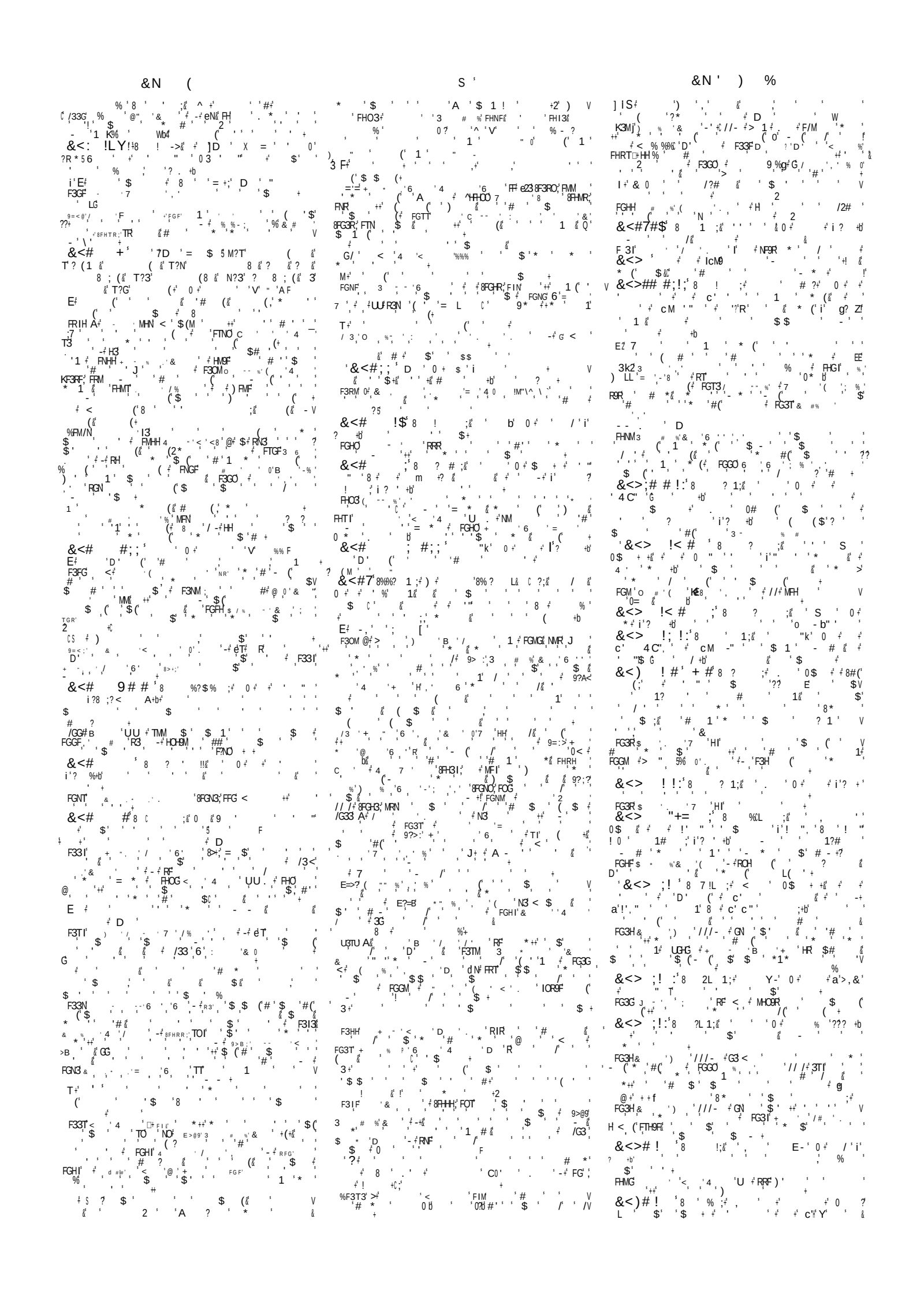

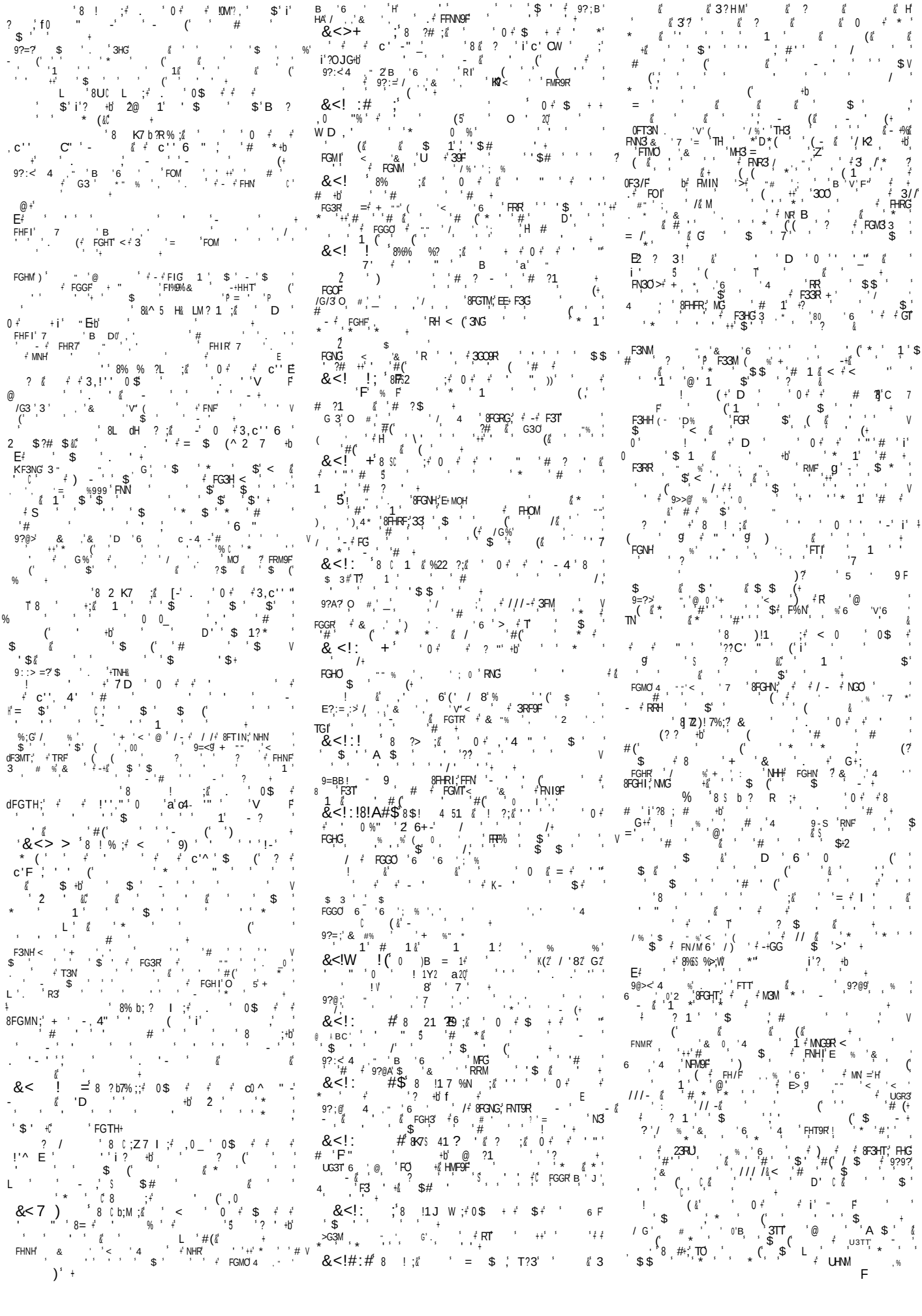

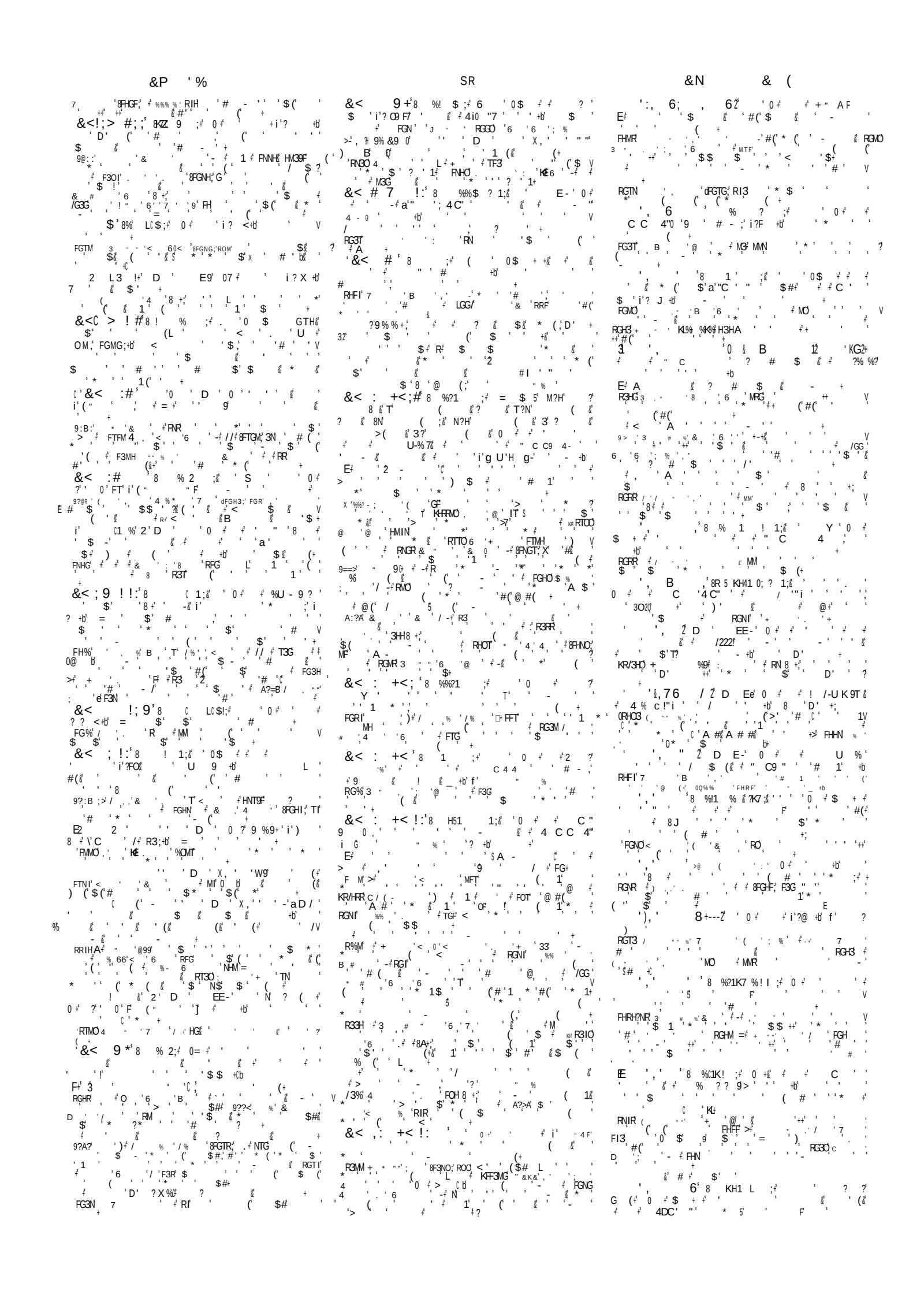

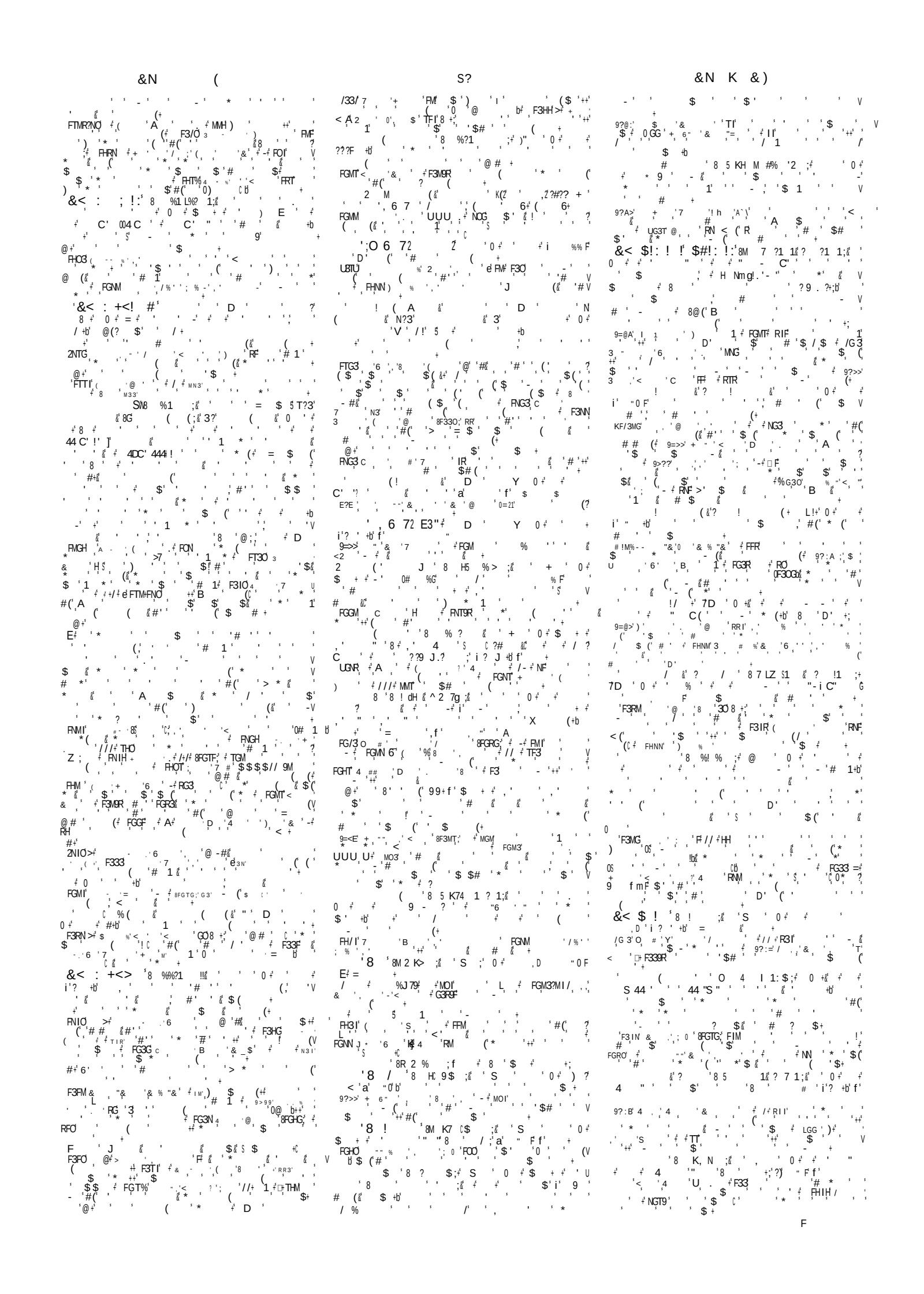

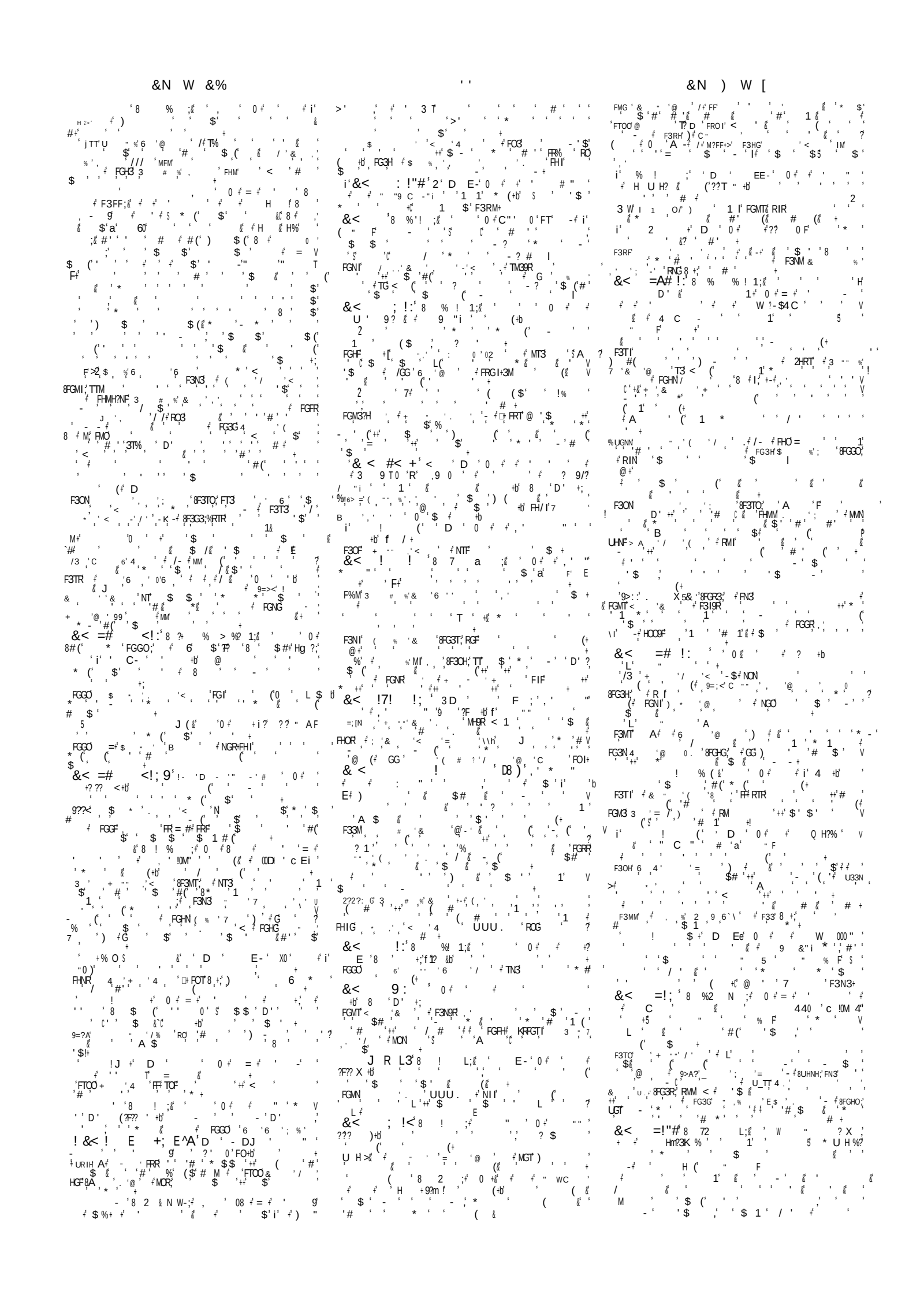

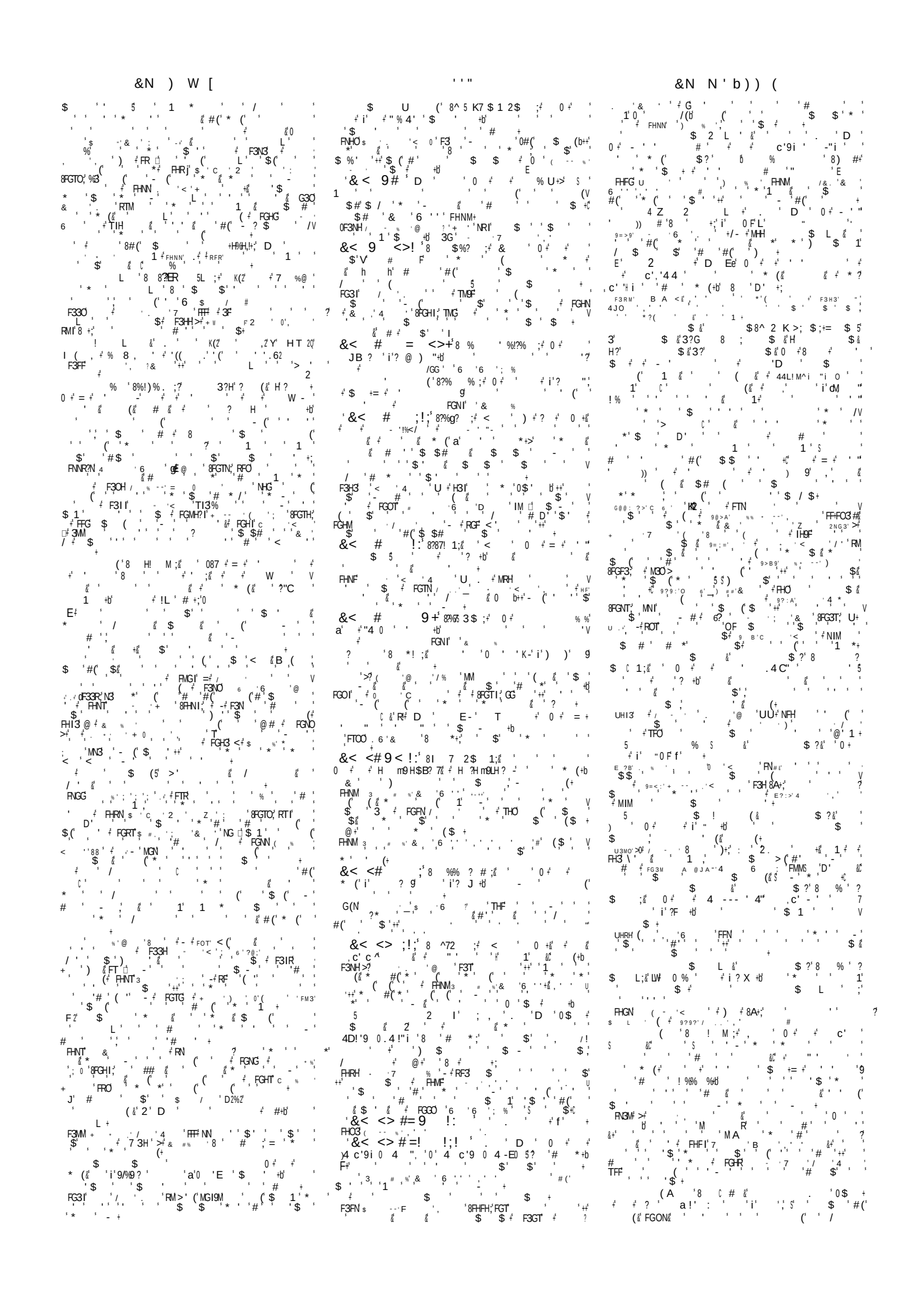

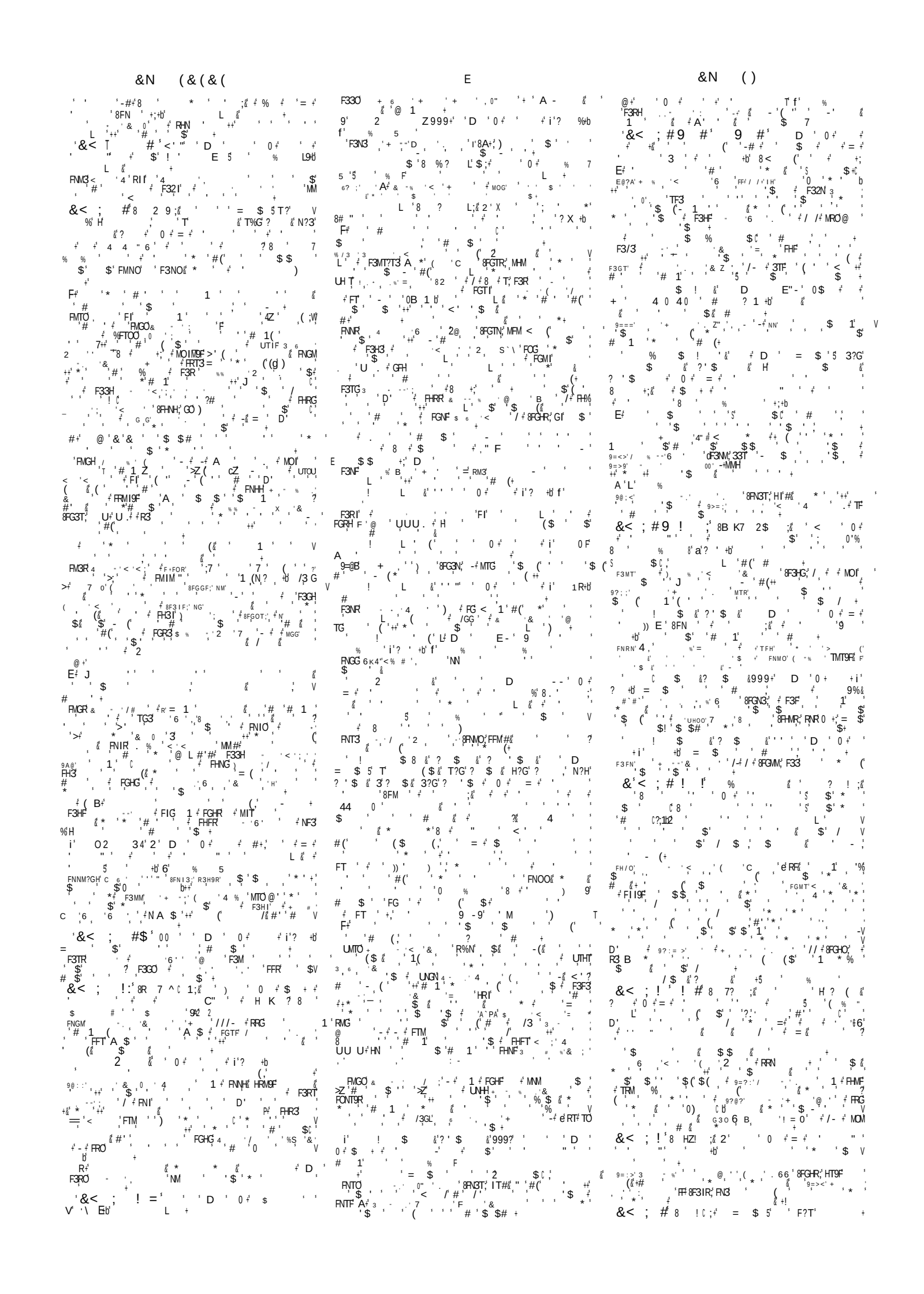

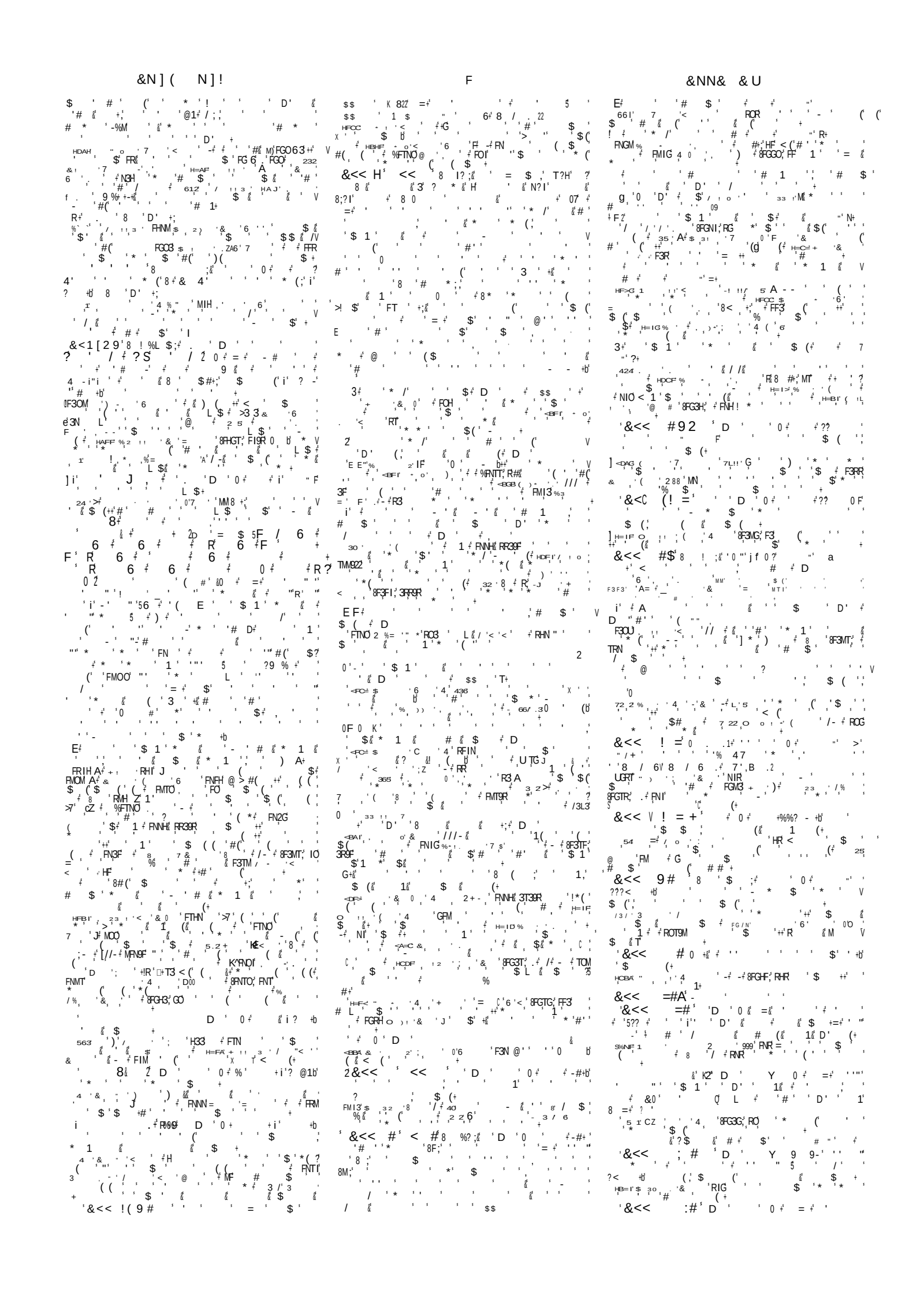

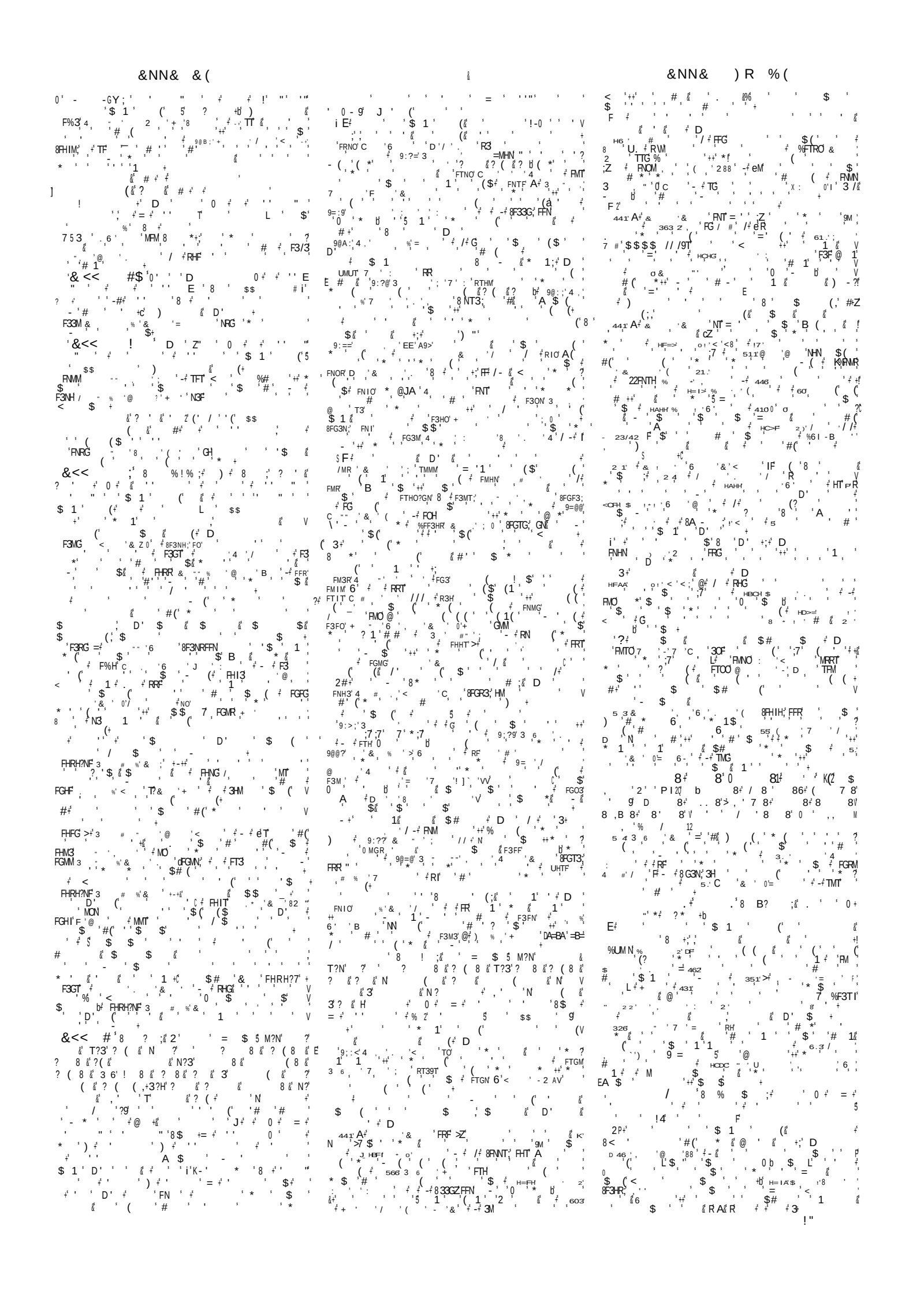

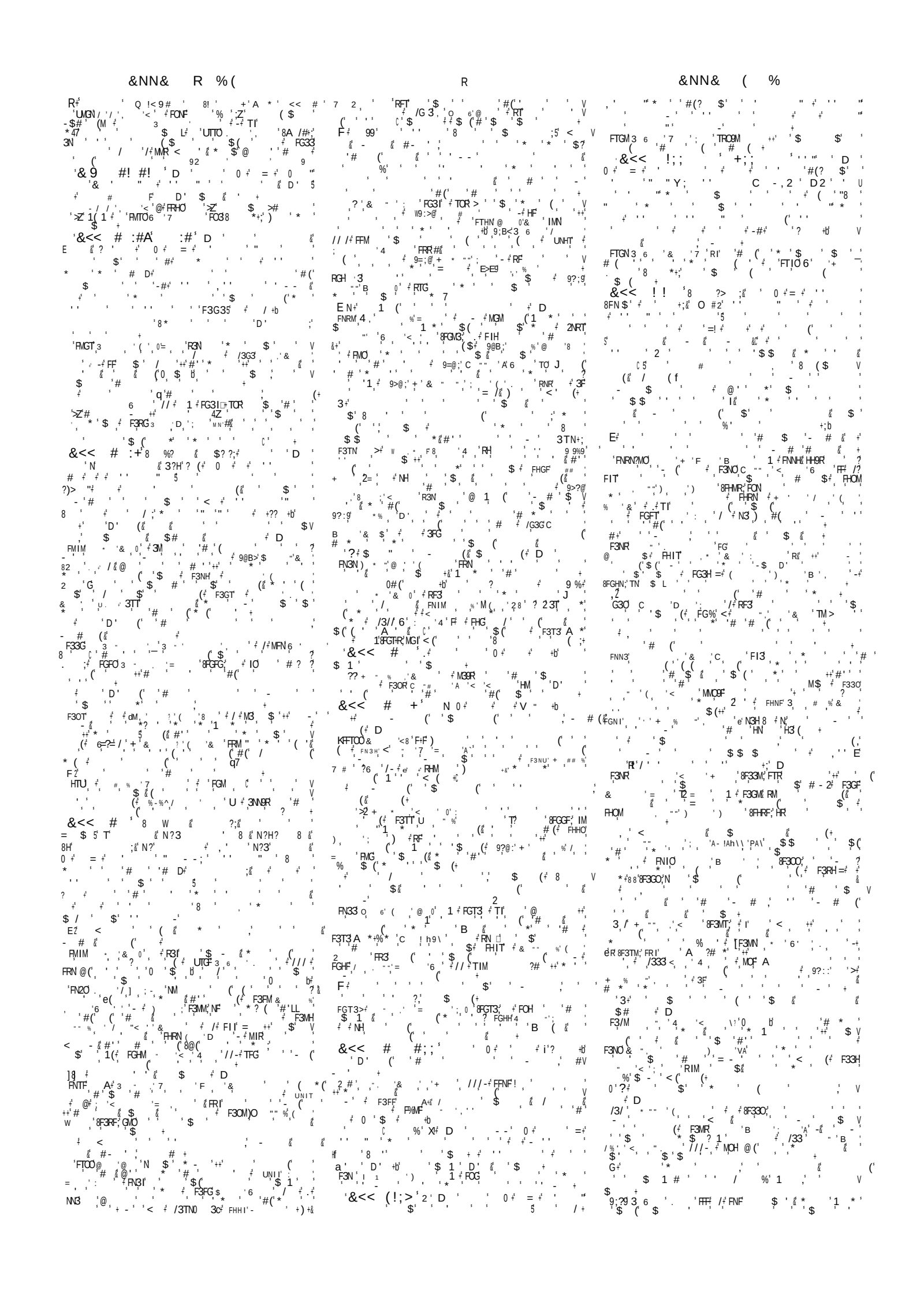

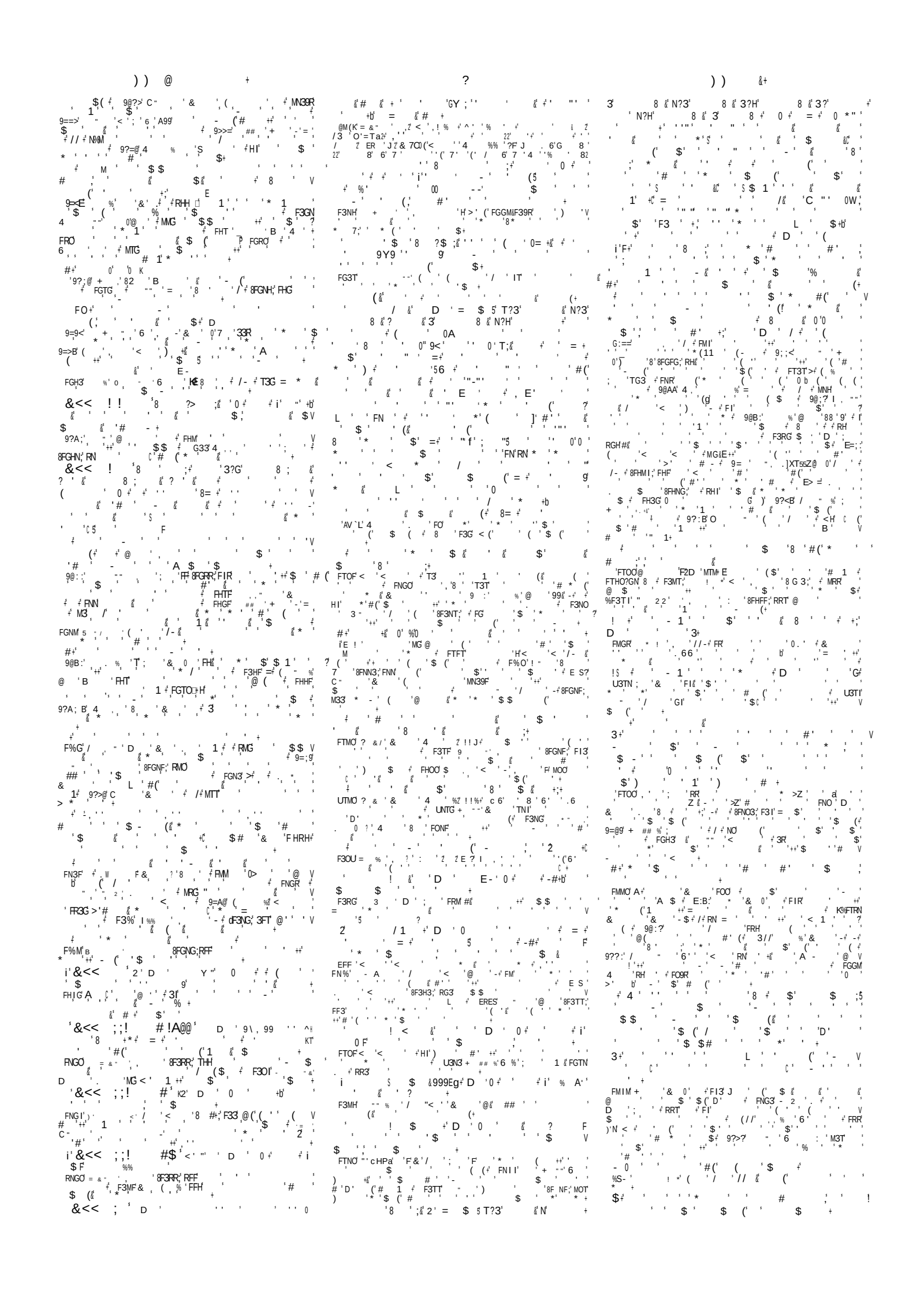

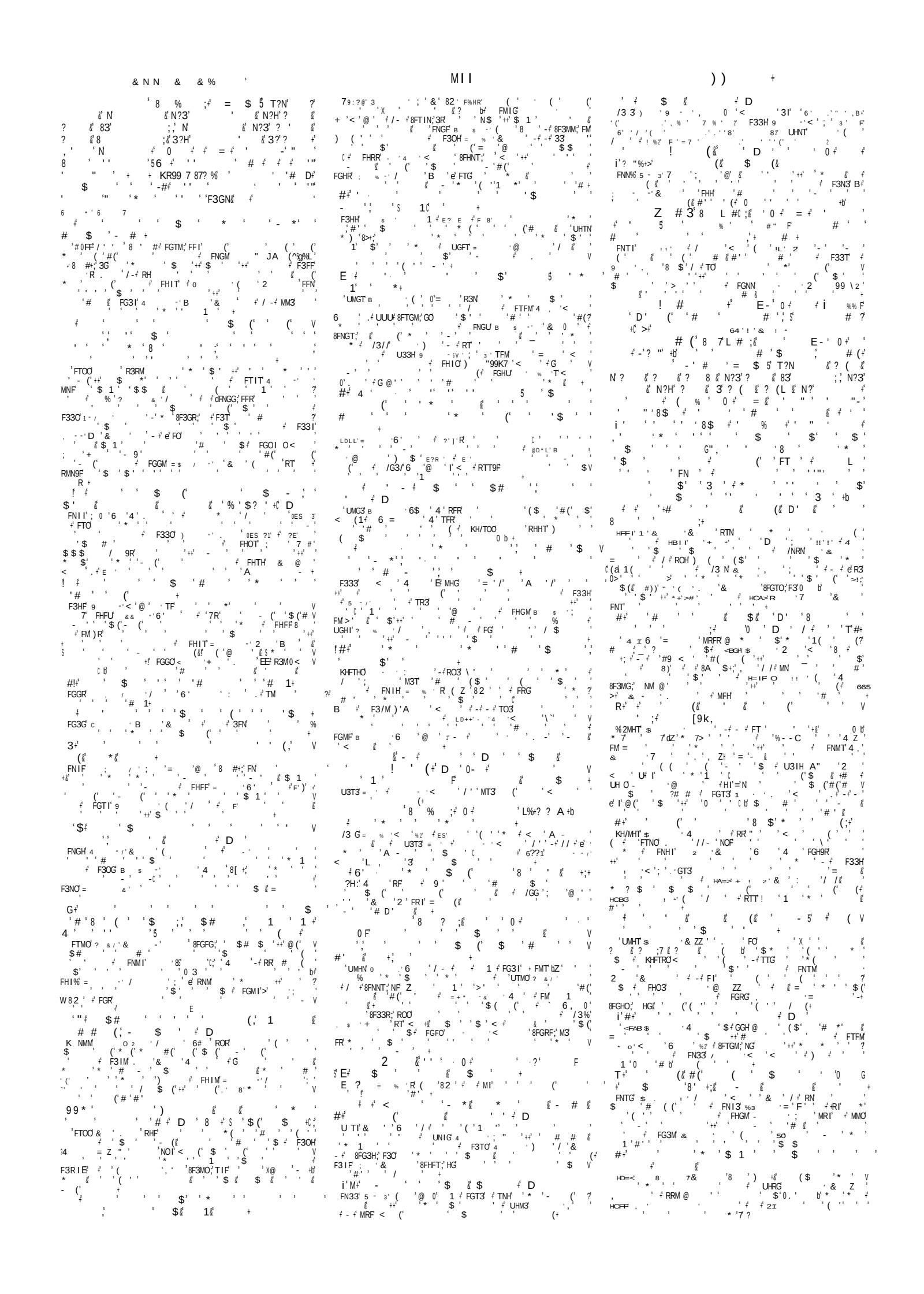

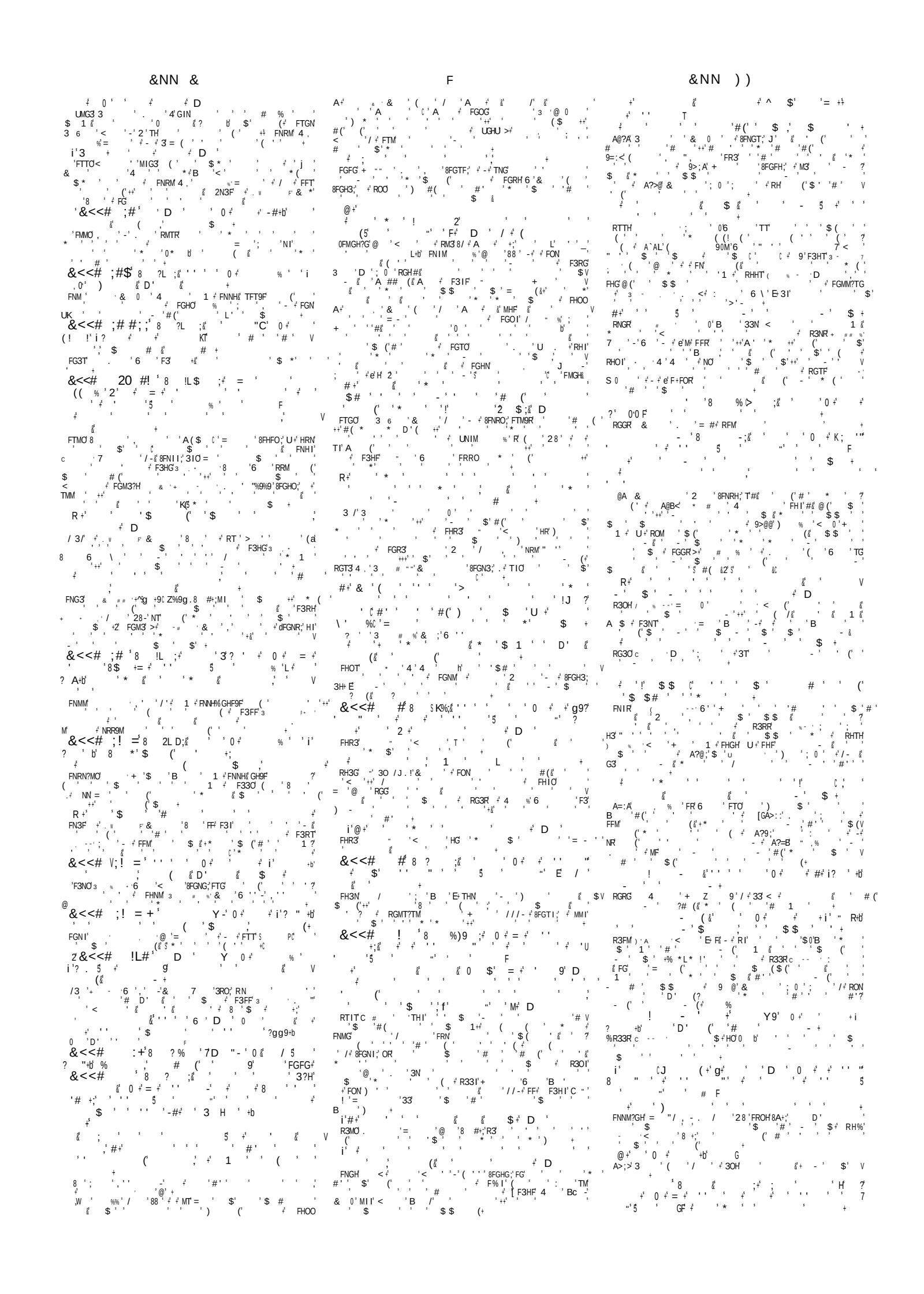

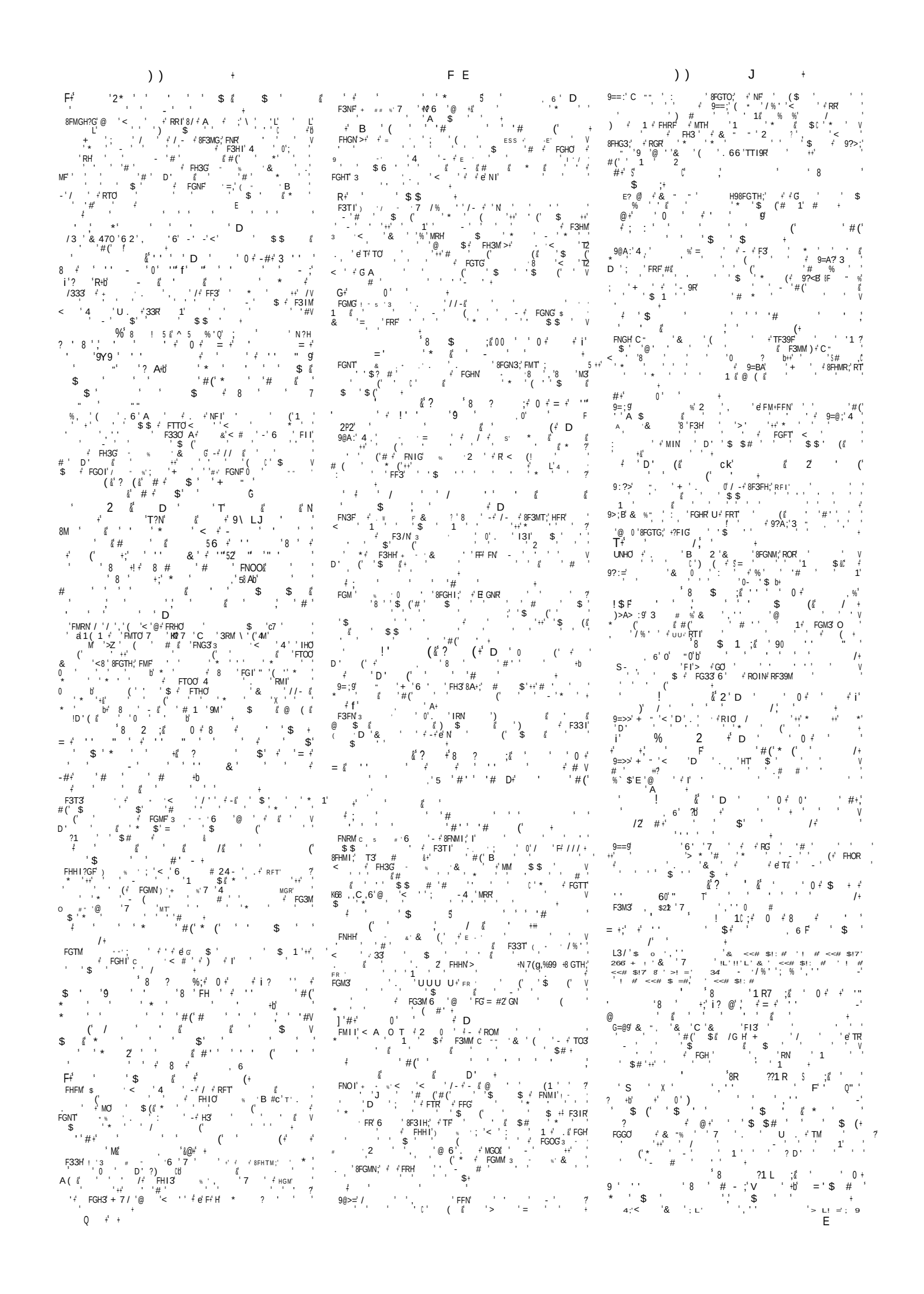

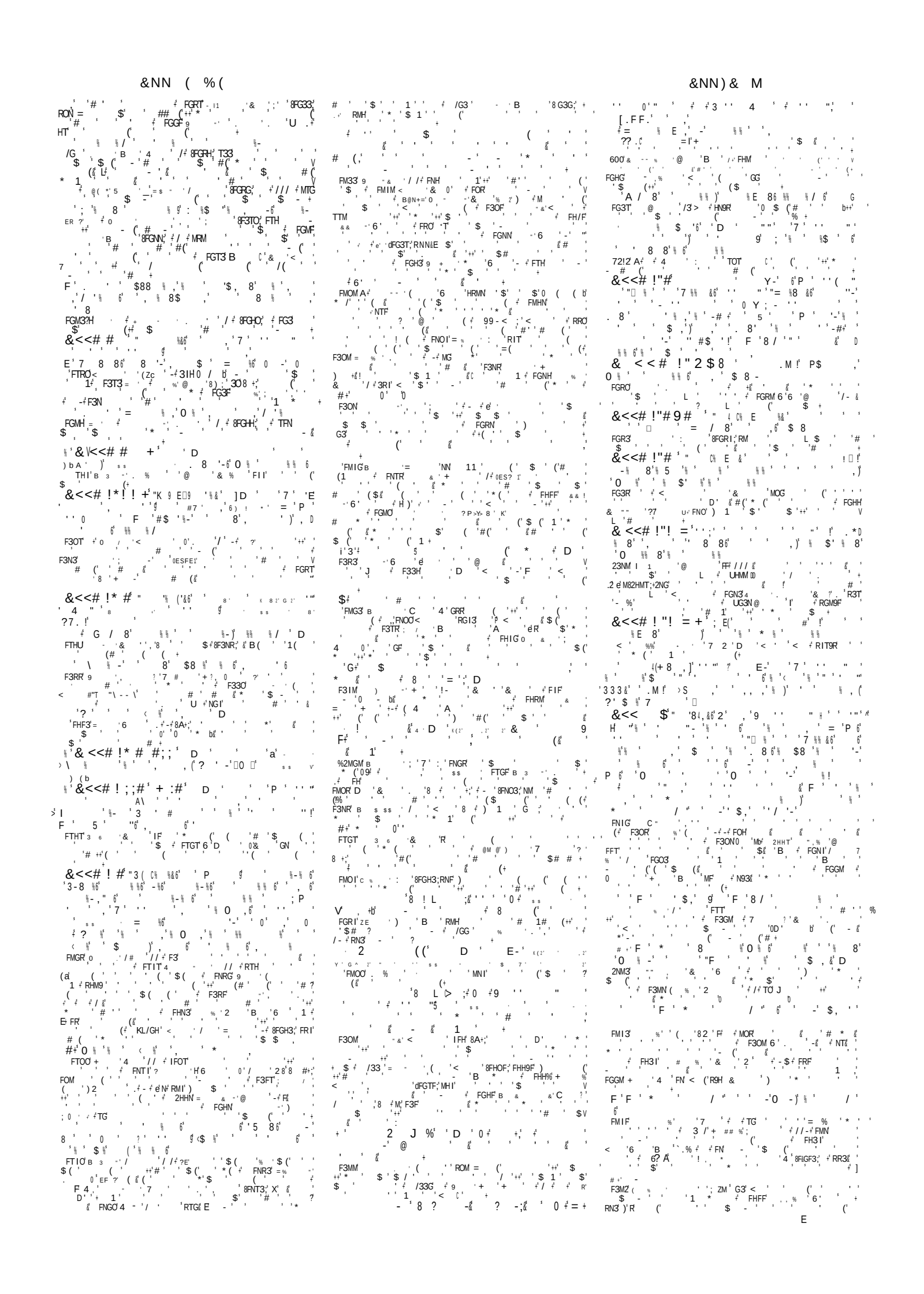

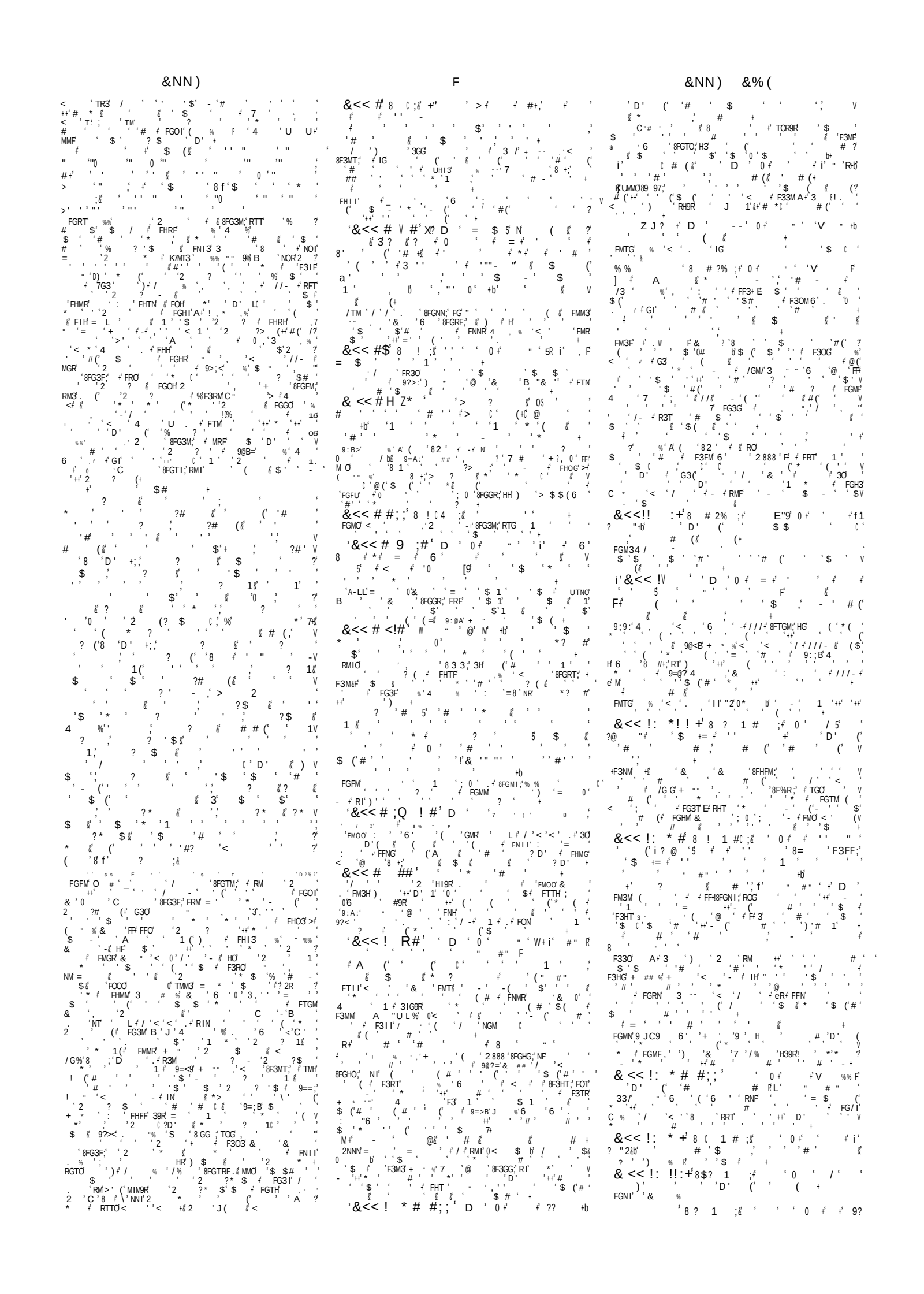

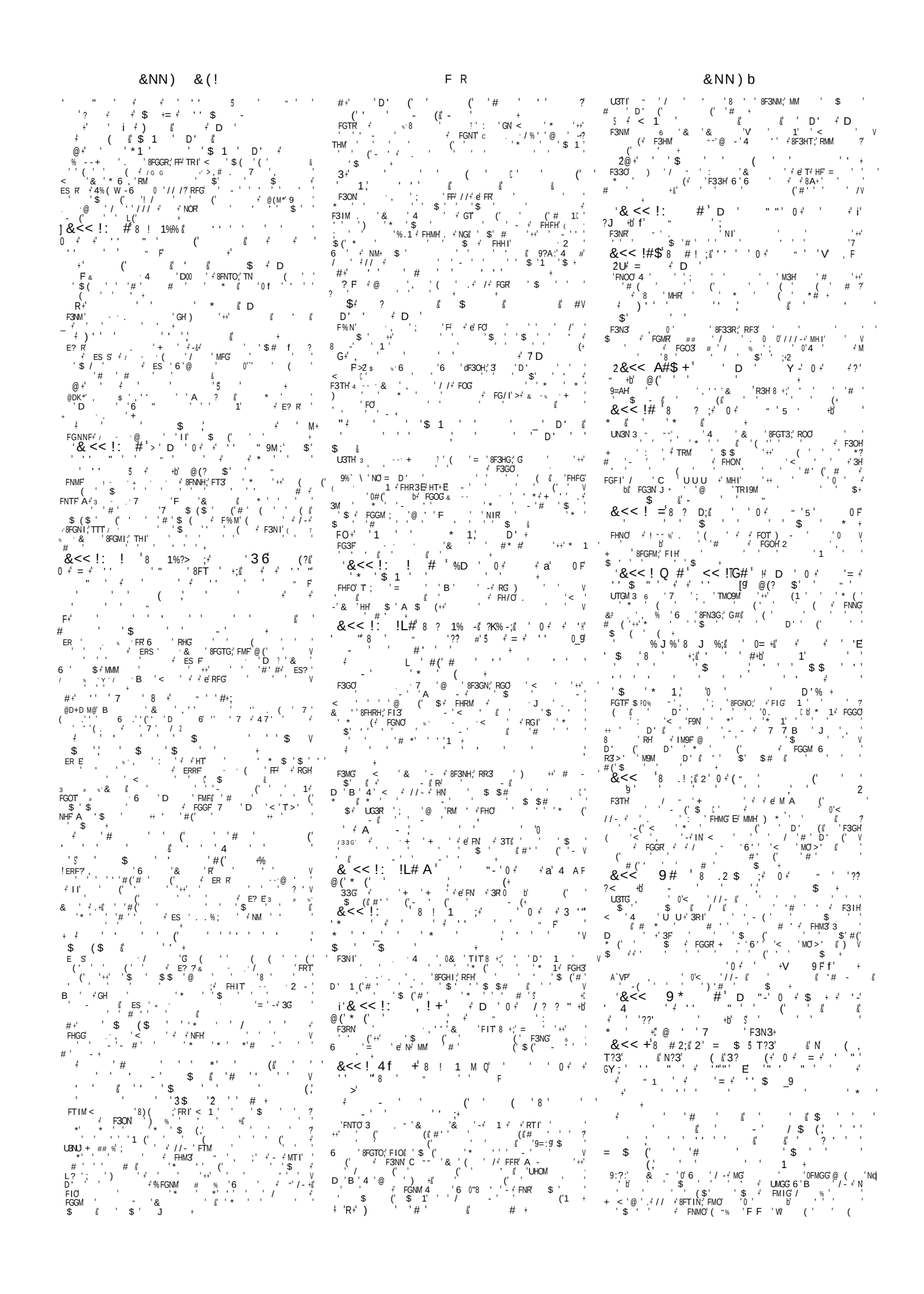

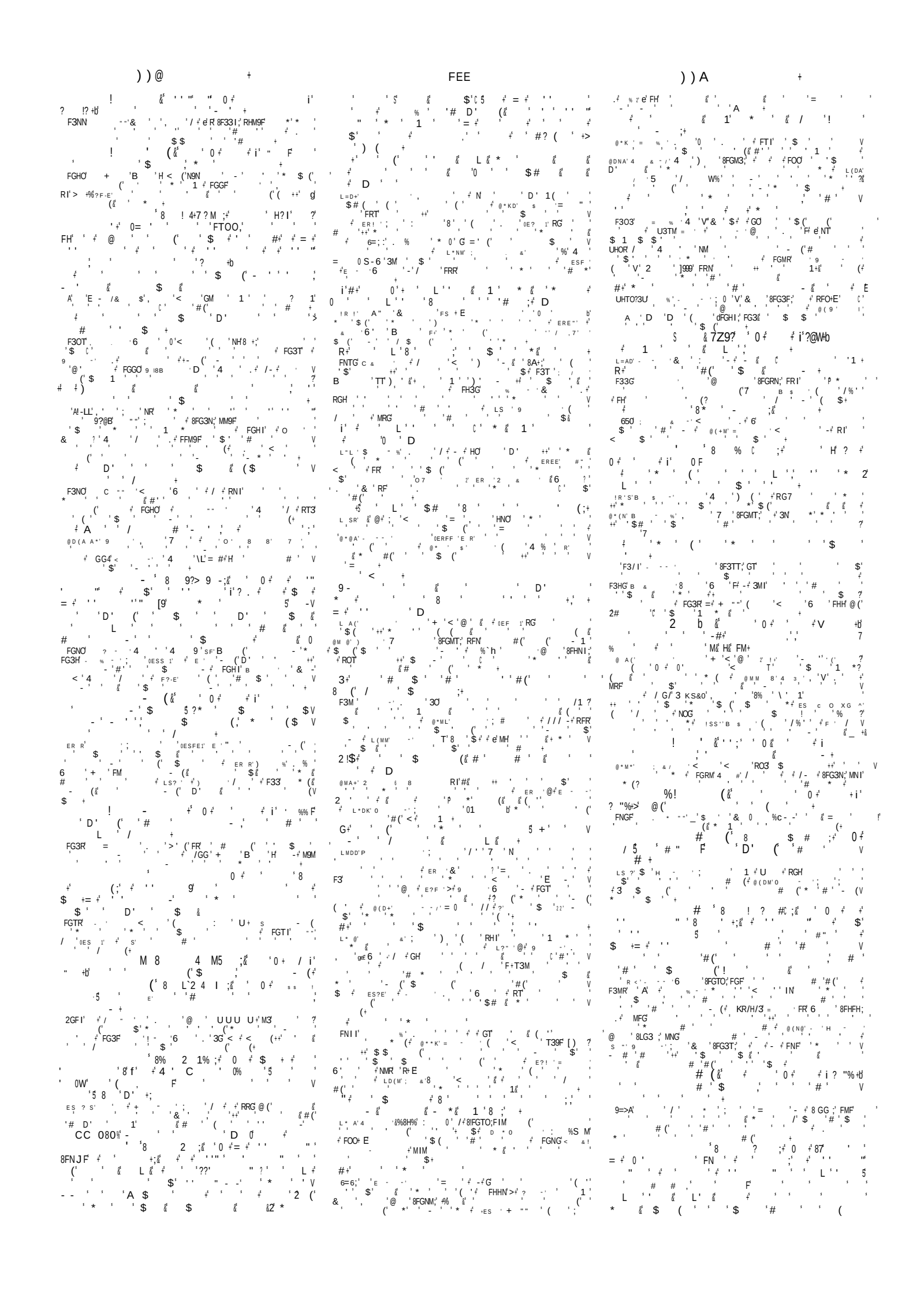

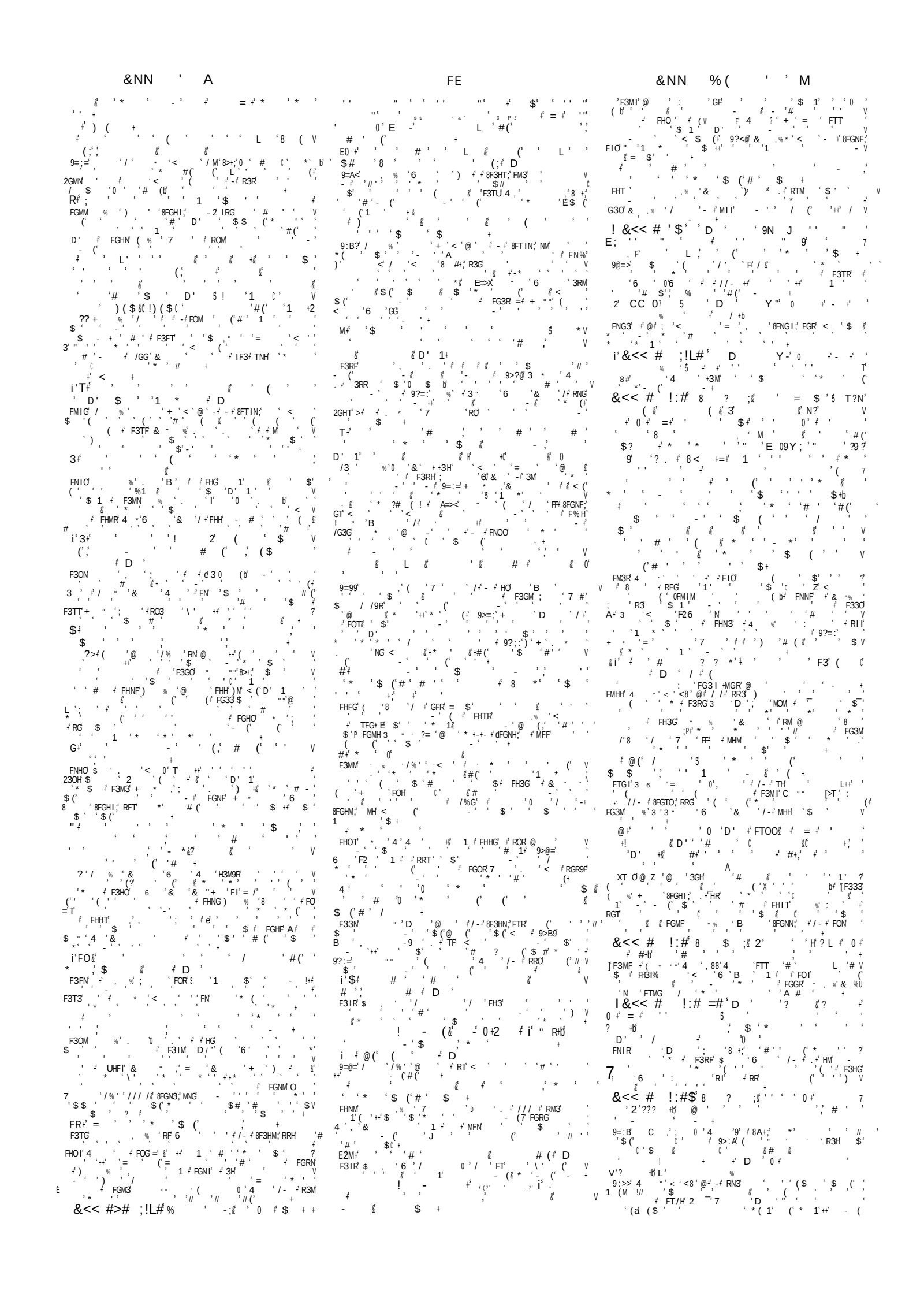

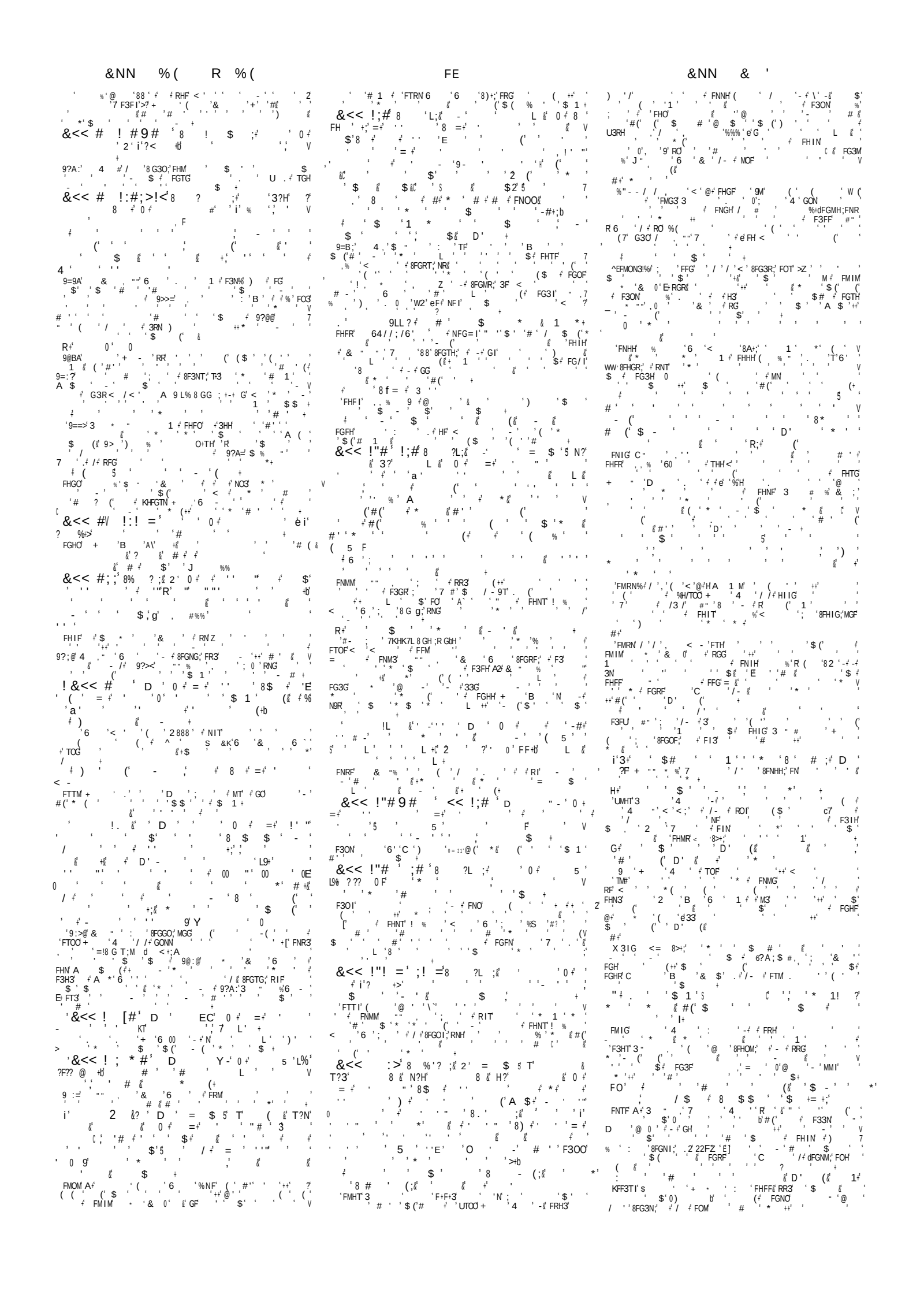

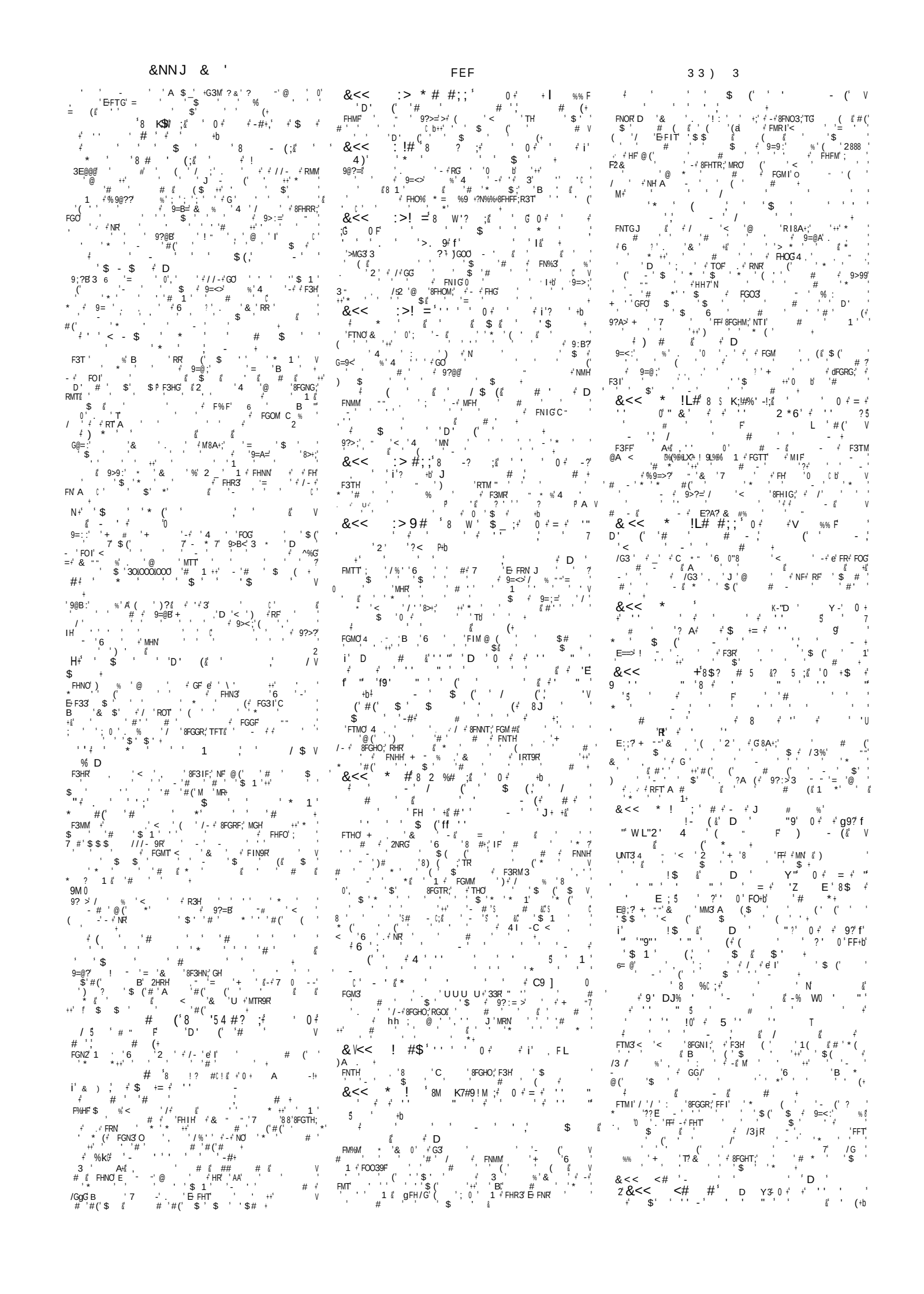

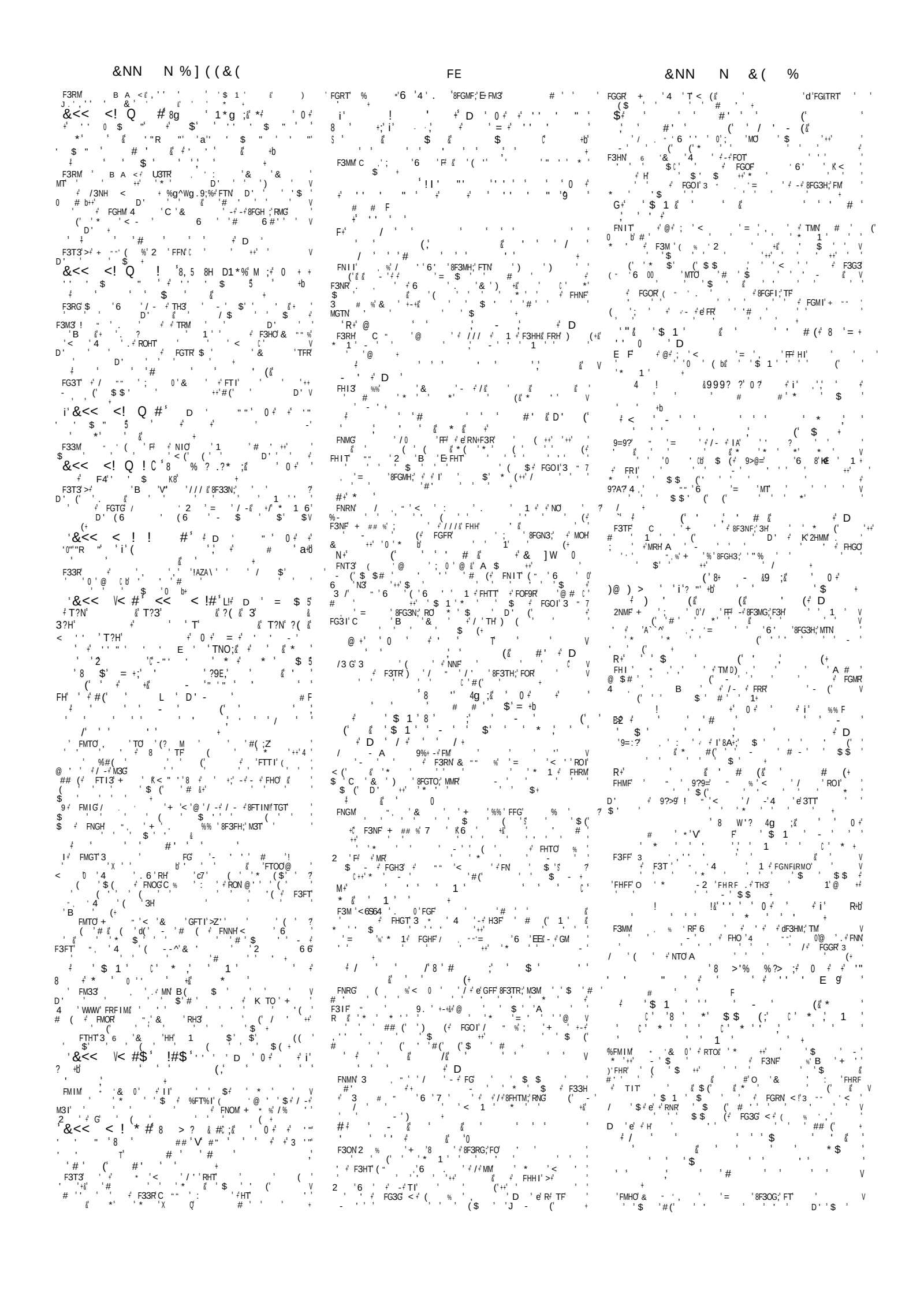

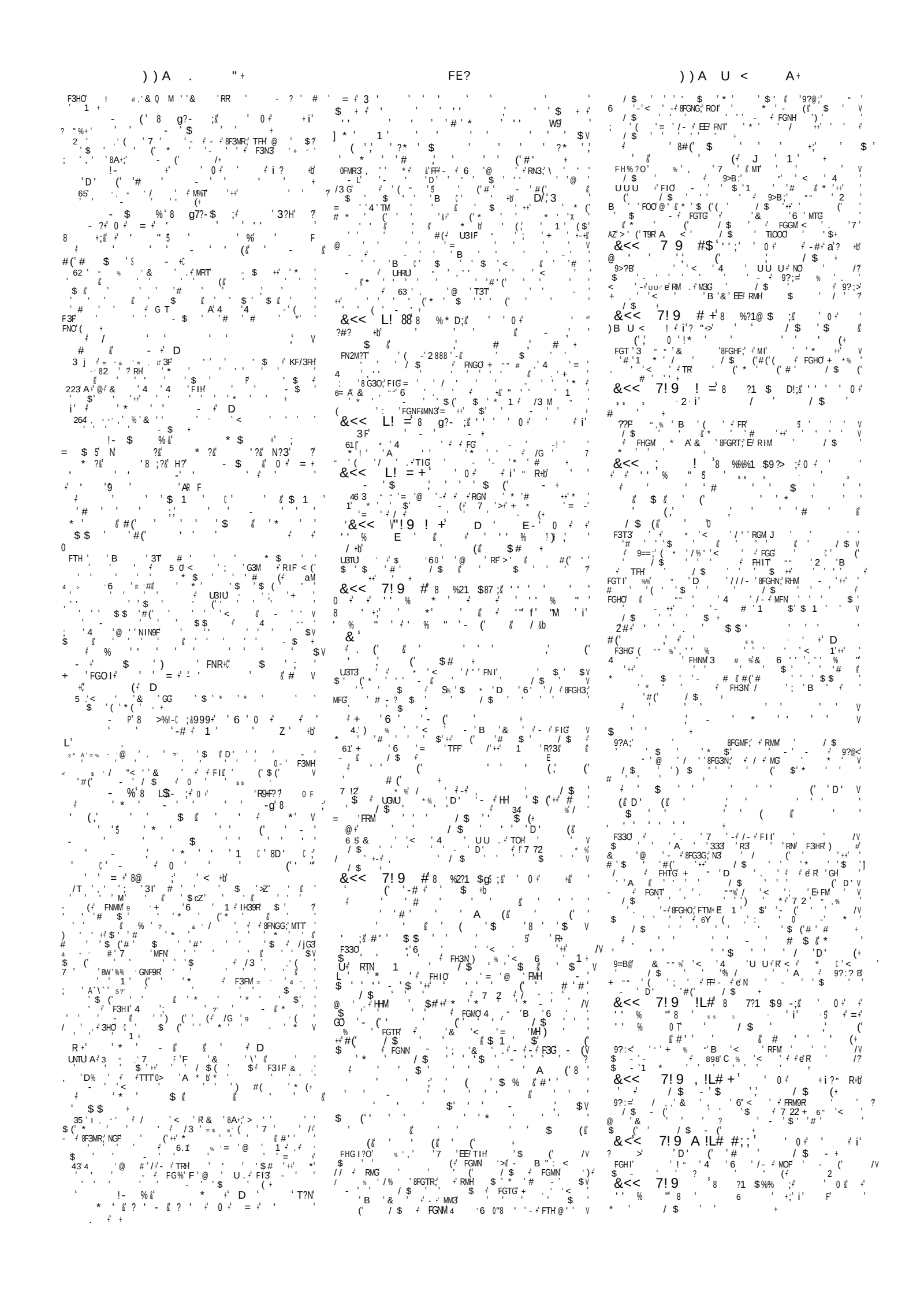

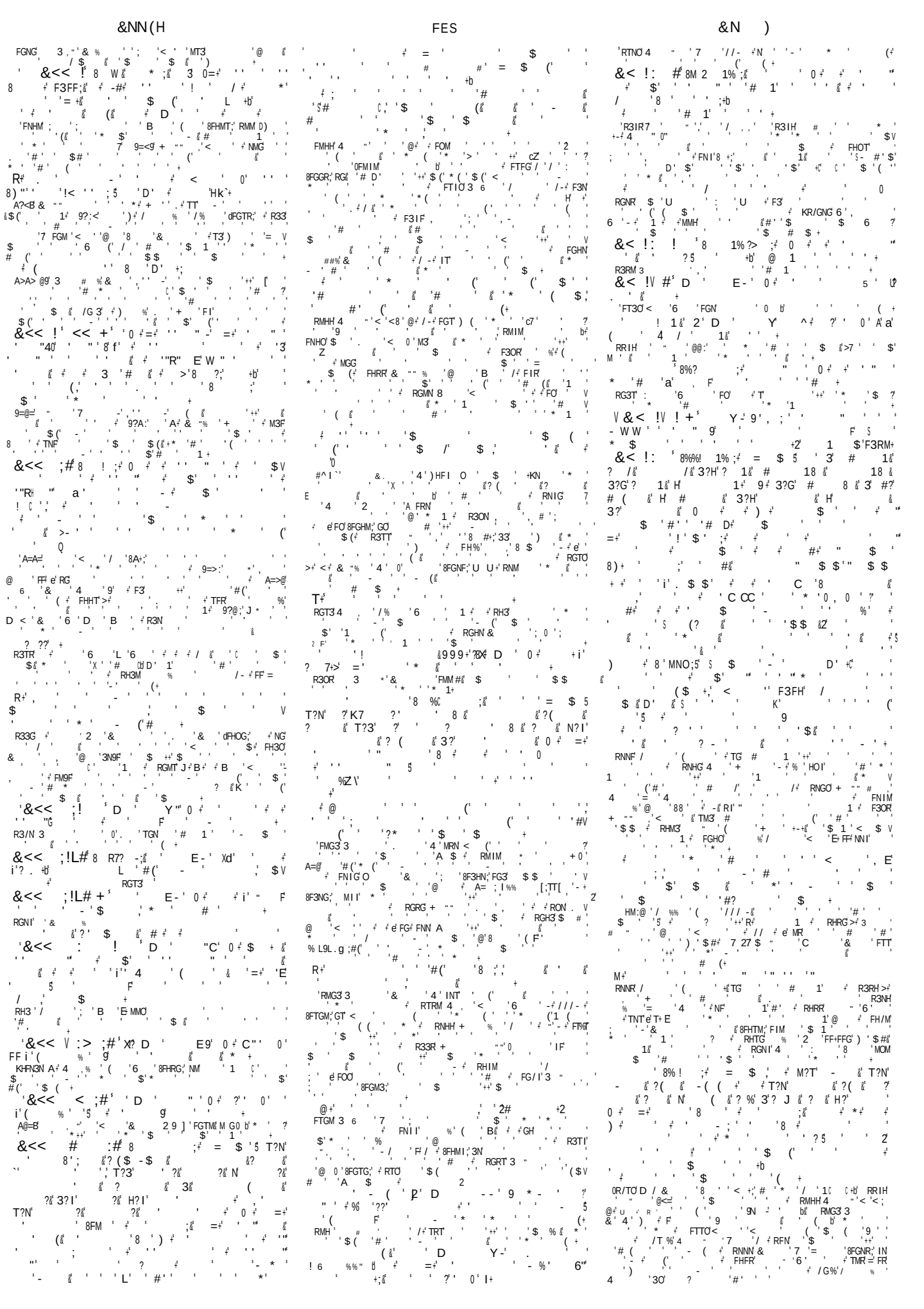

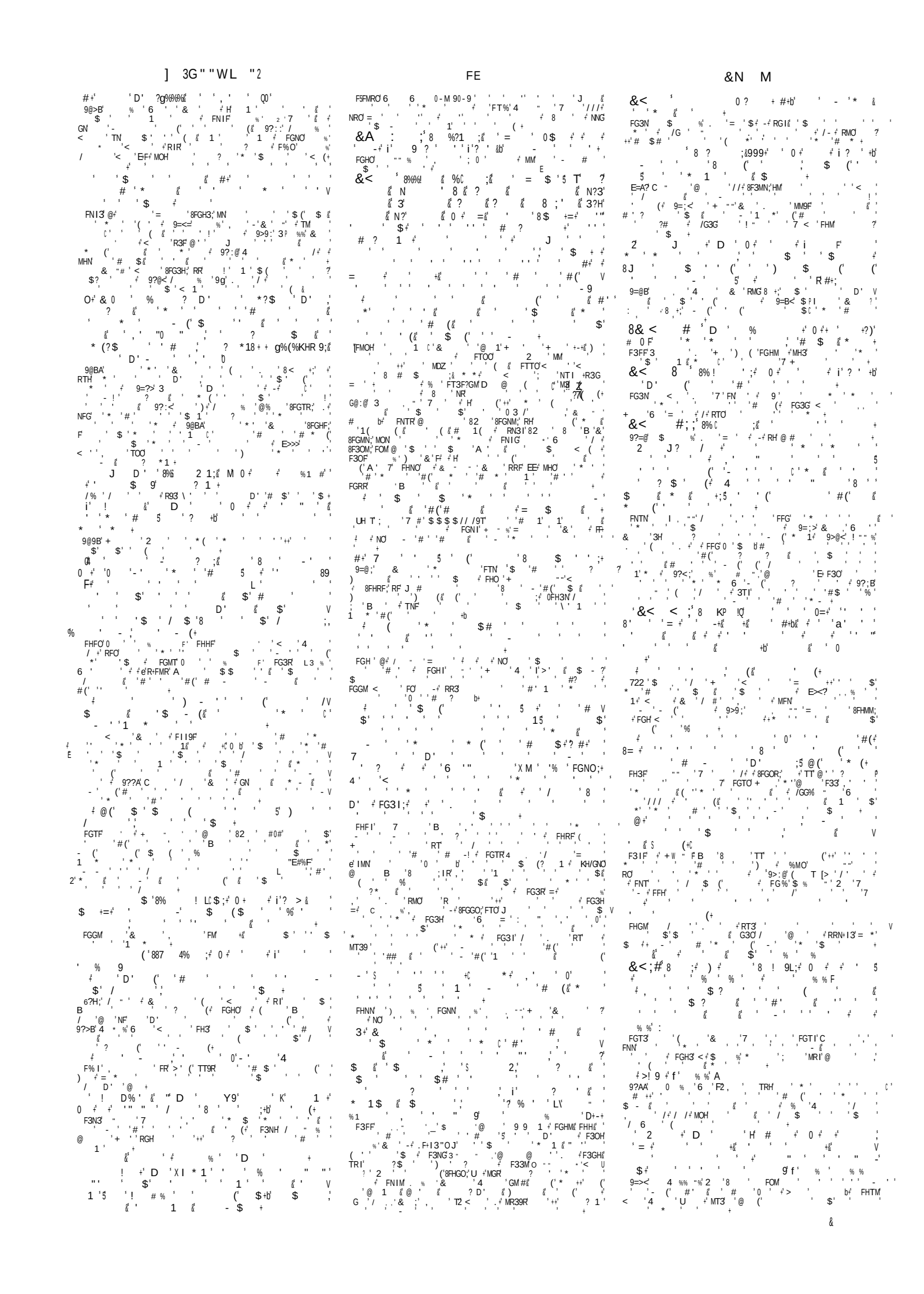

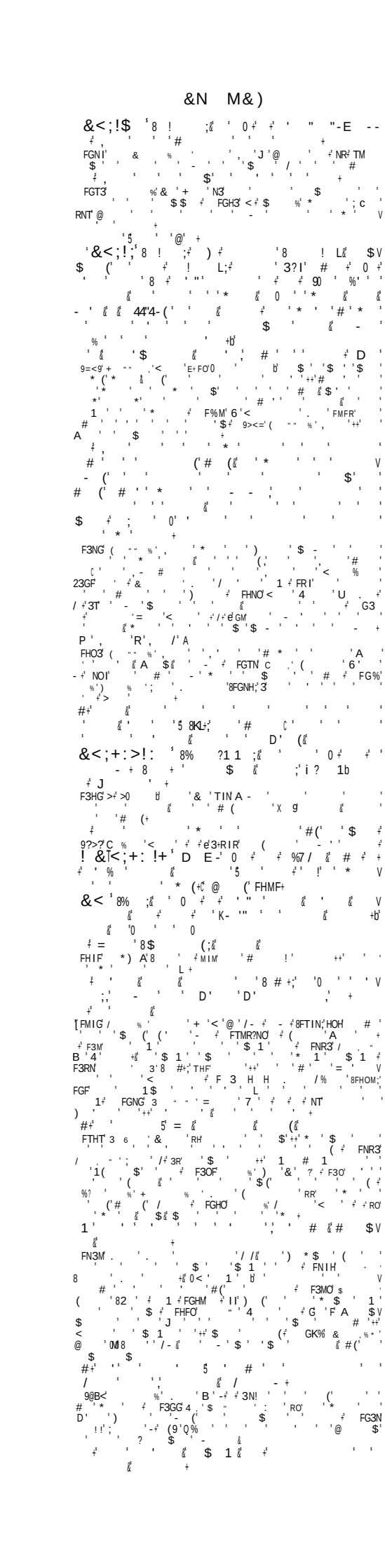

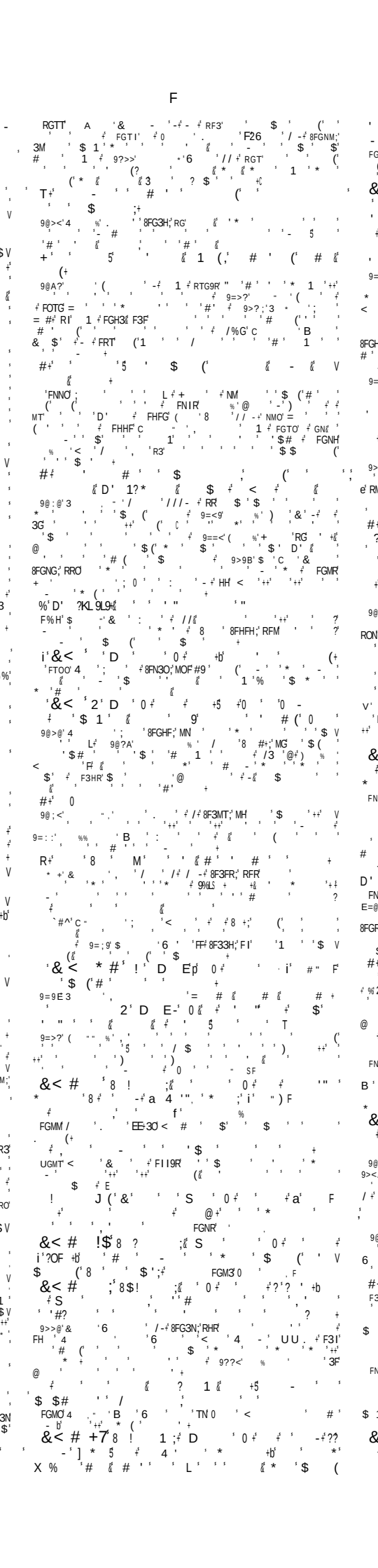

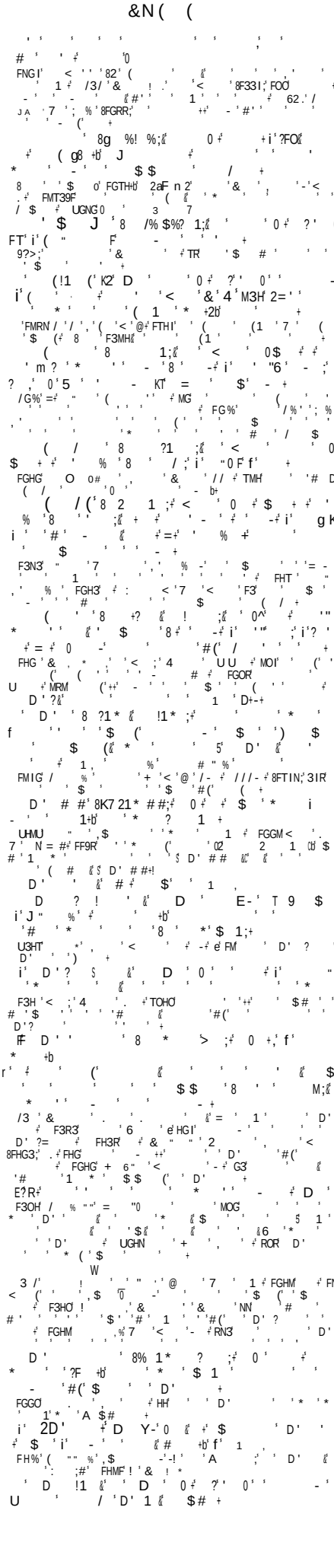

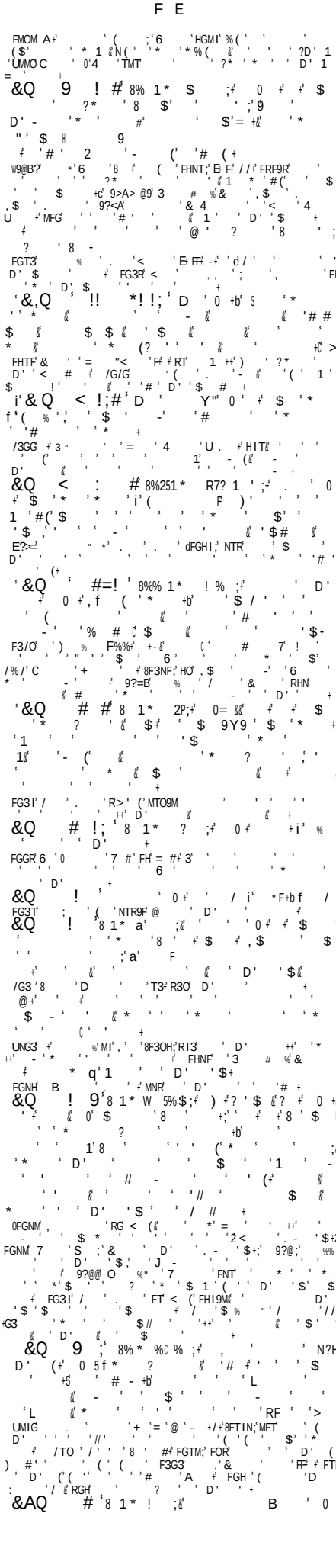

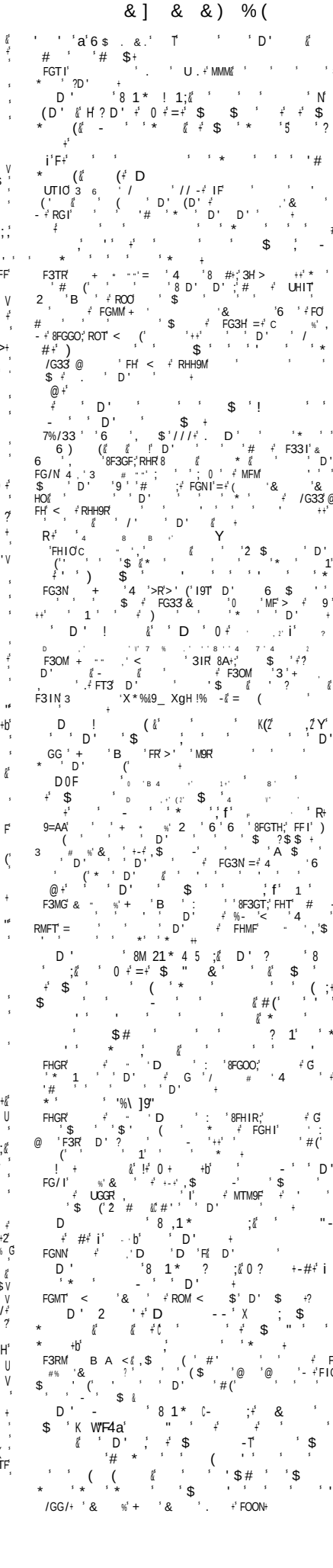

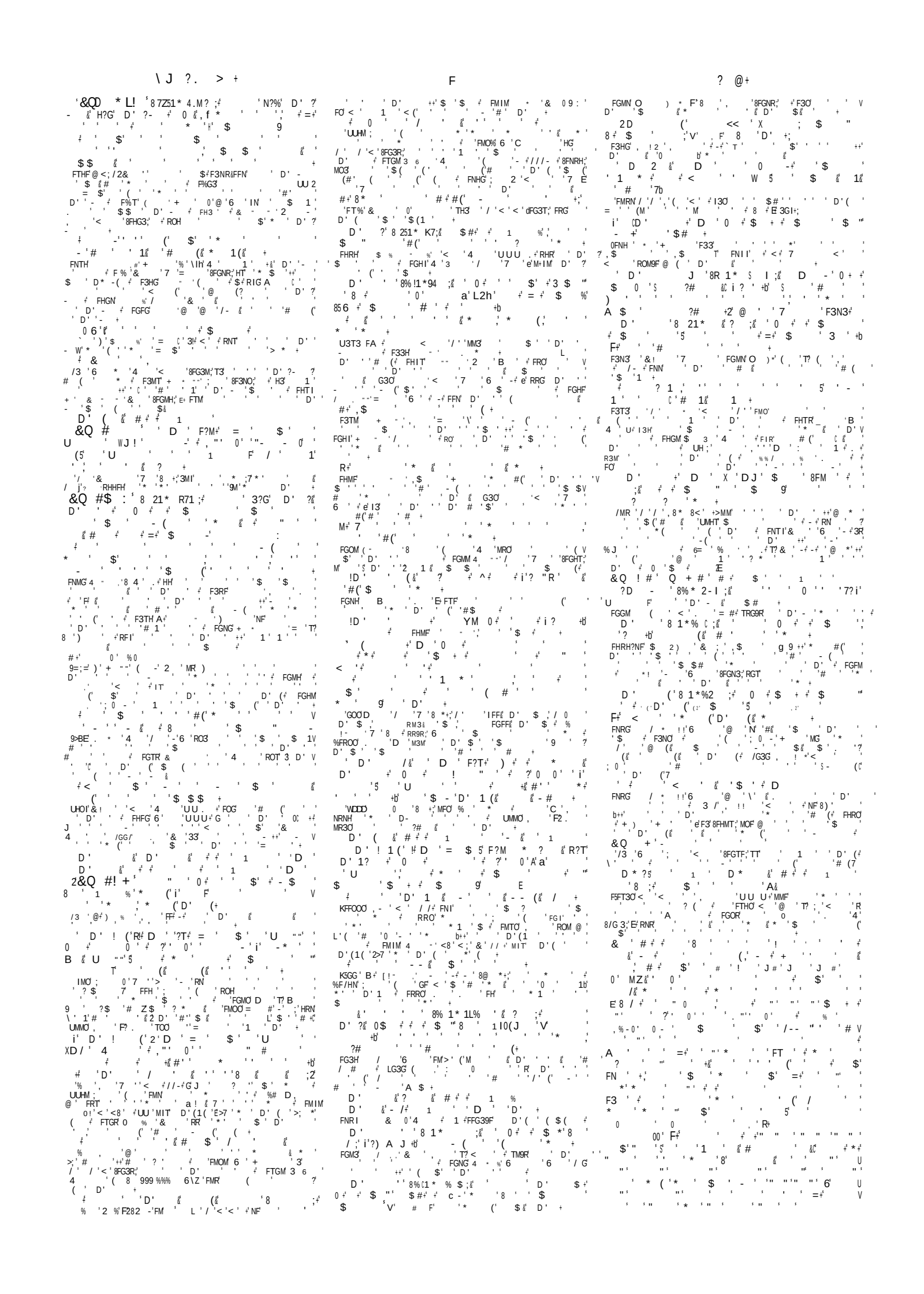

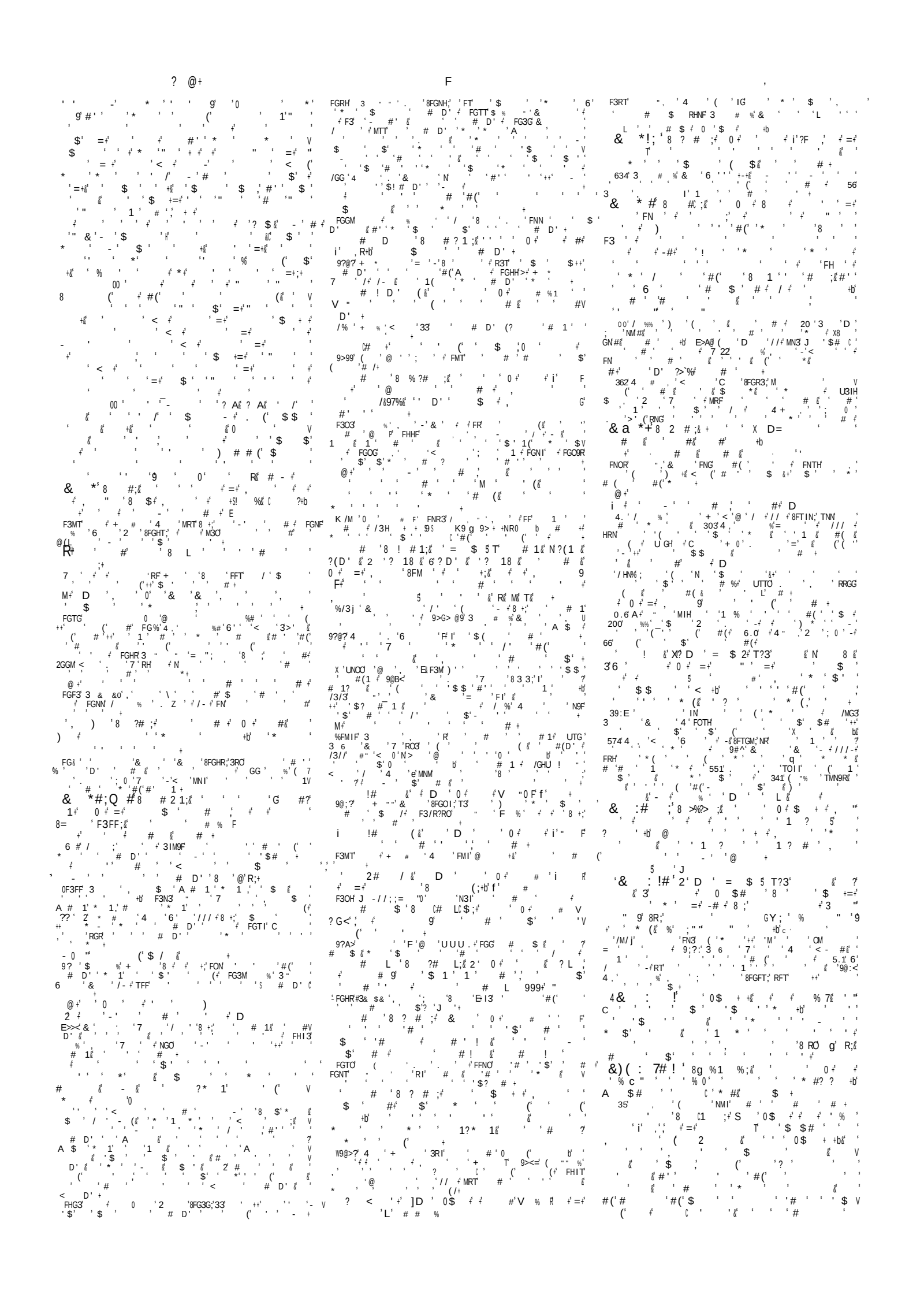

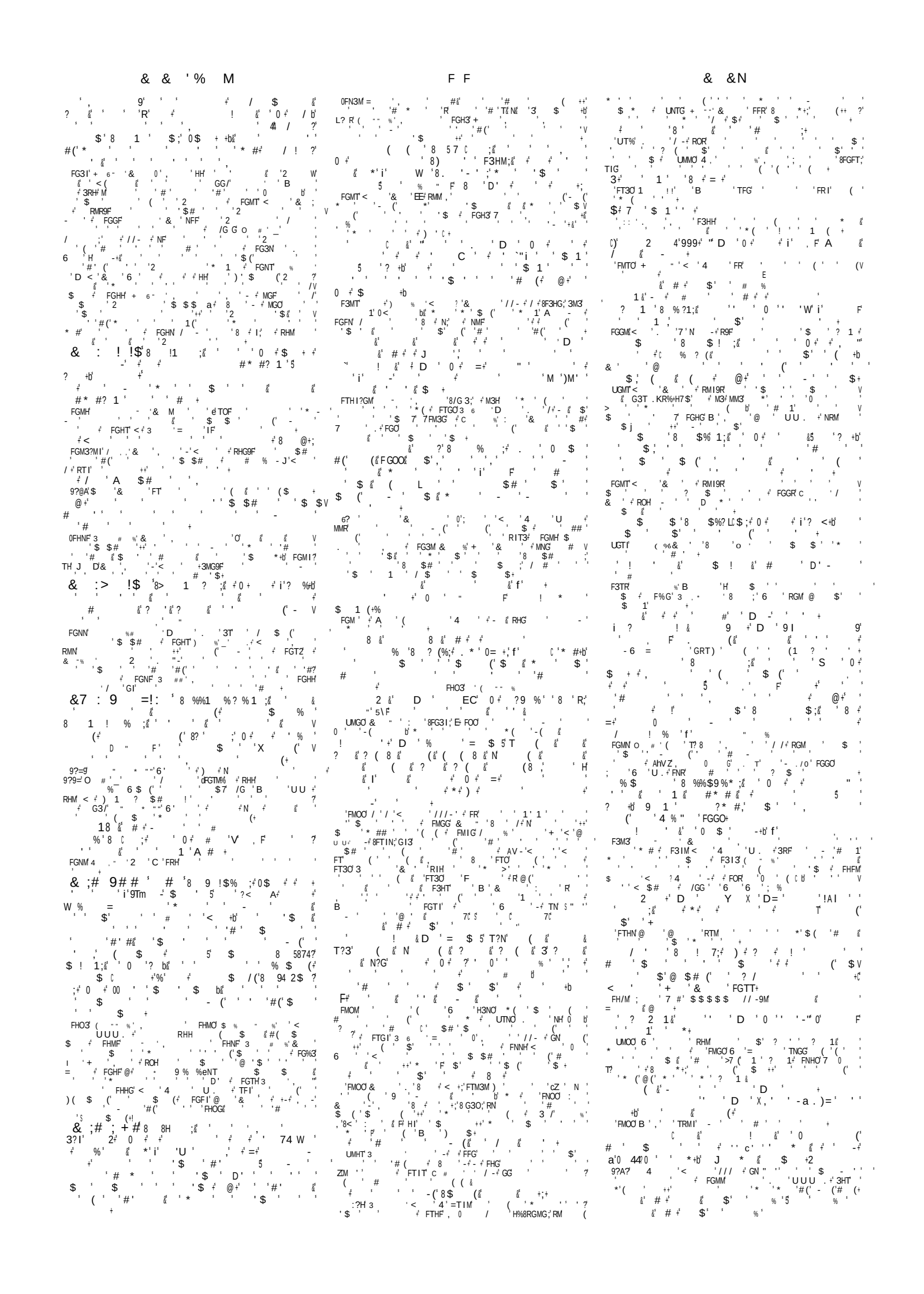

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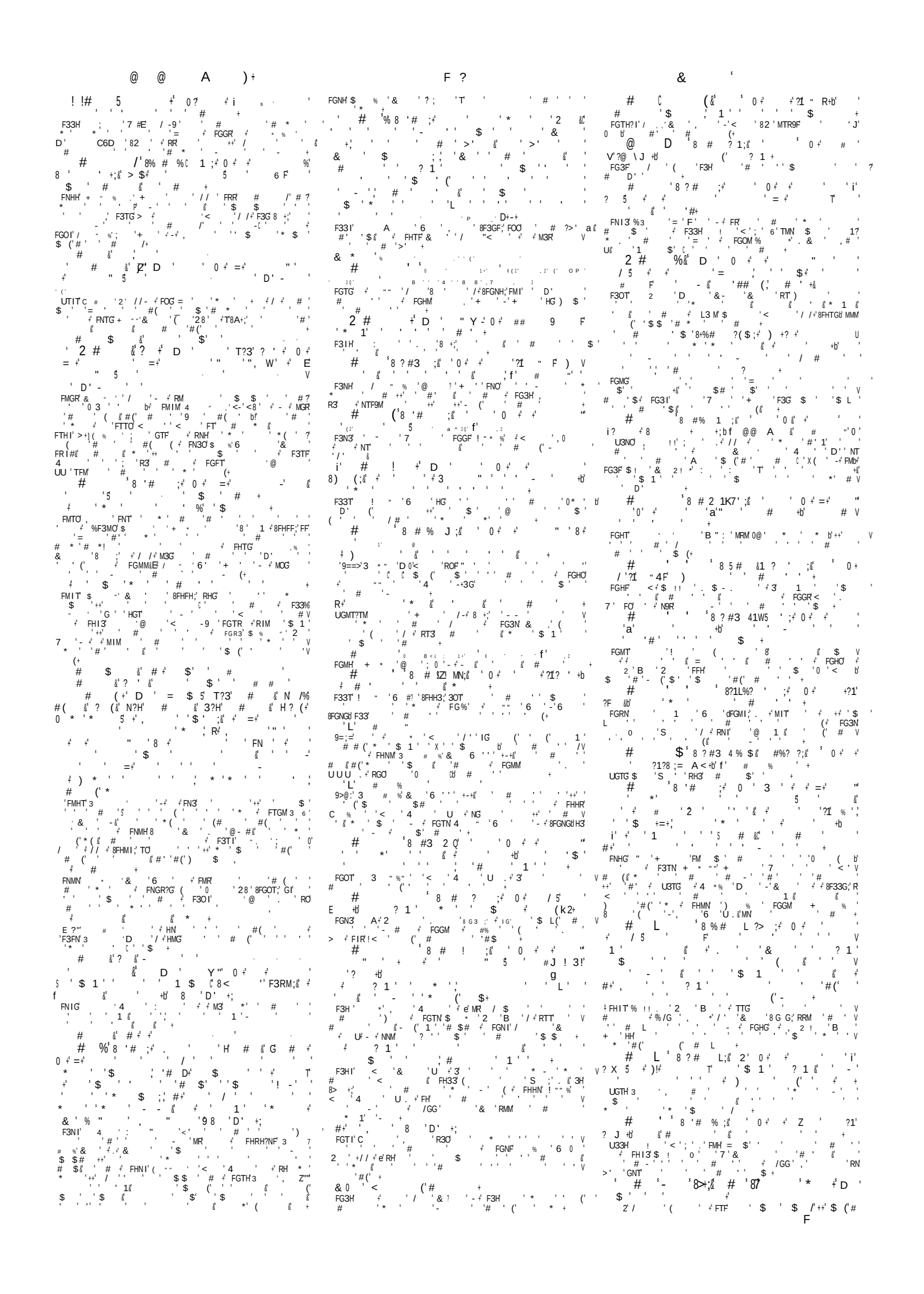

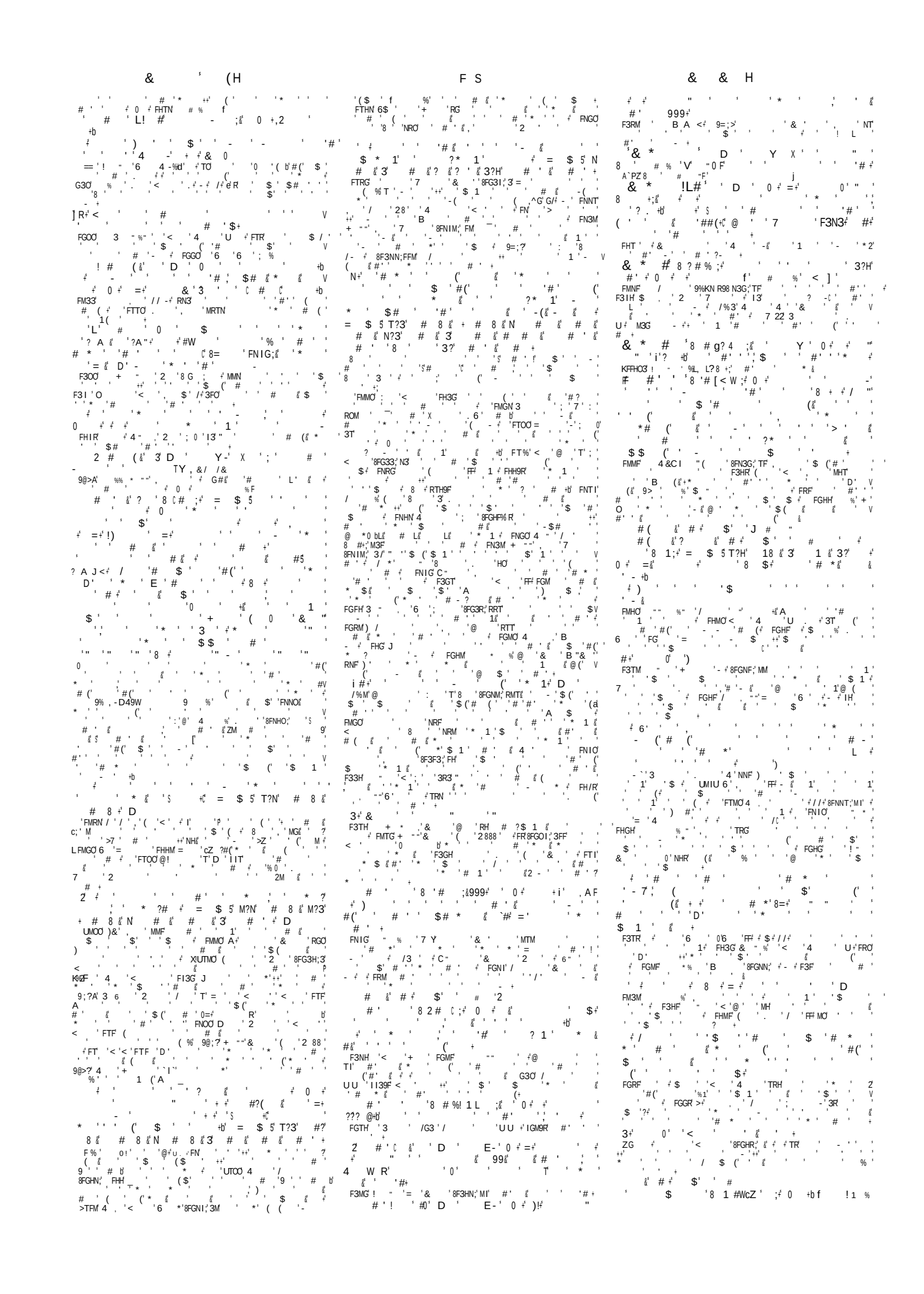

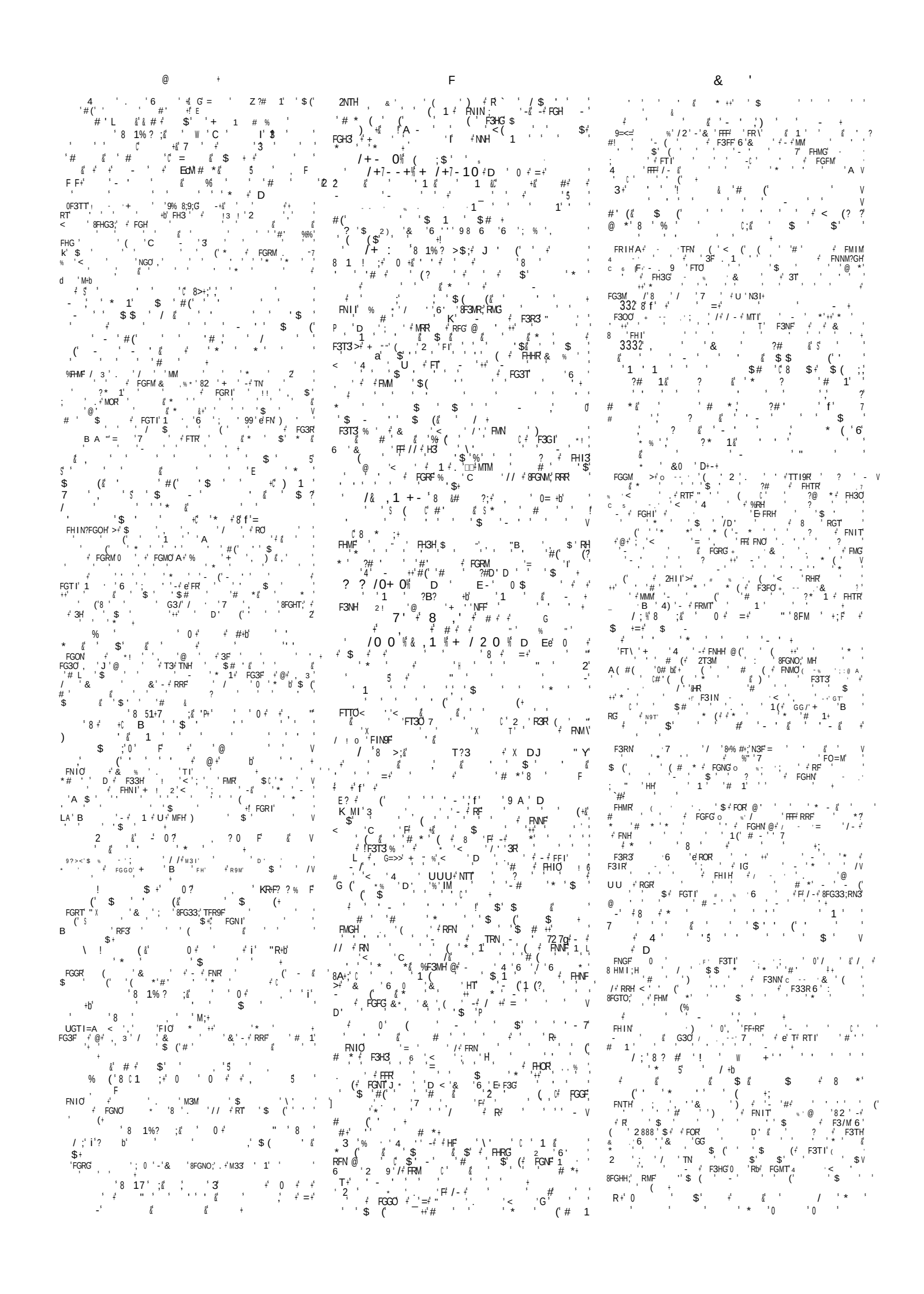

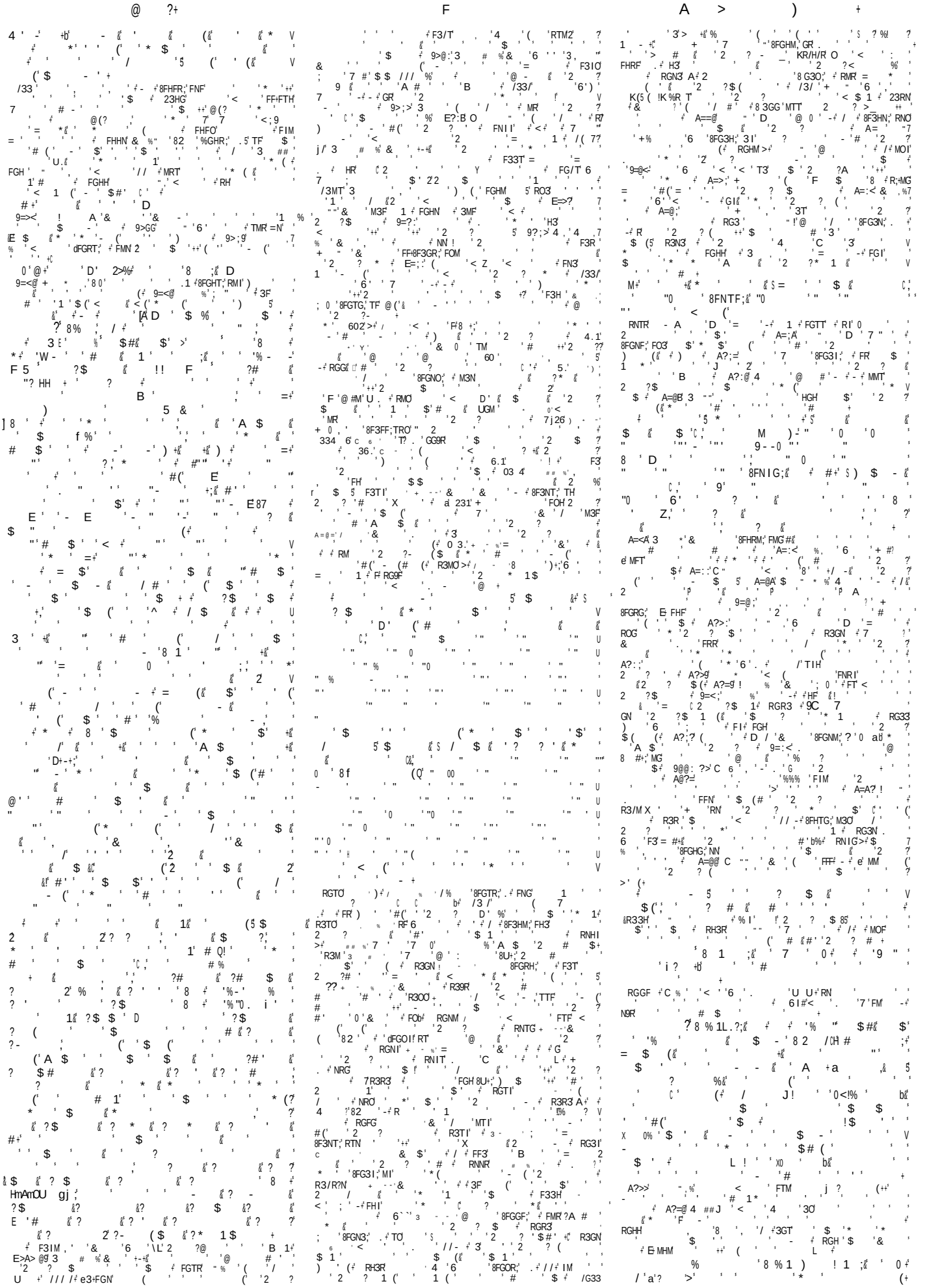

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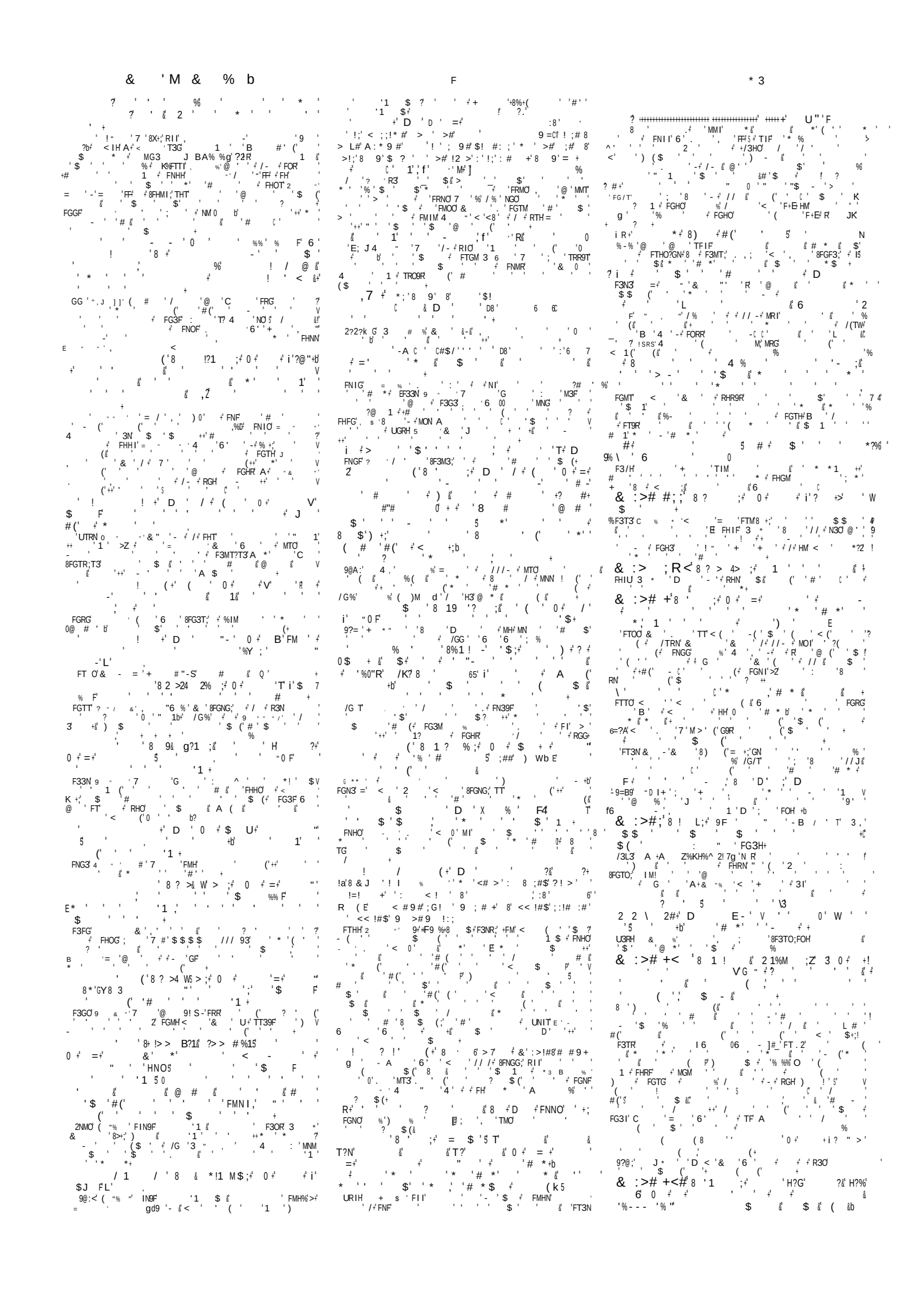

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… length … Each … Friend at … 295 A …
… archi- … GN.] …

Archichoke, obs. form of ARTICHOKE.

Archidapifer: see ARCHI- 1.

Archideclyne, erron. form of ARCHITRICLINE.

Archidene, obs. variant of ARCHIDEAN.

Archidiaconal (ɑ̄ːrkidəiæ·kŏnăl), *a.* [f. L. *archidiācon-us* archdeacon + -AL[1].] Of, pertaining to, or holding the position of, an archdeacon.
1651 *Relig. Wottm.* 328 (T.) I can exercise an archidiaconal authority. 1674 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 156 The Flattery of Archidiaconal Preachers. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 The Archidiaconal Courts … were revived.

Archidiaconate. *rare*—[0]. [ad. med.L. *archidiāconāt-us*: see prec. and -ATE.] The office or order of archdeacons.

Archidoxis. *Obs.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἀρχι-* ARCHI- + *δόξις* opinion.] The title of a work of … ius; a collection of philosophical secrets.
… Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1682) 45 Having perused … Archidoxes, and read the secret Sympathies of things … Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xxv. 156 A full prospect of the … Archidoxis of Nature's secrets.

Archiducal, obs. variant of ARCHDUCAL.

Archiemander, erron. f. ARCHIMANDRITE.

Archiepiscopacy (ɑ̄ːrkiːpiːskŏpăsi). [f. late L. *archiepiscopus*, a. Gr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος* (Athanasius 320) archbishop + -ACY.] **a.** The system of … government by archbishops. † **b.** = ARCHI…ATE (*obs.*).
… E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Away with Archi… both roote and branch. 1662 J. Bargrave *Pope* … (1867) 63 Those many difficulties he met with in … piscopacy.

Archiepiscopal (-skŏpăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + …pertaining to, or of the nature of, an … Hence **Archiepiscopalship** *sb.*
… *Hist. Gt. Brit.* xiii. 385 His Archiepiscopall … 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. 504 He … the vacancy of the archiepiscopal throne.

1809 Thetman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 310 Rufus the young King or his successive archiepiscopal advisers. 1696 Whitehall *Disc. Abuses Ch.* 122 Cardinalship, Patriarkship, Archiepiscopalship, & for ought I know Episcopall degree.

Archiepiscopality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Archiepiscopal character.
1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 106 The best Pillar of Lichfield Church, to support the Archiepiscopality thereof.

Archiepiscopate (-skŏpēt). [f. as above + -ATE[3].] An archbishop's tenure of office; also = ARCHBISHOPRIC.
1752 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 182 Will shed the most refulgent splendour on the archiepiscopate of Dr. Moore. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 373 Venice . . had never become . . the seat of an archiepiscopate.

† **Archiepiscopy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y[3].] = ARCHIEPISCOPACY.
1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 143 Archiepiscopie why; who ever voted that to be divine?

Archigony (ɑ̄ːrkigŏni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI- 2) + *-γονία* begetting.] A proposed equivalent of ABIOGENESIS: cf. *archebiosis*.
1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 We shall have to consider Spontaneous Generation, or Archigony.

† **Archigrapher.** *Obs.*—[0]. [f. late L. *archegraph-us* + -ER[1].] 'The Chief Secretary or principal Clerk.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Archil (ɑ̄ːrtʃil, ɑ̄ːrkil). Forms: 6 archall, 7 -al, 8 -el, arcel (), 8–9 archil. [a corruption of the more correct ORCHIL, in 15th c. *archel*, a. OF. *archel*, *orcheil* (late *orseil*), ad. It. *orcella*, earlier *oriello*, or OSp. *orchillo*. In mod.L. *roccella*, mod.Sp. *archilla*, F. *orseille*. Origin uncertain: see below.]
A name given to various species of lichens, also called Orchil and Orchilla-weed (*Roccella tinctoria*, etc.), which yield a violet dye, and the chemical test substance litmus. Also: The colouring-matter prepared from these and other lichens.
1483 *Act 1 Ric. III*, viii. § 3 Diers usen to dye . . with Orchall and Corke. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. P j b, Of Orchall, otherwyse called cork. . This is called in London archall, and the dyers use it to dy withall. 1678 Phillips, *Archil*, otherwise called Derbishire Liverwort, because it groweth upon the Freestones of the Mountain Peak. 1727 Thibault tr. *Ernest. Stirp. Hibern.*, Sold by the name of Archel in this city. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 672 A red dye . . preferable to the cork, or arcel. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* Introd. 12 A kind of archil. 1860 Pereira *Chem. Wond.* 146 This archil yields a beautiful blue pigment, known . . by the name of litmus. 1863 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1872) I. 355 A variety of archil manufactured in Glasgow . . is much esteemed, and sold by the name of *cudbear*.
[Erroneously derived by Littré from the name of its discoverer or introducer into Italy, Federigo *Ruccellai* or *Oricellari*, c 1500. For the *Oricellari*, afterwards vulgo *Ruccellari* or *Ruccellai*, took their surname from the *orcella*: cf. Gamurrini *Istoria genealogica delle famiglie nobili della Toscana* (1668) I. 74, *Giornale de' letterati d' Italia* (1722) XXXIII, art. 8, and Manni *De Florentinis inventis* (1731). According to the second of these, Federigo, on noticing the properties of the plant in the Levant, 'intesi chiamarsi *Rezzo* in quella parte, *Orseglio* in Lusgna.' Whether the original was *Orcello* or *Orseglio*, a derivation from *roccus* cock, founded on mod.L. *roccella*, is out of the question.]

Archilochian (ɑ̄ːrkilōːkiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Archilochi-us* (f. Gr. Ἀρχίλοχος) + -AN.] Pertaining to, or derived from, Archilochus, an early Greek satiric poet, the alleged originator of iambic metre.
1751 Chambers *Cycl.*, It is usual to mix iambic verses of six feet, abating a syllable, with Archilochian verses. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 34 The Iambic or Archilochian vein.

† **Archi-loquy.** *Obs.* [f. ARCHI- + L. *-loquium* speech.] 'The first part or beginning of a speech.' Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.

Archimage (ɑ̄ːrkimēdʒ). [f. ARCHI- + L. *magus*, It. *mago*, F. *mage* (ad. Gr. Μάγος Magian), magician, enchanter. Formerly also in L. form *archimagus* and quasi-It. *archimago*.] A chief magician or enchanter, a great wizard. (Used by Spenser in the *Faery Queene* as the name of his personification of hypocrisy).
1553–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 685/2 The archimagus espieng his time, complaineth unto the king. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i Argt., Guyon, by Archimage abused, The Redcrosse knight awaytes. *Ibid.* 21 So had false Archimago her disguysd. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 267 An archimago or grand magician. 1801 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 383 Shall we not see the Mackintoshes archimages of Hindostan? 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* (1855) 91 Dismiss from your company the false archimage, Dissimulation.

Archimandrite (ɑ̄ːrkimæ·ndrăit). [ad. med.L. *archimandrita*, ad. late Gr. *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, f. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCHI-) + *μάνδρα* an enclosed space, a monastery.] In *Grk. Ch.* The superior of a monastery or convent, corresponding to the *abbot* in the Western Church. Occasionally also used of a superintendent of several monasteries, corresponding to the Western *superior abbot* or *provincial father*.
1591 Horsey *Trav.* (1857) 174 The principall priors, albetis, archiemanders. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlvii. (1782–8) IV. 364 Eutyches was the abbot, or archimandrite, or superior of three hundred monks. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Cr. Tait* 487 The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos was there, and his two Archimandrites.

Archimedean (ɑ̄ːrkimi·dĭăn, -mid·ĭăn), *a.*,

also -ian. [f. L. *Archimēd-es* (f. next) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or invented by Archimedes.

Archimedean screw or *Archimedes' Screw*: an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a tube into the form of a screw around a long cylinder.

1613 G. Sandys *Medit. True Felicity* 29 An archimedean lever and fulcrum, able to sway the World. 1829 U. K. S. *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 8 The principle of the Archimedian Screw is occasionally adopted in the wheel-form.

Archimedes (ɑ̄ːrkimīːdīz). Also anglicized **Archimede** (ɑ̄ːrkimīd). [Gr. proper name.] A philosopher of Syracuse, celebrated for his discoveries in applied mathematics and mechanics, and for his statement, that with a lever long enough and a point to stand upon he could move the world. (Here used connotatively.)

c 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 34/2 Those numbers which no Archimede can tell. 1721 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 100 They are all Archimedes's in their way; and can make a world upon easier terms than he offer'd to move one.

Archimime (ɑ̄ːrkimaim). Also arch-. [ad. L. *archimimus*, a. Gr. ἀρχίμιμος: see Archi- and Mime.] A chief buffoon, or jester; the chief mimic, who in Roman funeral processions imitated the gait and gestures of the deceased.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iv. 59 The Archimime or Jester attending the Funerall traine. 1751 Chambers *Cycl. Archimimes* ..imitated the manners, gestures, and speech, both of persons living, and those who were dead. 1824 D'Israeli *Curios. Lit.* (1866) 434/1 The arch-mime who followed the body of the Emperor Vespasian at his funeral.

†**Archimim'ic.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. = prec.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*; *Archimimic*.

Archine, variant of Arsheen.

Arching (ɑ̄ːrtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Arch *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Arch; *concr.* structure consisting of arches; arched curve.

1598 Stow *Surv.* (1633) 398/1 The Arching became on the East side the Steeple. *a* 1821 Keats *Sleep & Poetry* 238 The very archings of her eyelids.

Arching (ɑ̄ːrtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Arch *v.* + -ing².] Forming an arch, having a convex curve.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 66 Ground more or less Arching. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xxiii, The steed obeyed, With arching neck. 1842 Tennyson *Margaret* v, The arching lines are tall.

†**Archipe'l.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *archipel*, earlier *archipelague*; see below.] = Archipelago.

1596 T. Danett *De Commines' Hist.* (1614) 223 Diuers goodly Iles in the sea called Archipell...(*marg.*) This Archipell is *Mare Ægeum*.

Archipelagian (ɑ̄ːrkipl*ī*ːdʒiăn). [f. as next + -ian.] Of, or pertaining to, an archipelago.

1881 H. Nicholson *Sword to Share* iv. 23 This archipelagian kingdom.

Archipelagic (-lædʒik), *a.* [f. next + -ic.] = prec.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 484 The archipelagic neighbourhoods of Kent Road, etc.

Archipelago (ɑ̄ːrkipe·lăgō). Pl. -os, -oes. Also 6 archpelago, 6–7 archipelagus, 7 -pelage. [ad. It. *arcipelago*, f. *arci-* chief, principal (Arch- 4) + *pelago* deep, abyss, gulf, pool; cogn. w. Sp. *pilago*, Pg. *lago*, Fr. *pelagre*:—L. *pelagus* (very common in med.L.), a. Gr. πέλαγος sea. In most of the langs. the word had at first the prefix in the native form: OSp. *arcipelago*, OPg. *arcepelago*, ME. *archepelago*, *arch-sea*. All exc. It. have now *archi-*. Cf. also Arches.

No such word occurs in ancient or mediæval Gr.; 'Αρχιπέλαγος in mod. Gr. Dicts. is introduced from western langs. *Arcipelago* occurs in a Treaty of 30th June 1268, between the Venetians and the emperor Michael Palæologus: 'Item, quod pertinet ad insulas de Arcipelago'; it is used also by Villani *c*1345. It was evidently a true Italian compound like *arciduca*, *arcipoltrone*, *arcifelice*, suggested probably by the med.L. name of the Ægean Sea, *Egeopelagus* (Venetian state-papers of 1419 have still *Ducatus Egeopelagi*), repr. Gr. αἰγαιοπέλαγος, *αἰγαῖον πέλαγος*, and alluding to the vast difference in size between this and the lagoons, pools, or ponds, to which *pelago* was popularly applied. That it was a corruption or perversion of *Egeopelago* itself is less probable.]

1. The Ægean Sea, between Greece and Asia Minor.

1502 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 143 Many other iles within the archipelago, that is the gulf betwixe Grese and Turkye. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* mdcccexcix/2 Cruised ..with a Squadron of 24 or 25 Men of War in the Archipelago. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. i. (1862) II. 4 The line [of Euboean hills] is further prolonged by a series of islands in the Archipelago.

Hence (as this is studded with many isles):

2. Any sea, or sheet of water, in which there are numerous islands; and *transf.* a group of islands.

(1529 Parmentier in Jal *Gloss. Nautique*, Et me faisois près de l'Archypelague d'auprès de Calicut.] 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. These broken lands and Islands being very many in number, do seeme to make there an Archipelagus. 1633 H. Cogan *Pinto's Voy.* x. (1663) 32 The Seas of China, Sunda, Banda, and the Moluccoes, that great Archipelago. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 122 The numerous archipelagos of the polar ocean. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1873) 417 Within the archipelagoes. 1857 B. Taylor *Northern Trav.* xx. 209 A Skärgaard—archipelago, or 'garden of rocks,' as it is picturesquely termed in Norsk.

Fig.: 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 260 The continent was an archipelago of insulated communities.

Archipresbyteral (ɑ̄ːrkipresbi·tĕral), *a.* [f. med.L. *archipresbyter* + -al¹.] Of or pertaining to an archpresbyter.

1844 Dakeyne *Hours Dev. Rev.* I. 15, I am Archipresbyteral superintendent over the manners...of the clergy.

†**Archisynagogue.** *Obs.* Also 6 archsynagogue. [ad. L. *archisynagōgus*, a. Gr. ἀρχισυνάγωγος (in N.T.); also in OF. *archisynagogue*.] The ruler of a synagogue.

1382 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* v. 22 And there commeth one of the Archsynagogs, named Iairus. 1660 Stillingfleet *Irenicum* (1664) II. vi. § 6. 245 The Jews..retained their Archisynagogues still. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*

Architect (ɑ̄ːrkitekt). [?a. F. *architecte* or It. *architetto*, ad. L. *architectus*, f. Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, f. ἀρχι- (see Archi-) + τέκτων builder, craftsman. Several of the derivatives are formed as if on L., *tect-us* from *tegĕre*; e.g. *architective*, *-tor*, *-ture*.]

1. A master-builder; *spec.* A skilled professor of the art of building, whose business it is to prepare the plans of edifices, and exercise a general superintendence over the course of their erection. (Cf. Architecture 1.) *Naval Architect*: one who takes the same part in the construction of ships.

1563 Shute *Archit.* A ij b, John Shute painter and Architecte. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 732 The work some praise And some the Architect. 1738 Johnson *Idler* No. 30 ¶ 5 One pulls down his house and calls architects about him. 1815 Scott *Ld. Isles* VI. x, Temples deck'd By skill of earthly architect. 1854 Ruskin *Lect. Archit.* Add. 113 No person who is not a great sculptor or painter *can* be an *architect*. If he is not a sculptor or painter, he can only be a *builder*.

b. *loosely*, A builder.

1665-9 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1675) 249 Babel, whose scattered architects have indeed made themselves a name.

2. One who designs and frames any complex structure; *esp.* the Creator; one who arranges elementary materials on a comprehensive plan.

1669 *Parl. Speech* 2 The grand Architect would never have so framed it. 1788 Reid *Act. Powers* I. vi. 526 Plato made the causes of things to be matter, ideas, and an efficient architect. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* I. (1819) 91 The great Architect of nature. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. xxi. 209 The inference that Peisistratus was the first architect of the Iliad and Odyssey.

3. One who so plans, devises, contrives, or constructs, as to achieve a desired result (especially when the result may be viewed figuratively as an edifice); a builder-up.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 122 Chiefe Architect and plotter of these woes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 526 Most strange belly-gods and architects of gluttony. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxi, The architects of their own happiness. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. ix. 368 The Architect of his own fortunes.

b. *transf.* of things.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VIII. iii. 365, Gold is the Architect of Power! 1871 J. Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 251 The deeds done to-day will be the architects of our bliss or woe.

†**Architectist.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ist.] = prec.

1650 Bayly *Herba Parietis* 3 There were many buildings ..yearly children of a rigid architectist.

Architective (ɑ̄ːrkitektiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ive. See Architect.] Pertaining to architecture; fitted for or characterized by construction.

1611 Cotgr., *Architectonique*, architective. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 237 How could the Bodies of many of them...be furnished with architective Materials? 1883 Truman in *Chicago Advance* 13 Mar., Agitation is architective as well as destructive.

†**Architectonially**, *adv. Obs.* [cf. Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονία architecture.] Architecturally.

1679 Evelyn *Sylva* 134 (not in *ed.* 1664) Columns and pilasters architectonially shaped.

Architectonic (ɑ̄ːrkitektɔ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *architectonic-us*, a. Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός, f. ἀρχιτέκτων: see Architect and -ic. Cf. F. *architectonique* (1718 in Littré).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to architecture; suited or serviceable for the construction of buildings.

1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 219 Incrusted with marbles and other architectonic ornaments. 1774 G. White *Selborne* (1843) 235 With what different degrees of architectonic skill Providence has endowed birds. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 17 There are musical and architectonic, but no plastic instincts. 1859 Guillim & Tuer *Paint.* 188 To harmonize with the architectonic requirements.

2. Of or pertaining to construction; constructive.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxiii. 406 The Demiurgus, or Architectonick Framer of the whole world. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xxi. II. 192 The architectonic functions ascribed by Wolf to Peisistratus...in reference to the Homeric poems.

3. Having the function of superintendence and control, *i.e.* having the relation that an architect bears to the artificers employed on the building; directive, controlling. (So used in Gr. by Aristotle.)

1678 *Hist. Indulg.* in G. Hickes *Spir. Popery* 74 Architectonick and Magisterial Power of making Laws. 1837 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 82 Aristotle so regarded one of the most important aphorisms on architectonic supremacy as justice.

4. *esp.* in *Metaph.* Pertaining to the systematization of knowledge.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 422 These d... architectonic metaphysicians. 1837 Whewell *Hist.*

Sc. III. xv. viii. § 1. 227 Classification is the architectonic science, to which Crystallography and the Doctrine of Chemical Characters are subordinate. 1877 Caird *Milton*... I. 4 The architectonic impulse of reason which... to reflect all science to one principle.

B. *sb.* Architectonic(s [F. *Architectonique*]. The science or art of architecture; b. *Metaph.* the systematic arrangement of knowledge.

1580 H. Mons *Myst. Gouic* in vi. 72 The Inventi... Lit... of Musick, of Architectonicks. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 42 A style of architectonics...which a... magnificence. 1858 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* App. ... II. 6 That [science] which treats of those conditio... knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself ... of that which we think about, has been called ... Archi... tonic, in so far as it treats of the method of building up observations into system.

Architectonical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al¹.]

1. = Architectonic 1, 2. *? Obs.*

1608 ...orsell *Serpents* 643 [Bees] build their combes ... such an architectonical prudence. 1611 Cotgr. *Cyr...* 453 A very faire architectonical Machine made of wain... 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 417 The Divine Mind bei... Architectonical of the World.

2. = Architectonic 3, 4. Also as *sb.*

1595 J... *King Serm. Queen's Day* Wks. (1846) 327 Hi... ...is architectonical, and commander of all other funct... *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8. 180 Ministerial ... subiected vnto others, as to their Architectonicals. Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxvi, That supreme and ... tectonical power in man's little world, his will. 1887 Mau... *Mor. & Met. Phil.* III. ii. § 50. 66 Homage to ...ology ... the primary architectonical science.

Architectonically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In relation to architectonics; with architectural fitness.

1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286 The simple ... with which the manifold purposes and aspects of ... architectonically satisfied. 1883 *Times* 29 May, ... of St. Peter at Rome...lit up architectonically.

†**Architector.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 -ur(e, 7 -er. [f. F. *architecteur*, and med.L. *tector*, It. *architettore*, due to form-assi... agent-nouns in *-tor*: see Architect.]

1. = Architect 1.

1563 Shute *Archit.* B j b, One Callimachus ... Architecture. 1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 16 ... or Galley, of which one Argus was the Arc... Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* That so fa... tecter should mispend his time. 1666 P... B iij, This Pillar, which the most excellen... Marcus Vitruvius, use t. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* ... Revised by some of the best Architectors.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. Architect 2.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. 1653 ... Architector of the world. 1660 *Plea* ... &c. I. 15 Our architectors of a common ...

3. One who has chief control; a...

1461-83 *Ord. K. Househ.* 42 The off... hath an architectour, called ... keeper of ...

Architectress (ɑ̄ːrkitektrĕs). [f. prec. + -ess¹.] cf. *directer*, *directress*.] A fema...

1601 Colnwallyes *Ess.* ii. xxxviii ... shewes the first ground of Policy. ... (1629) 13 If Nature herself (the first ... wrinkled your breast. 1860 H. Ma... v. 62 Queen Thyre Danelaid, archit...

Architectural (ɑ̄ːrkitek·tĭral), *a.* [f. Architecture + -al¹.] Of, relating to, or in accordance with architecture.

1762-94 J. Stuart *Antiq. Athens* ... sculpture or architectural ornam... 1784 Spalding *Italy & Italians* I. ... ments of the Romans. 1868 G... volume of architectural engrav...

Architecturalist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] A professed student of ... tecture.

1861 A. B. Hope *Ess. Ca...* also been arguing as an ar...

Architecturalize. [f. as prec. + -ize.] ... section f. next; see ... purposes of architectu... 1879 G. Scott *Lect. Ar...* in the architecturalisati...

Architectural... TURAL + -IZE.] To ... or design.

1872 ... Scott *Lect.* ...

A... In... ...

...

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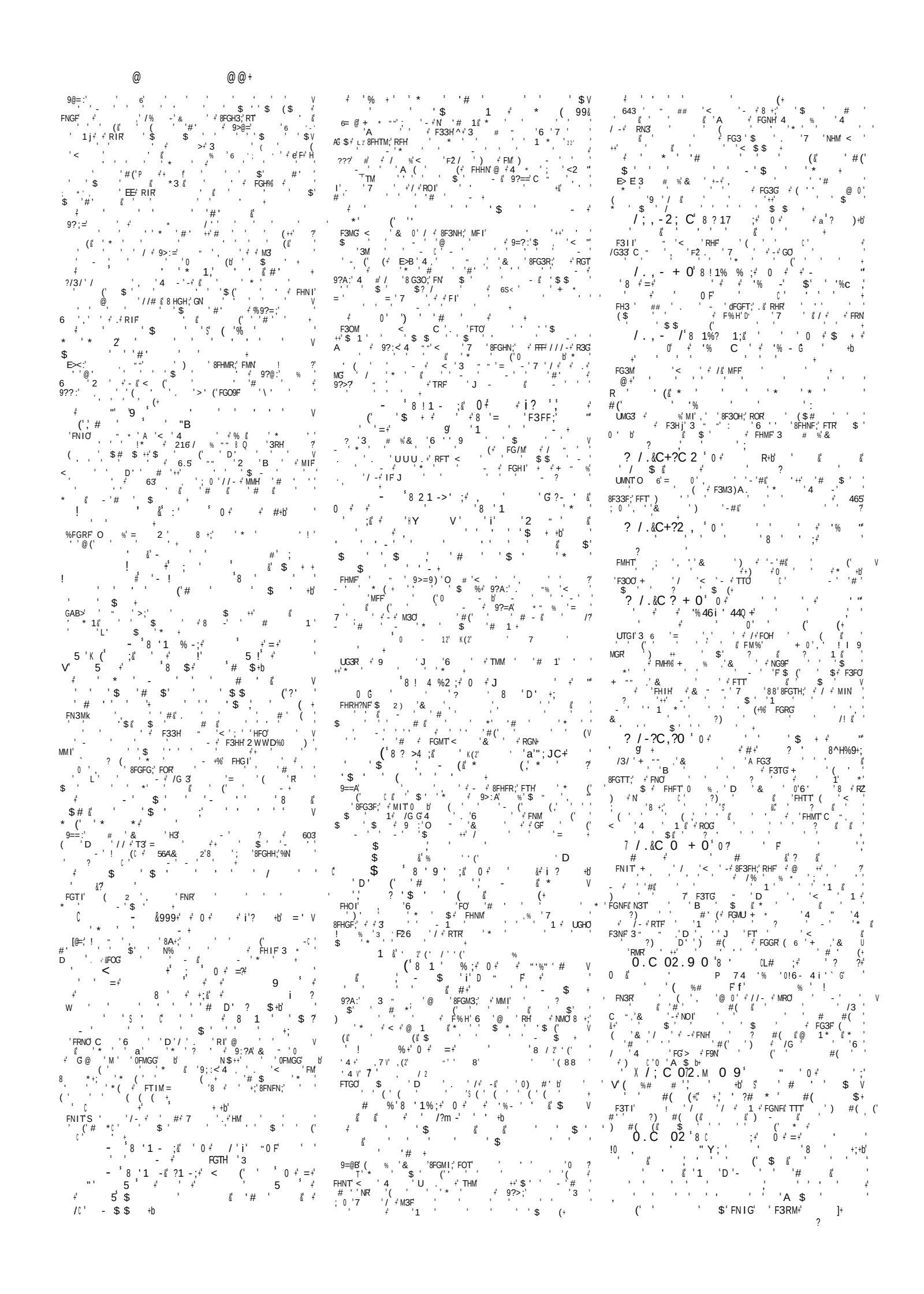

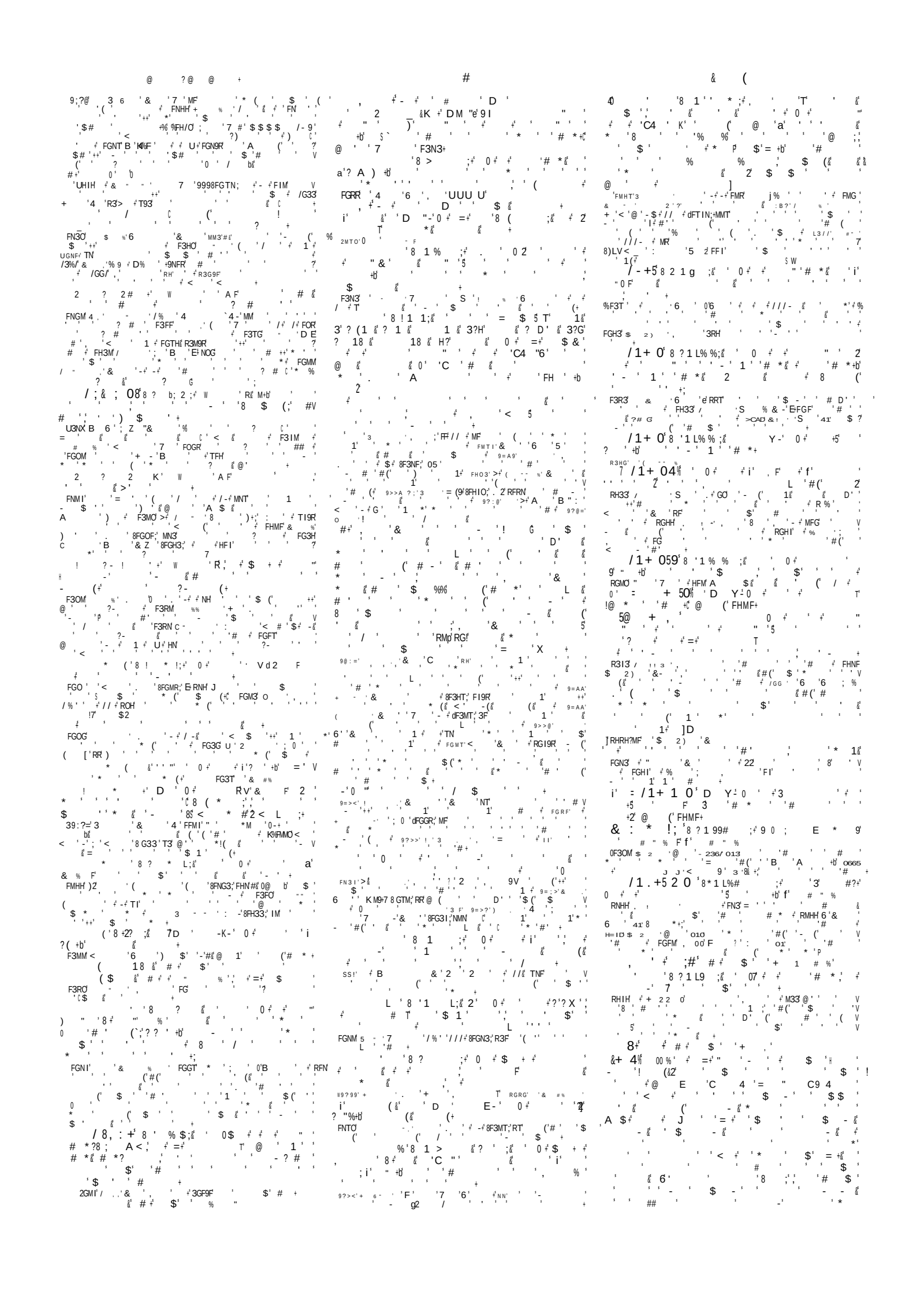

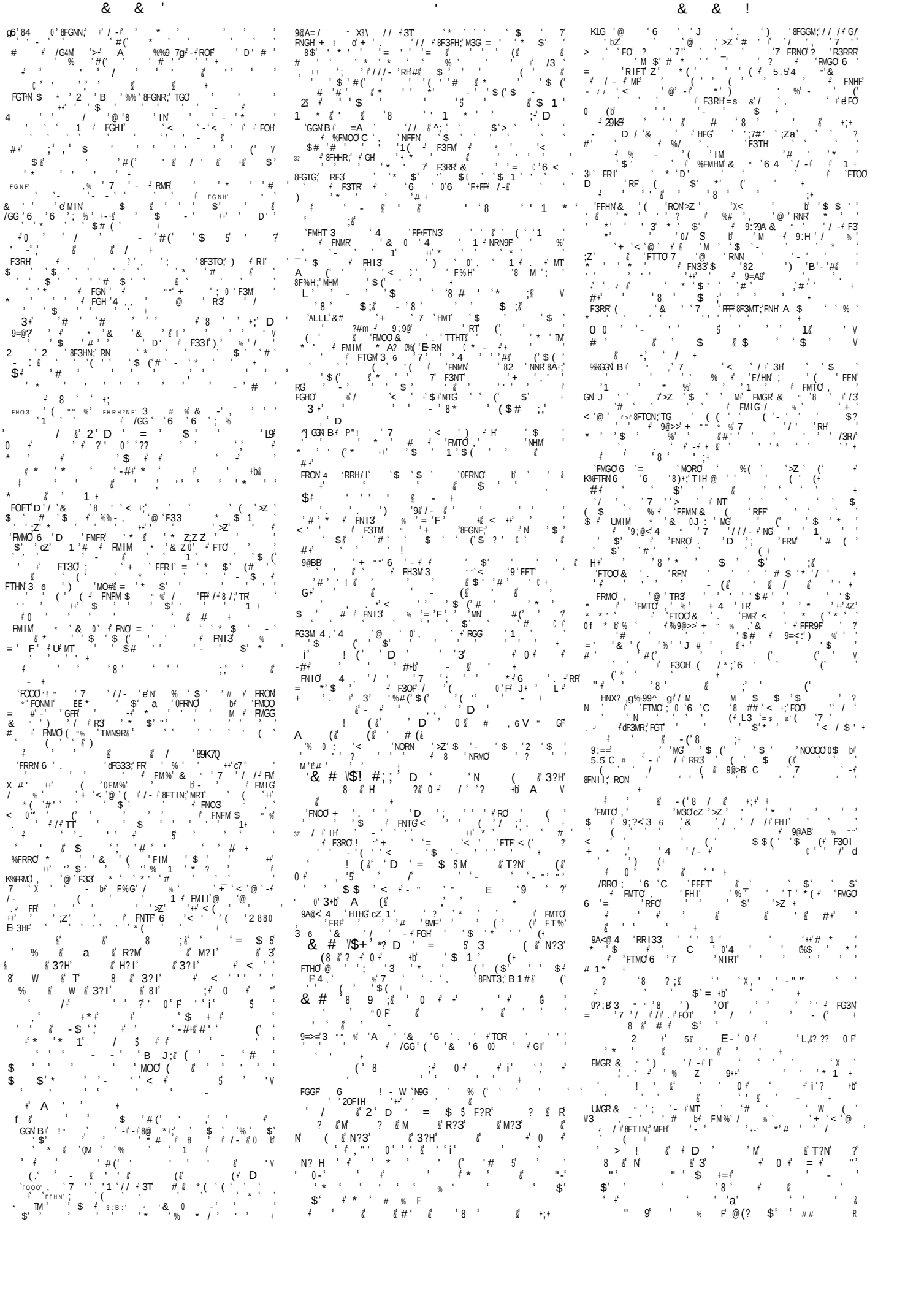

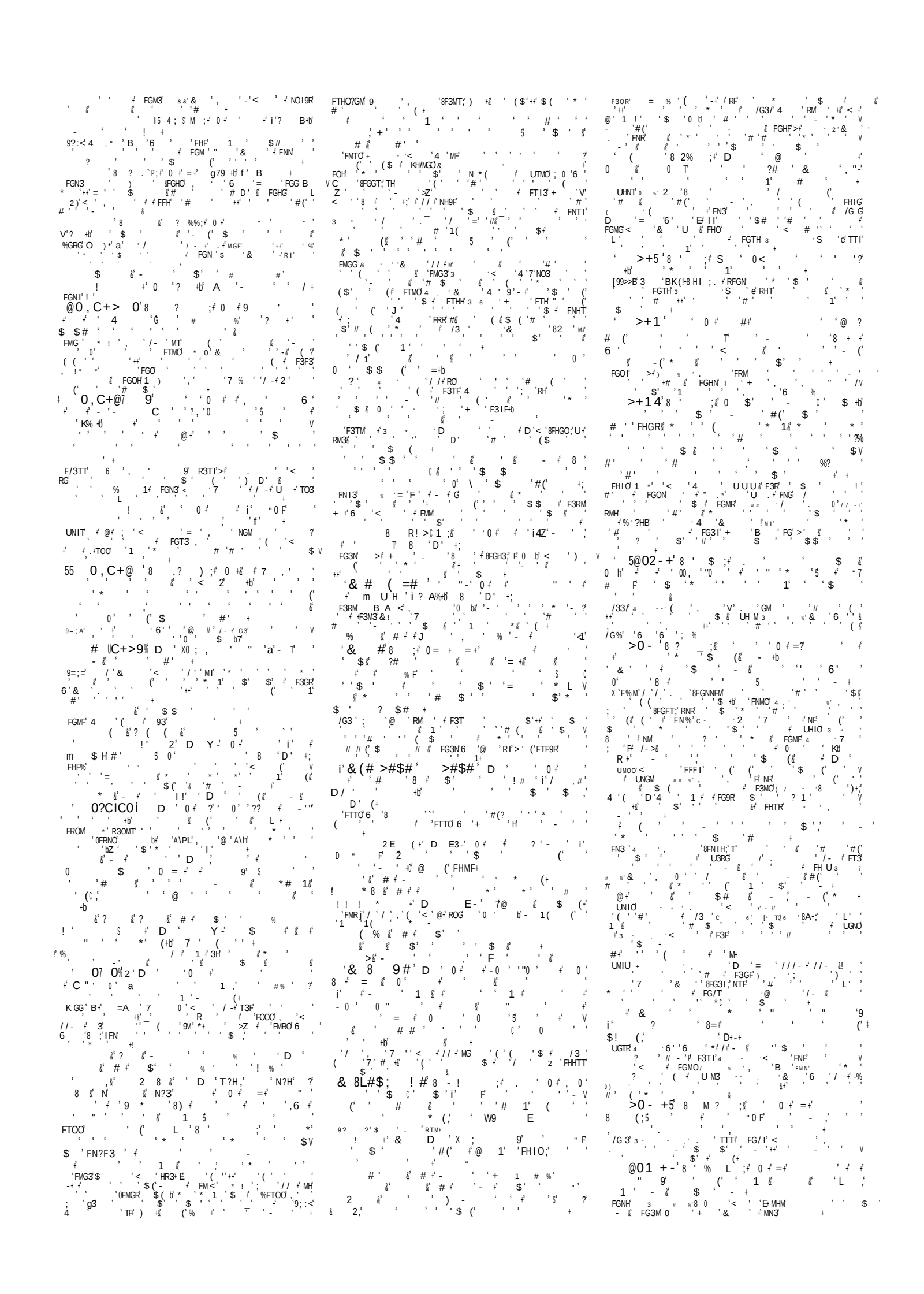

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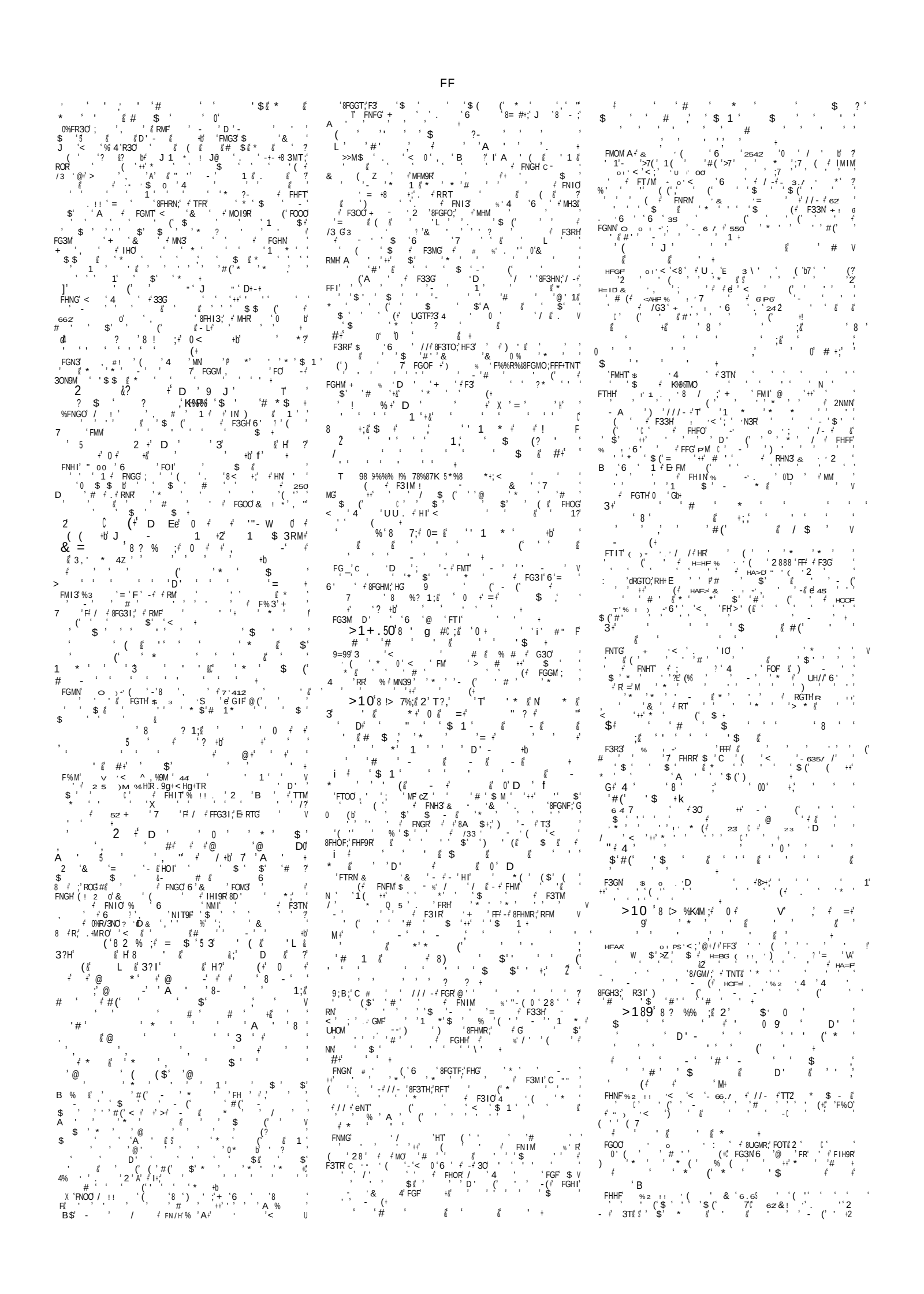

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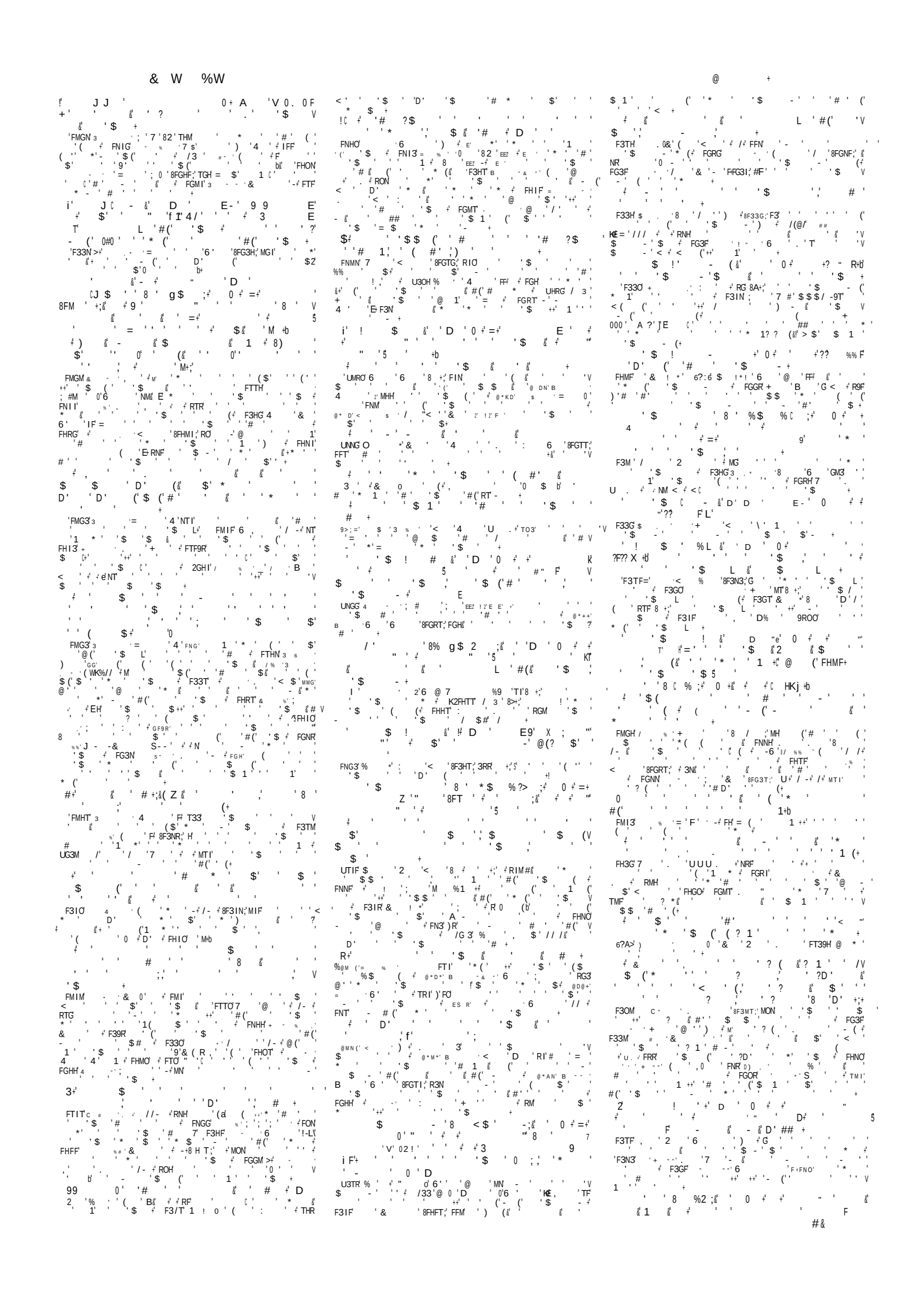

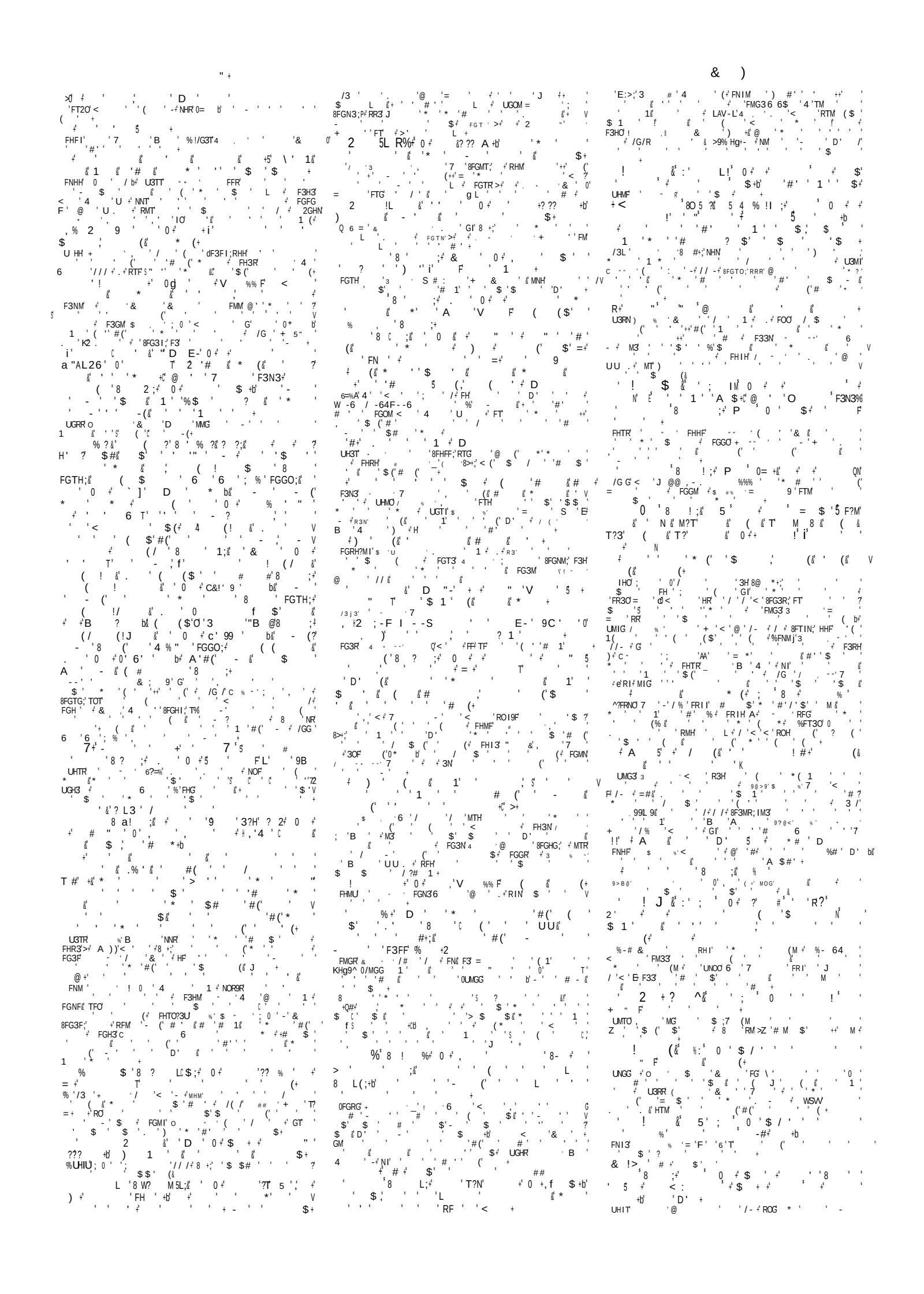

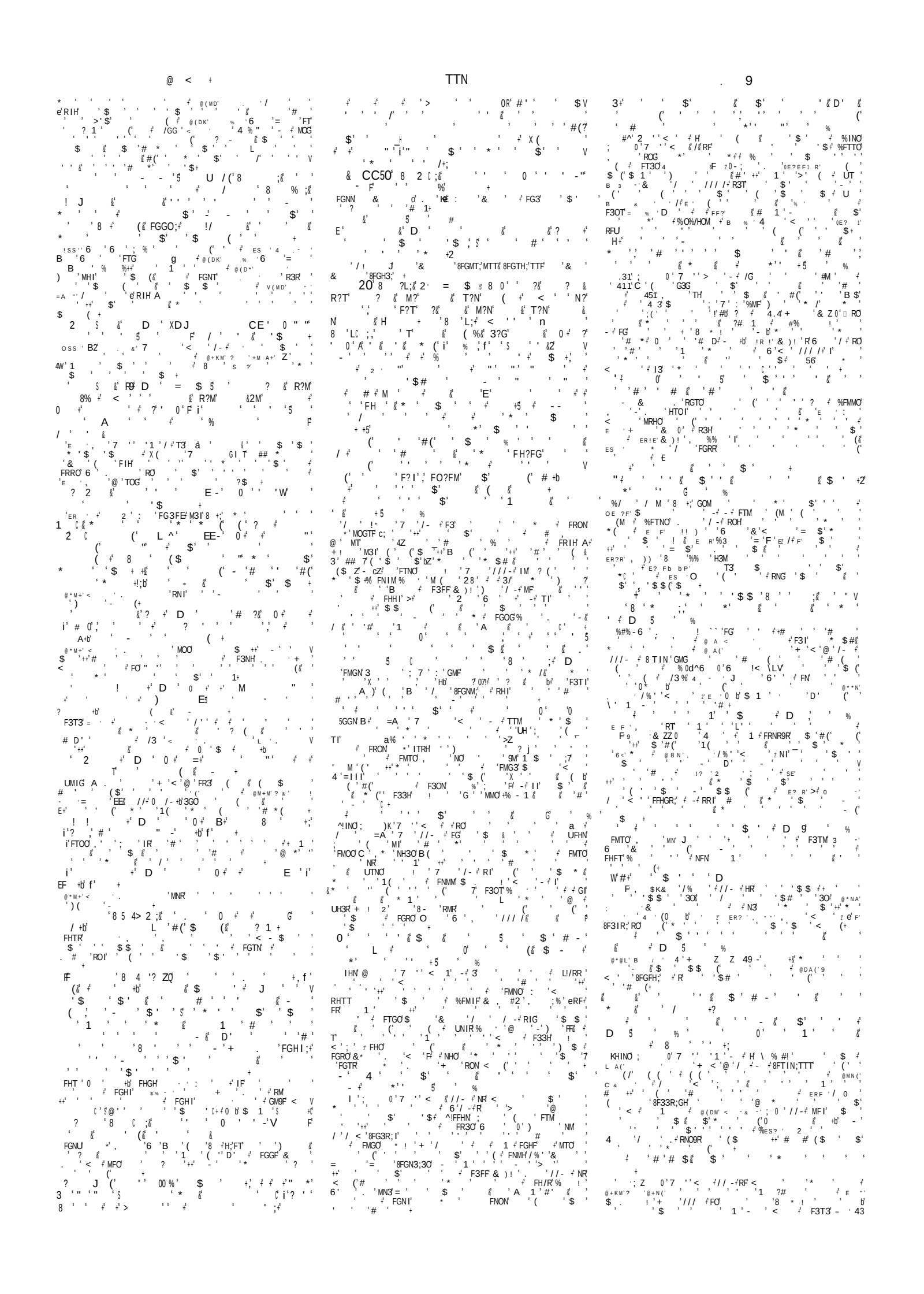

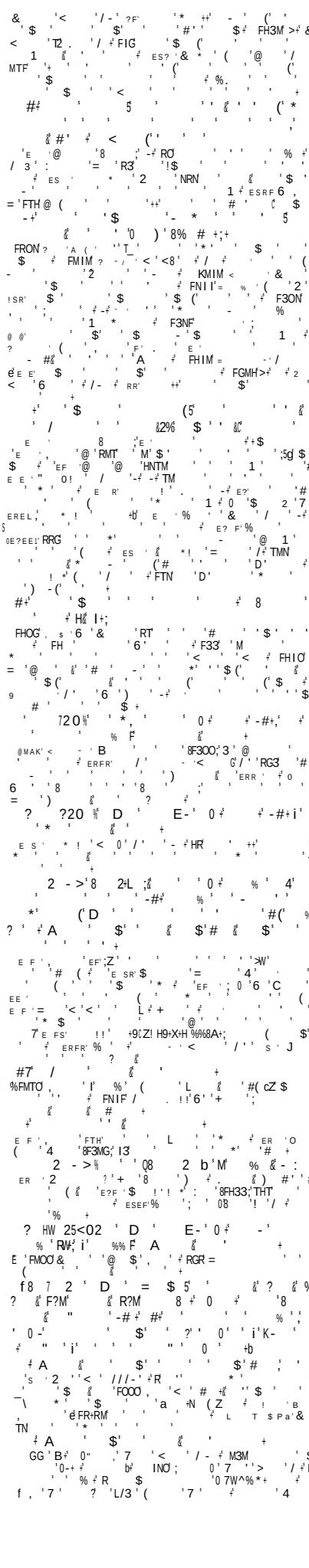

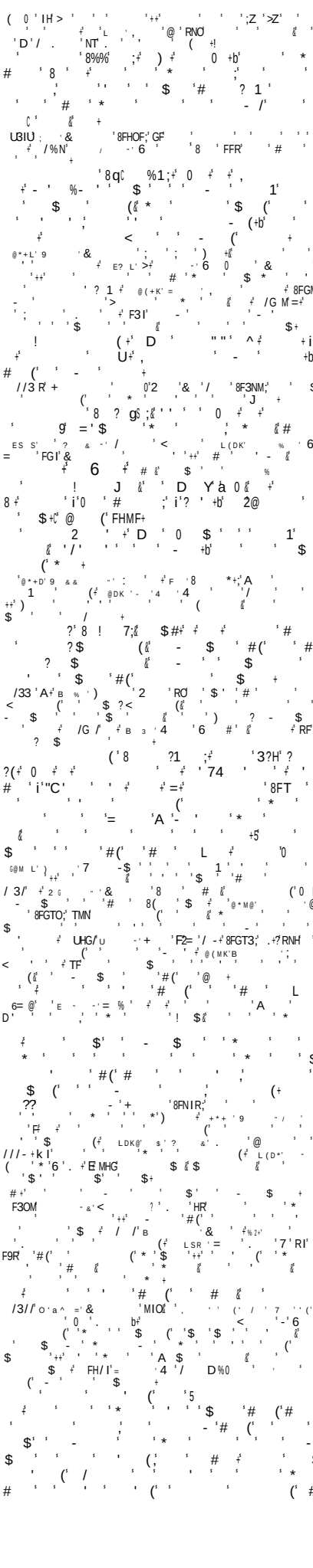

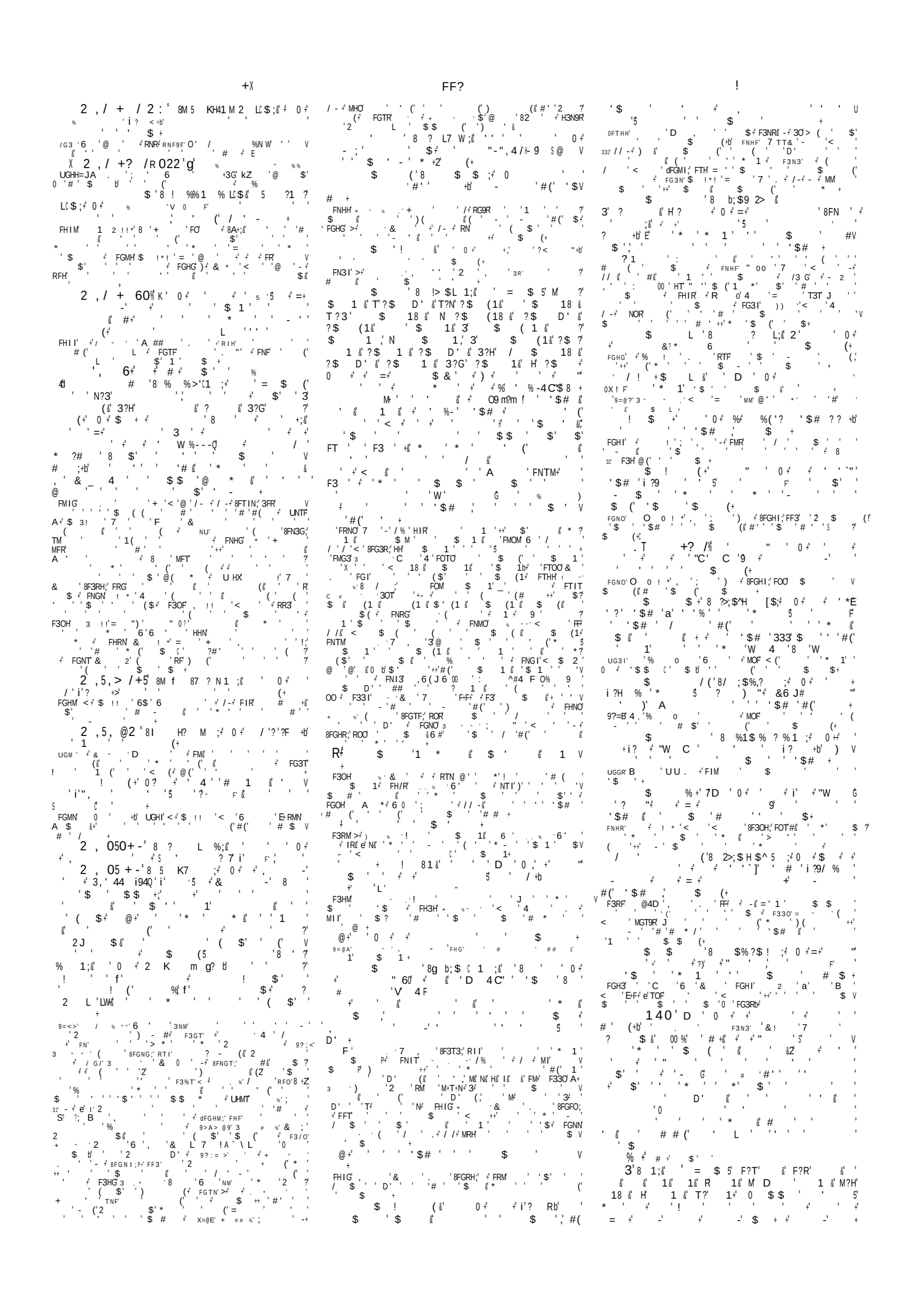

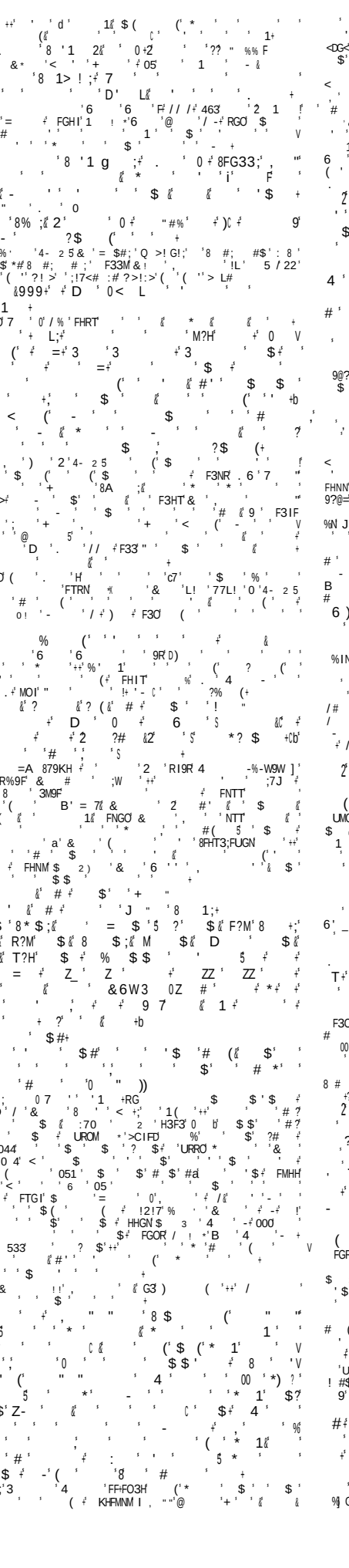

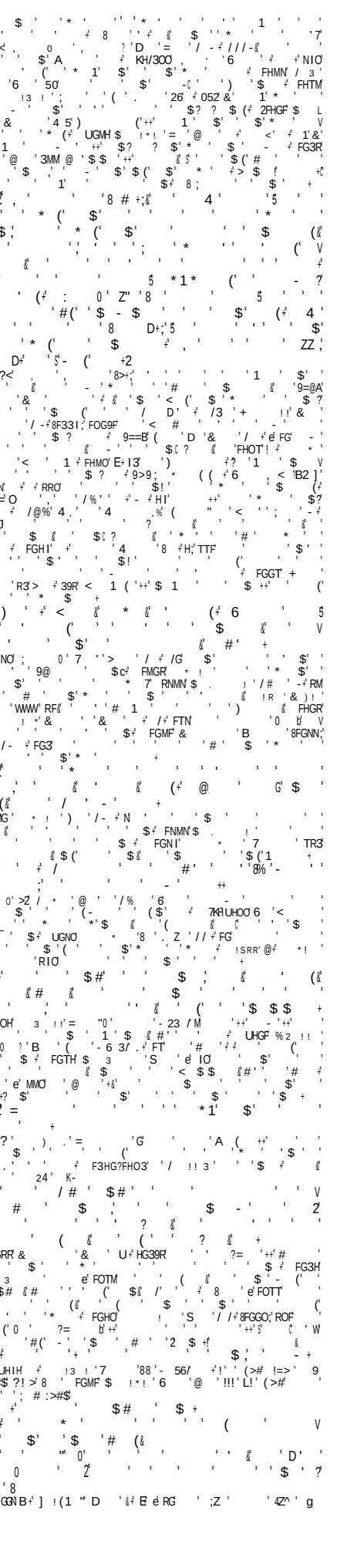

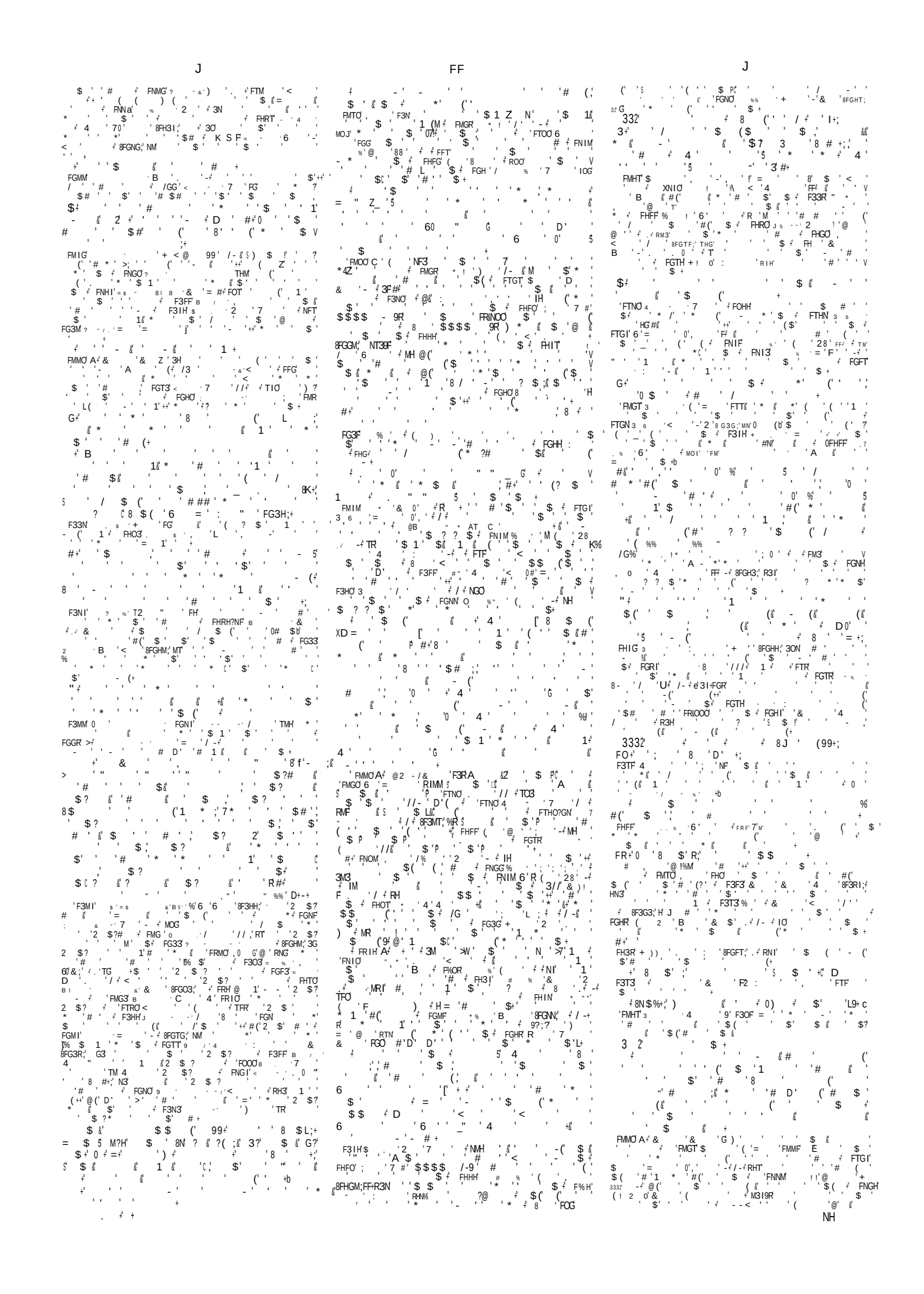

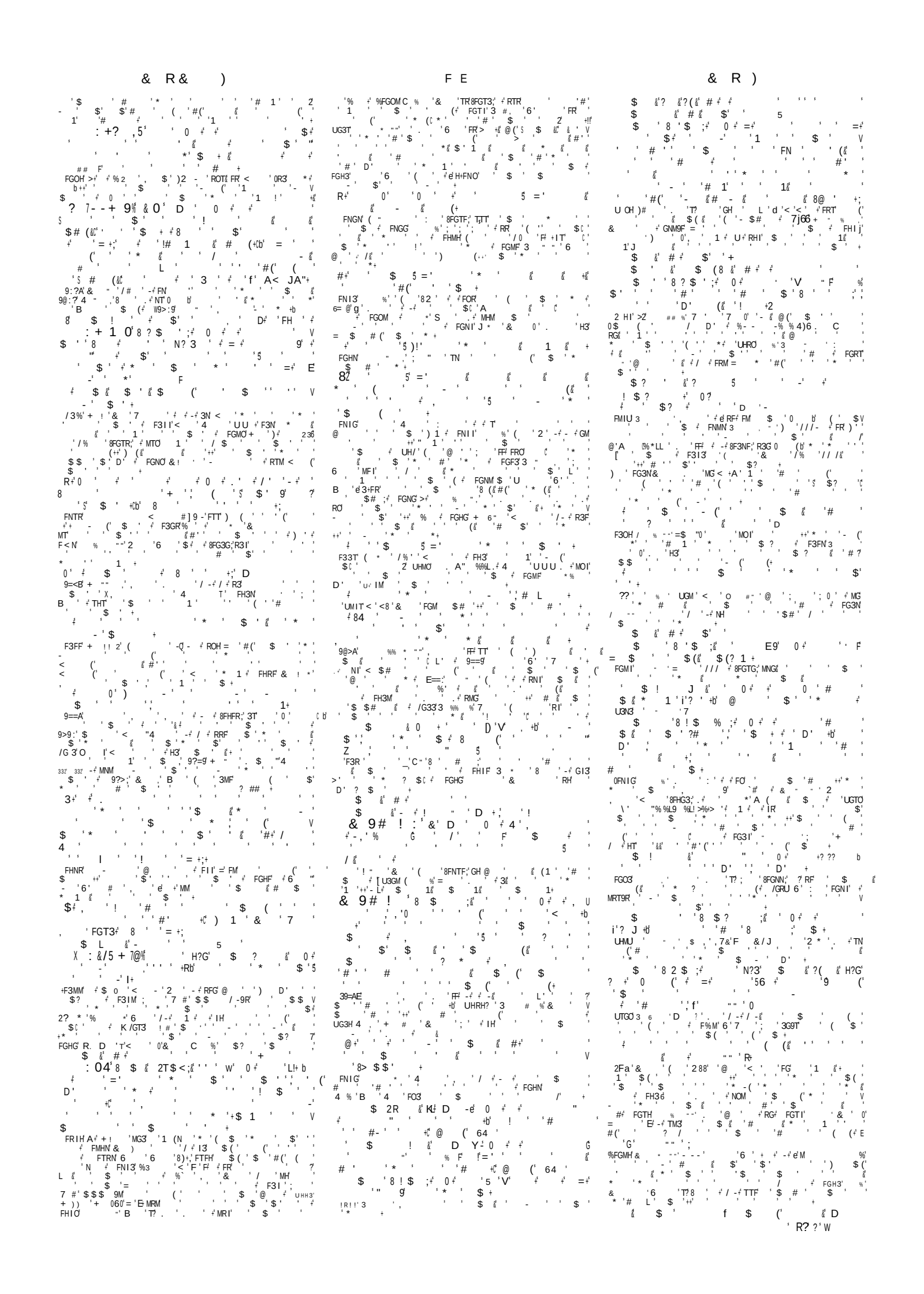

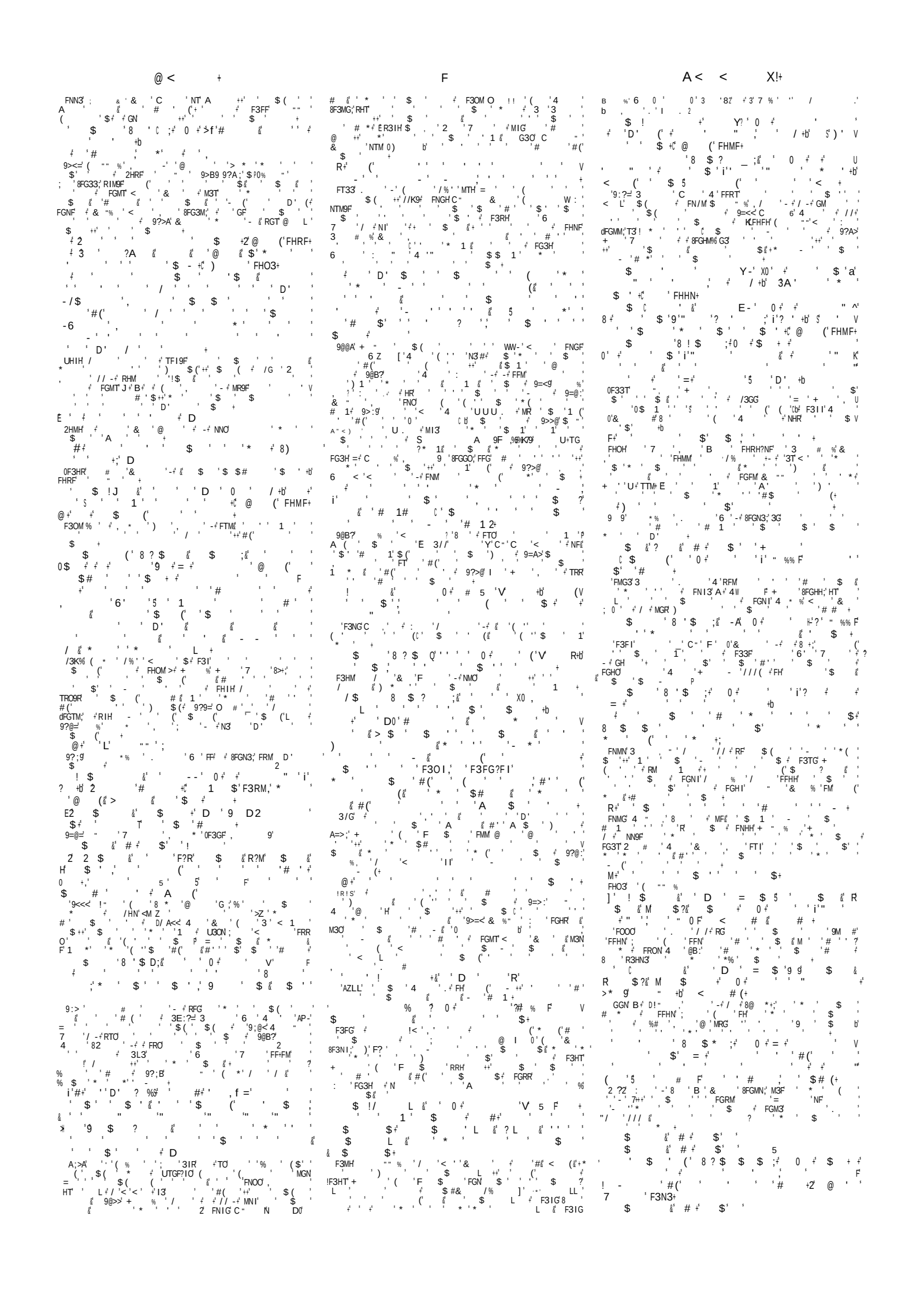

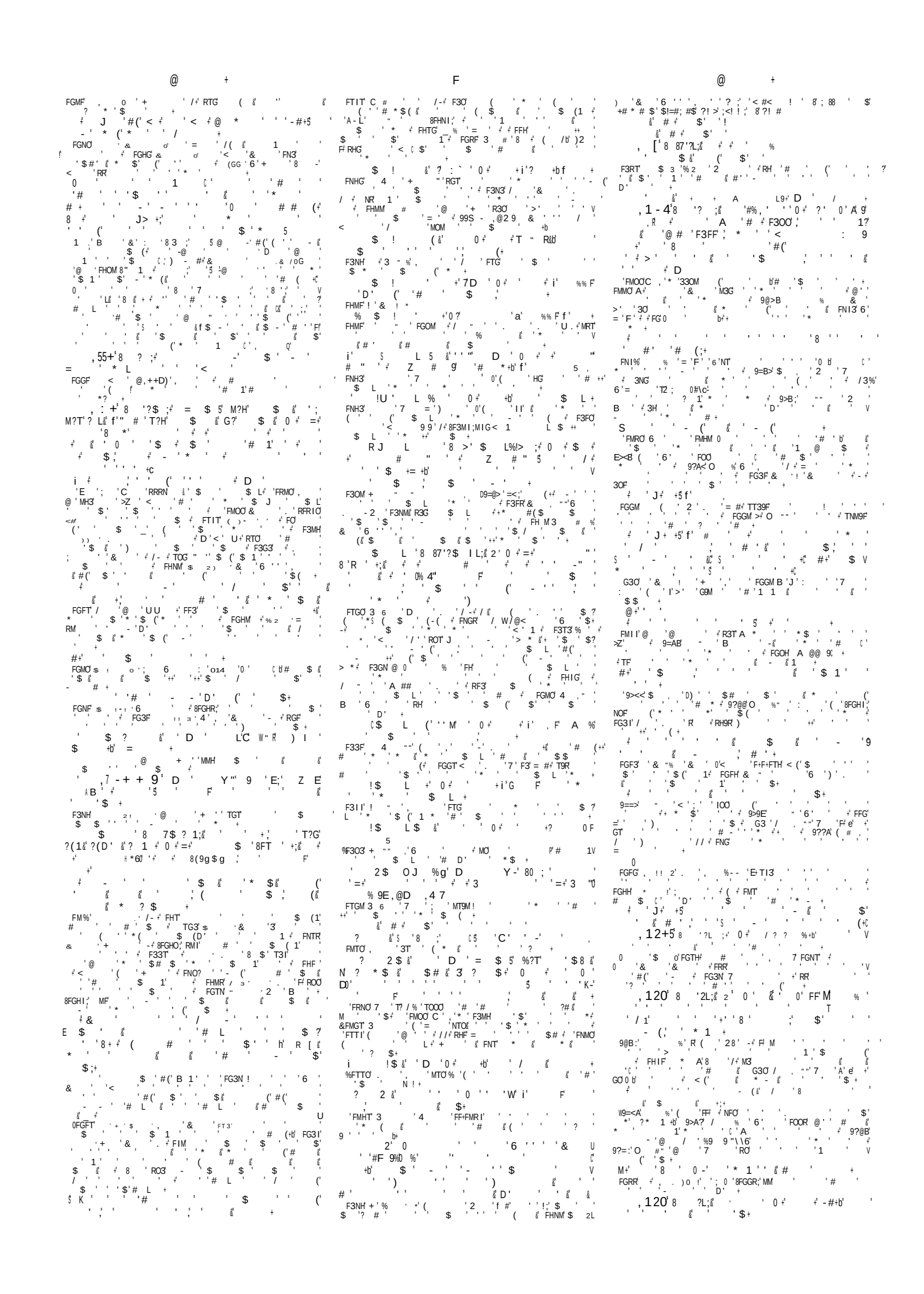

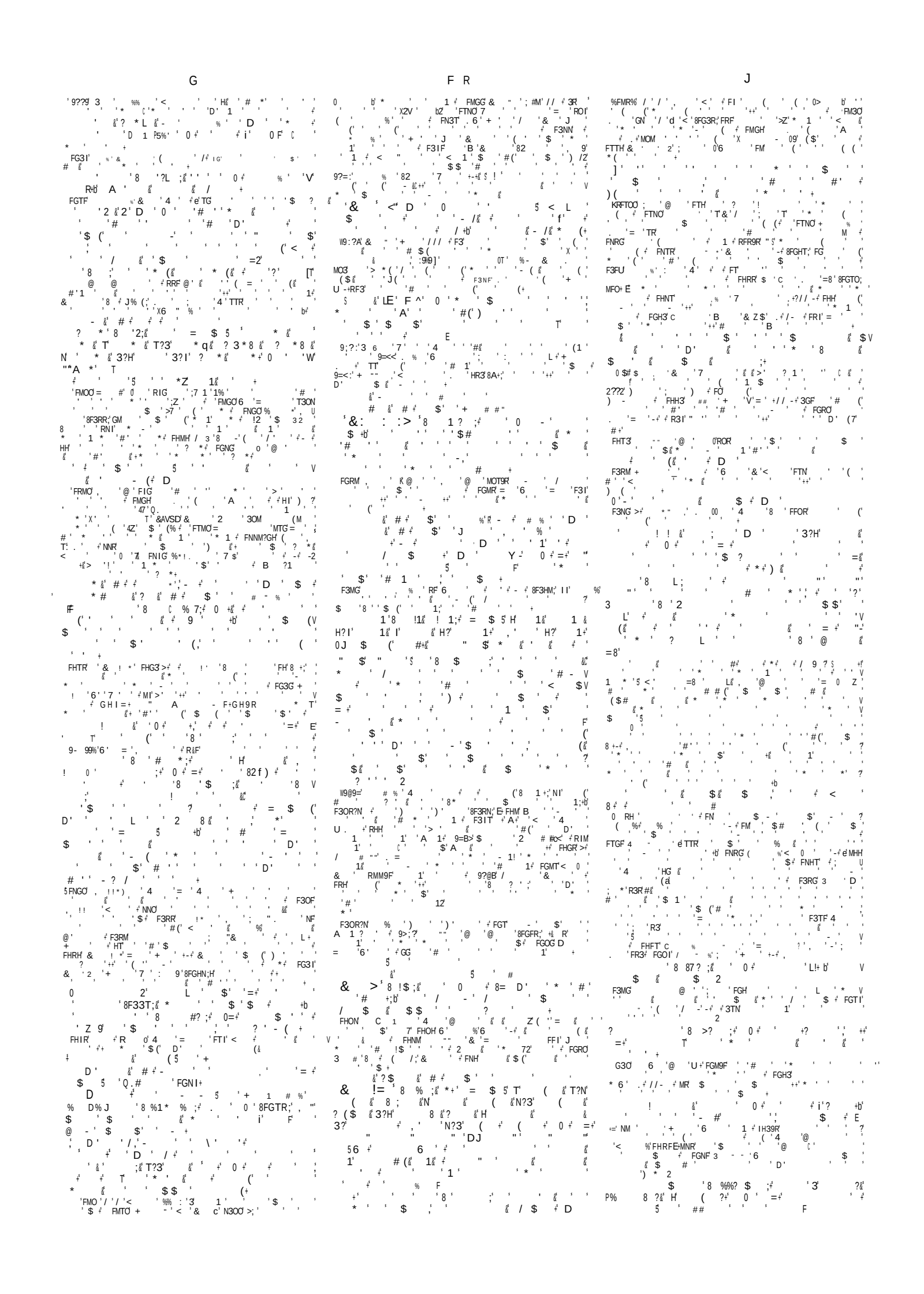

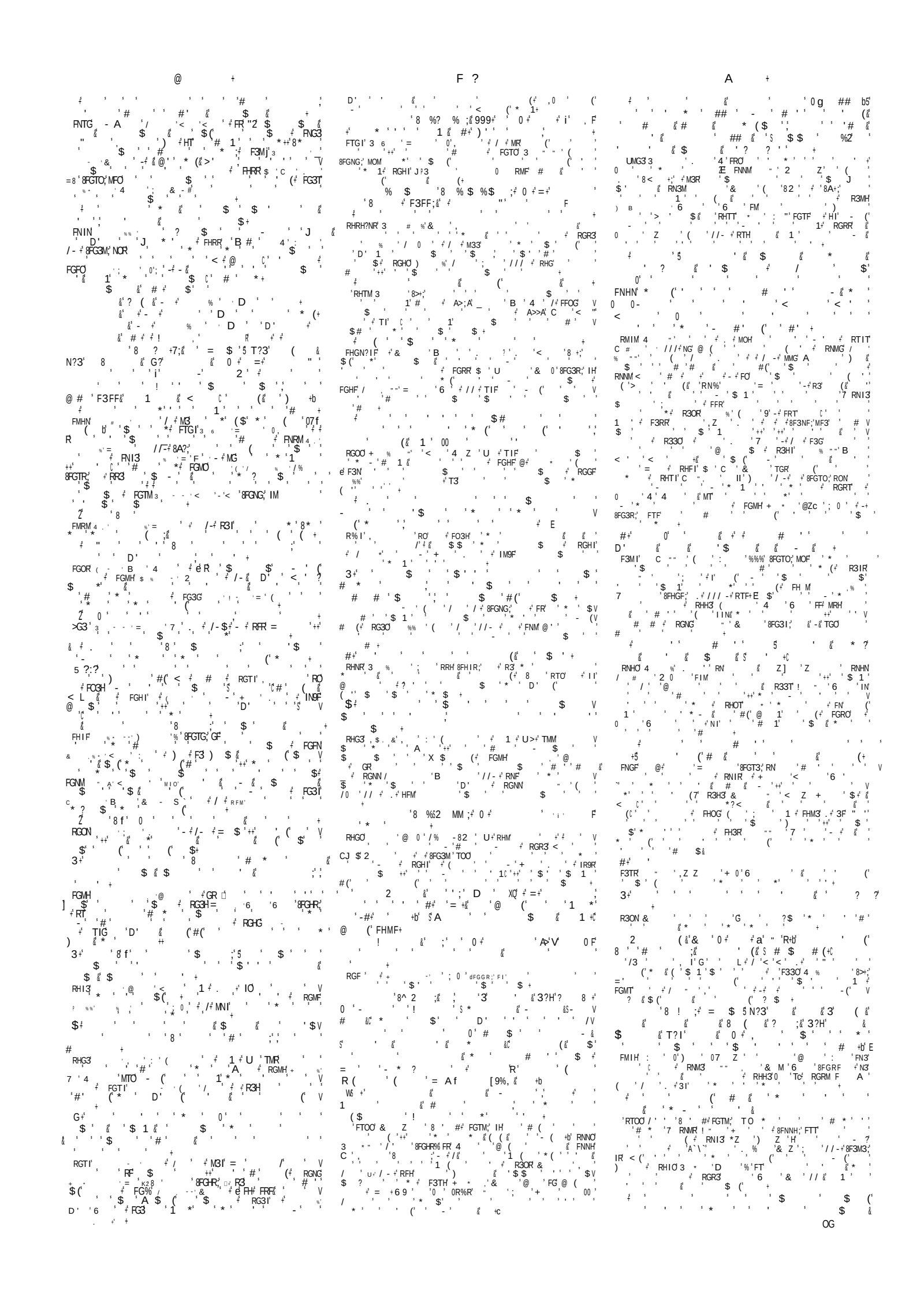

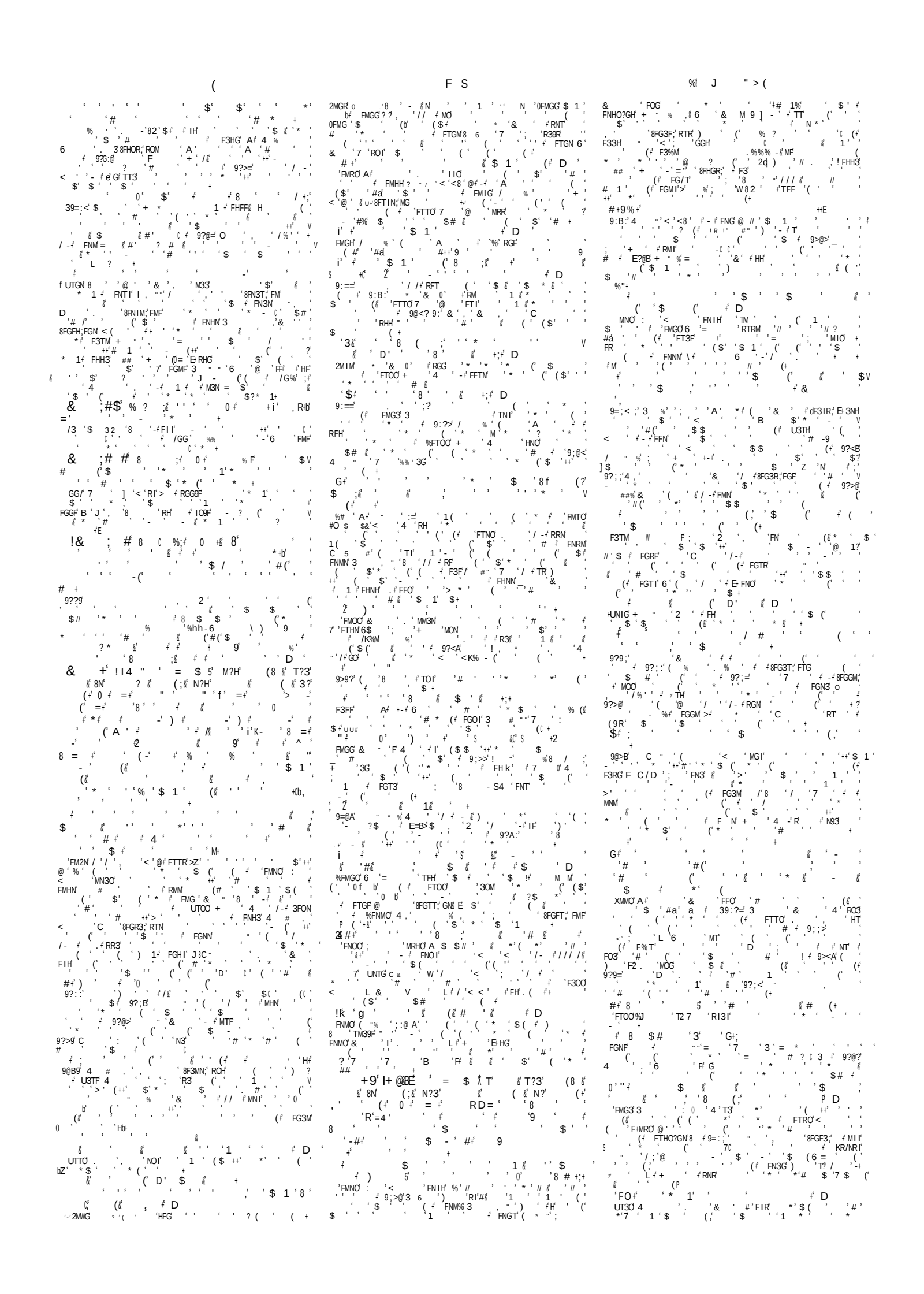

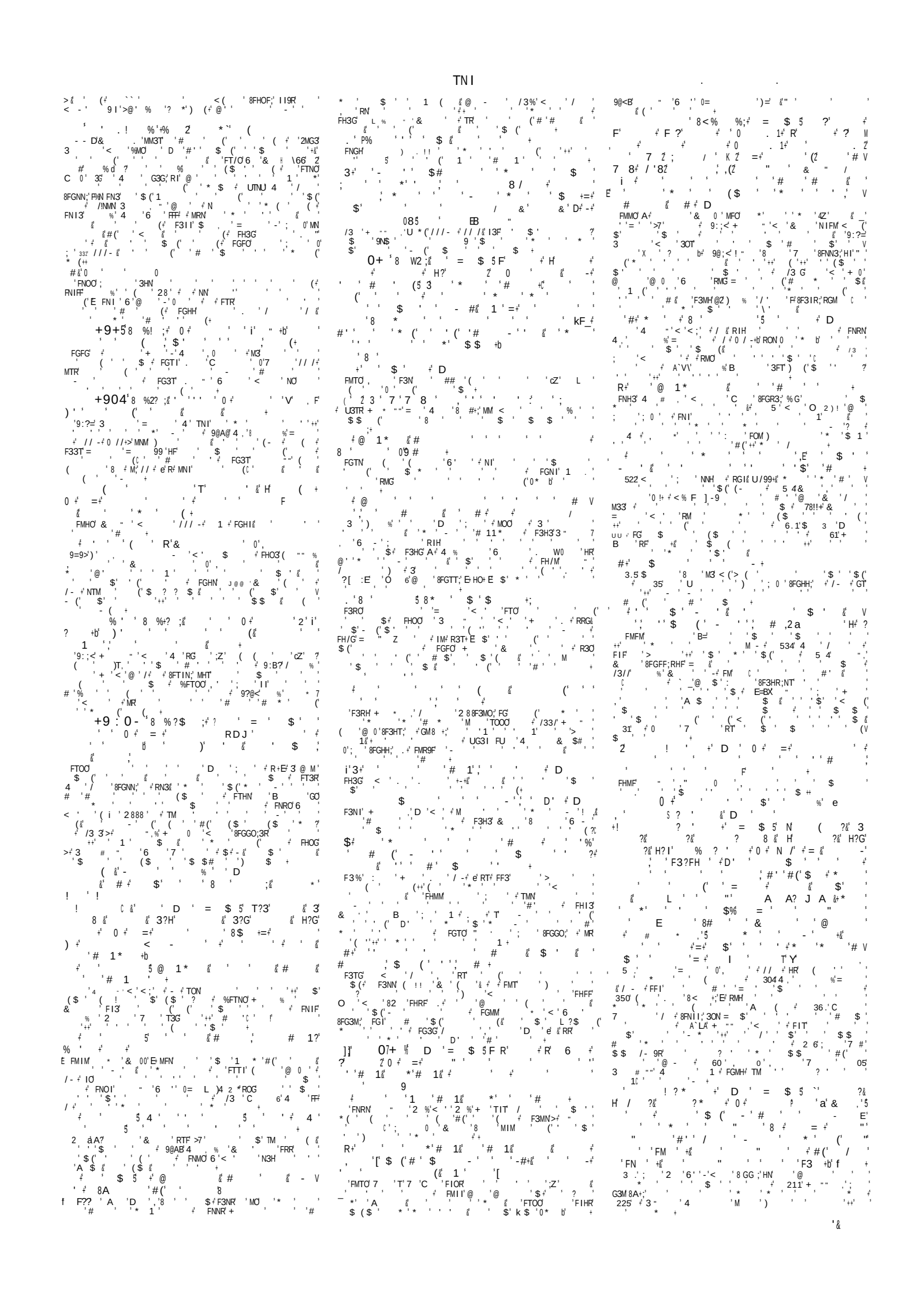

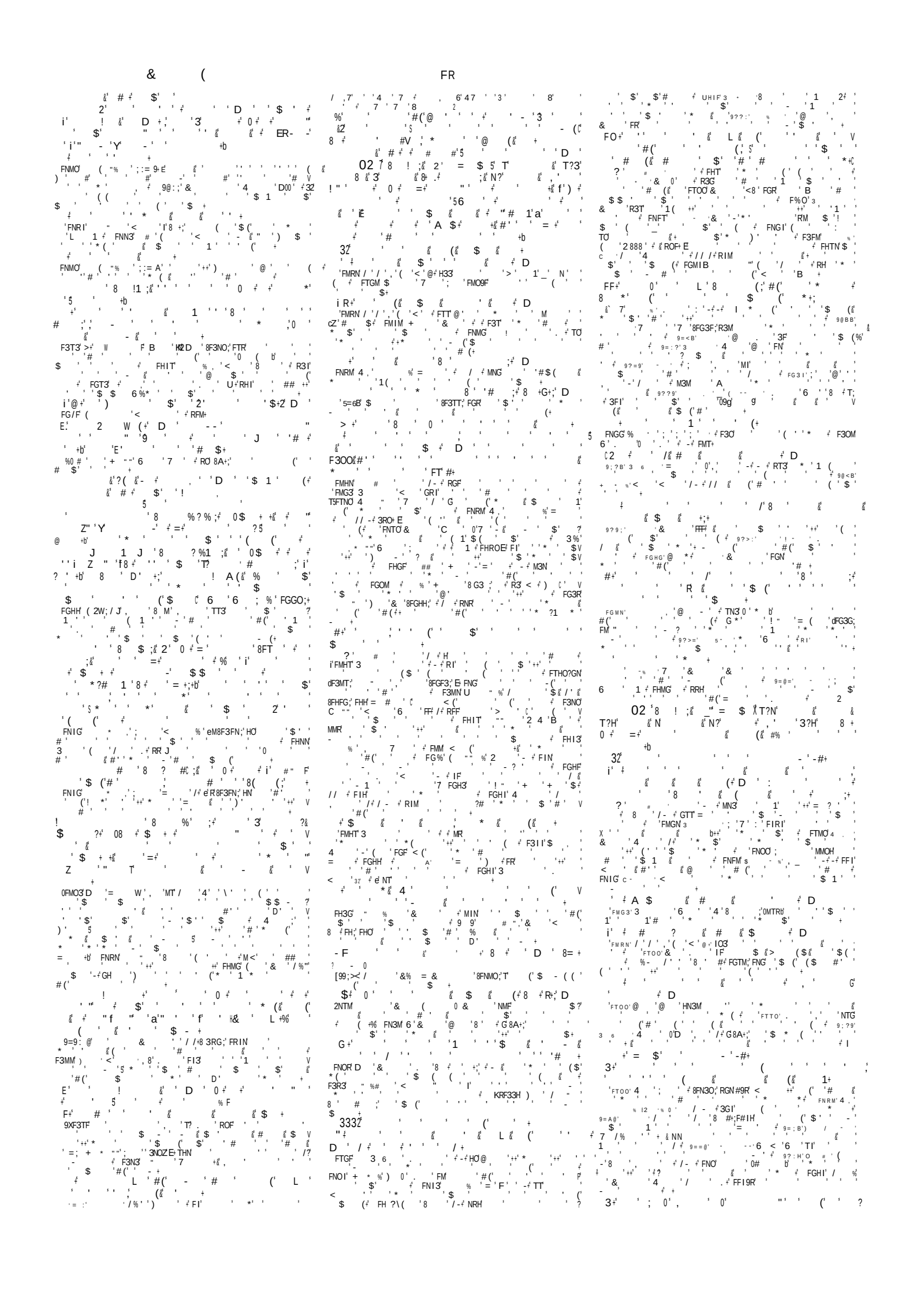

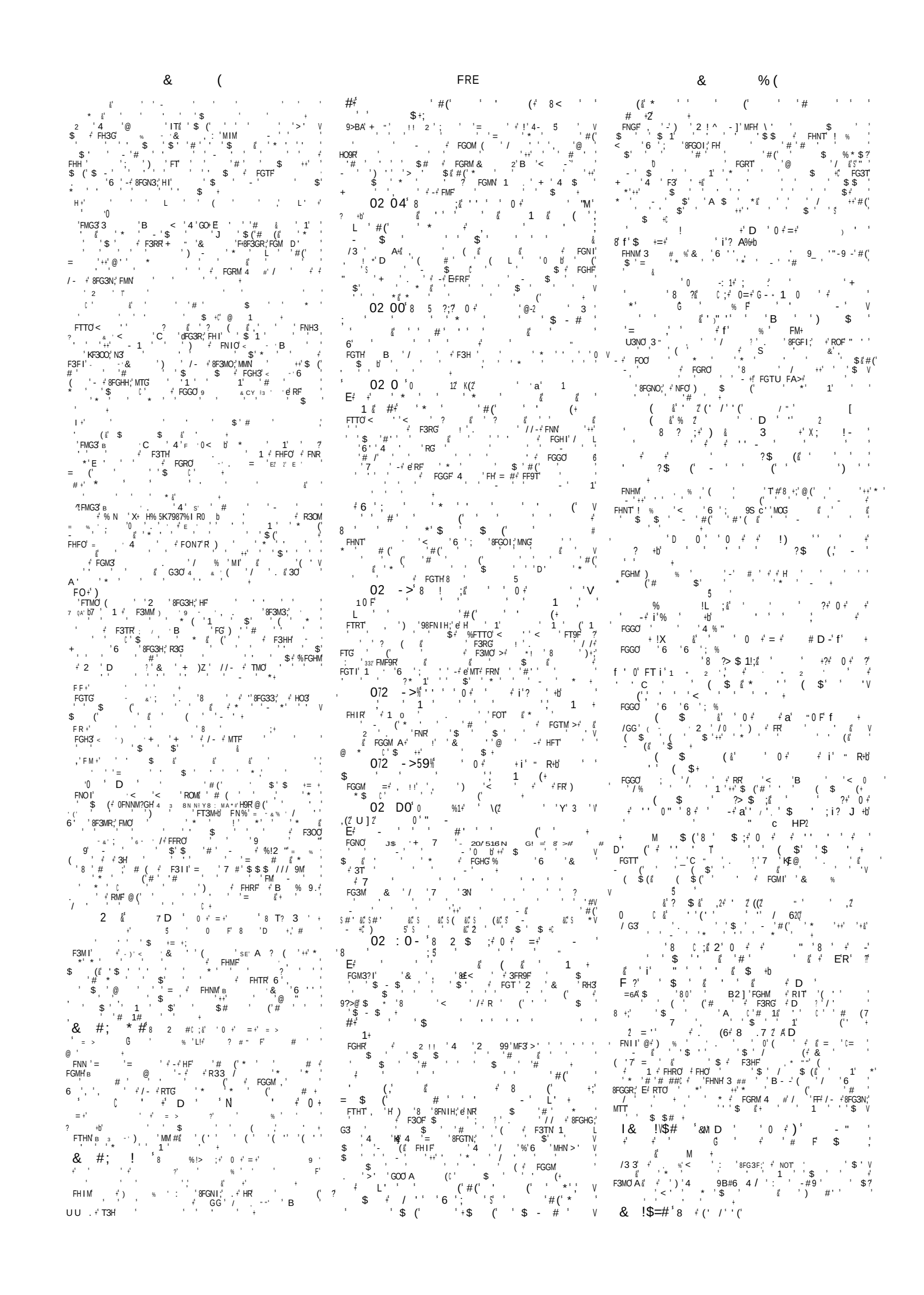

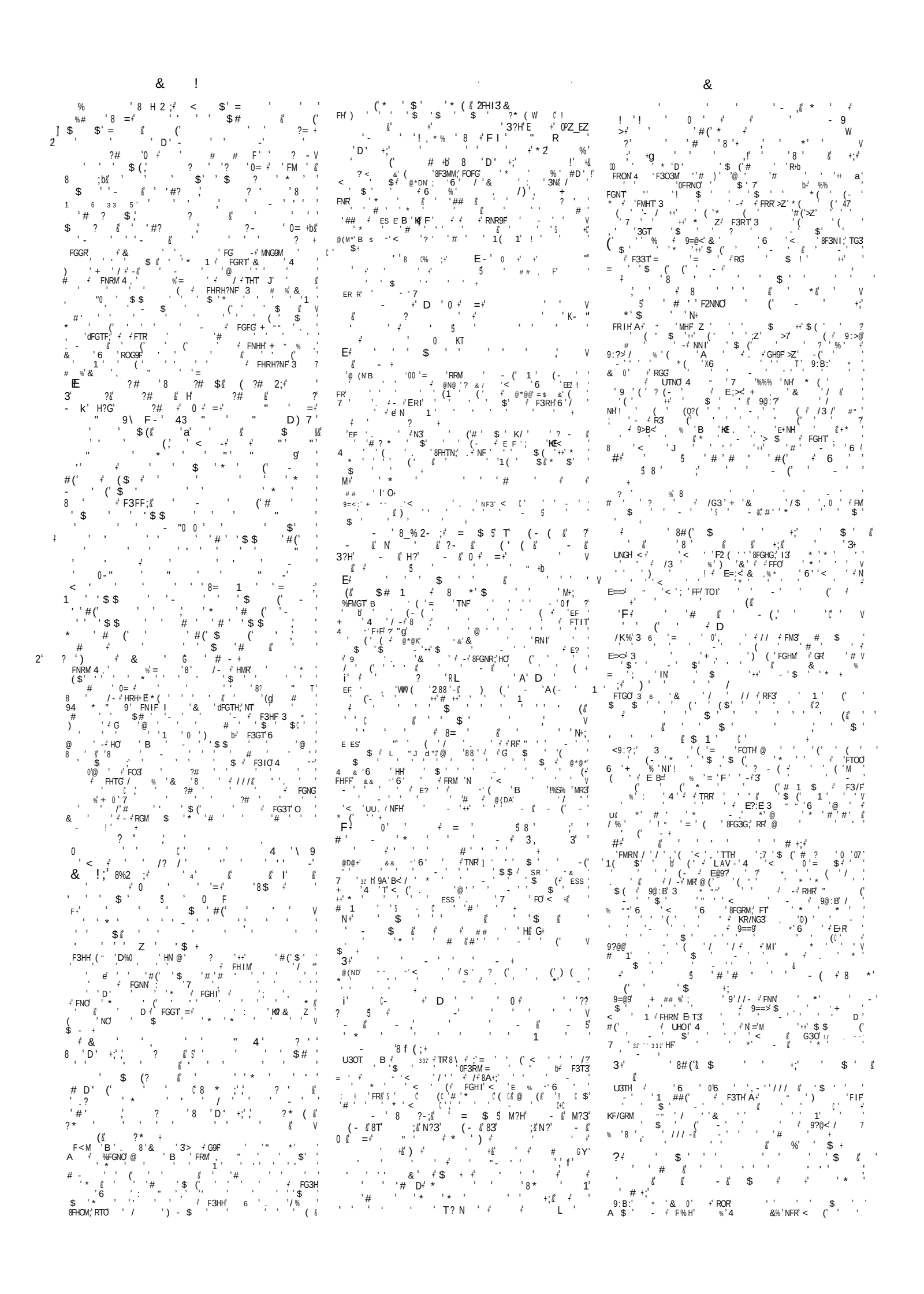

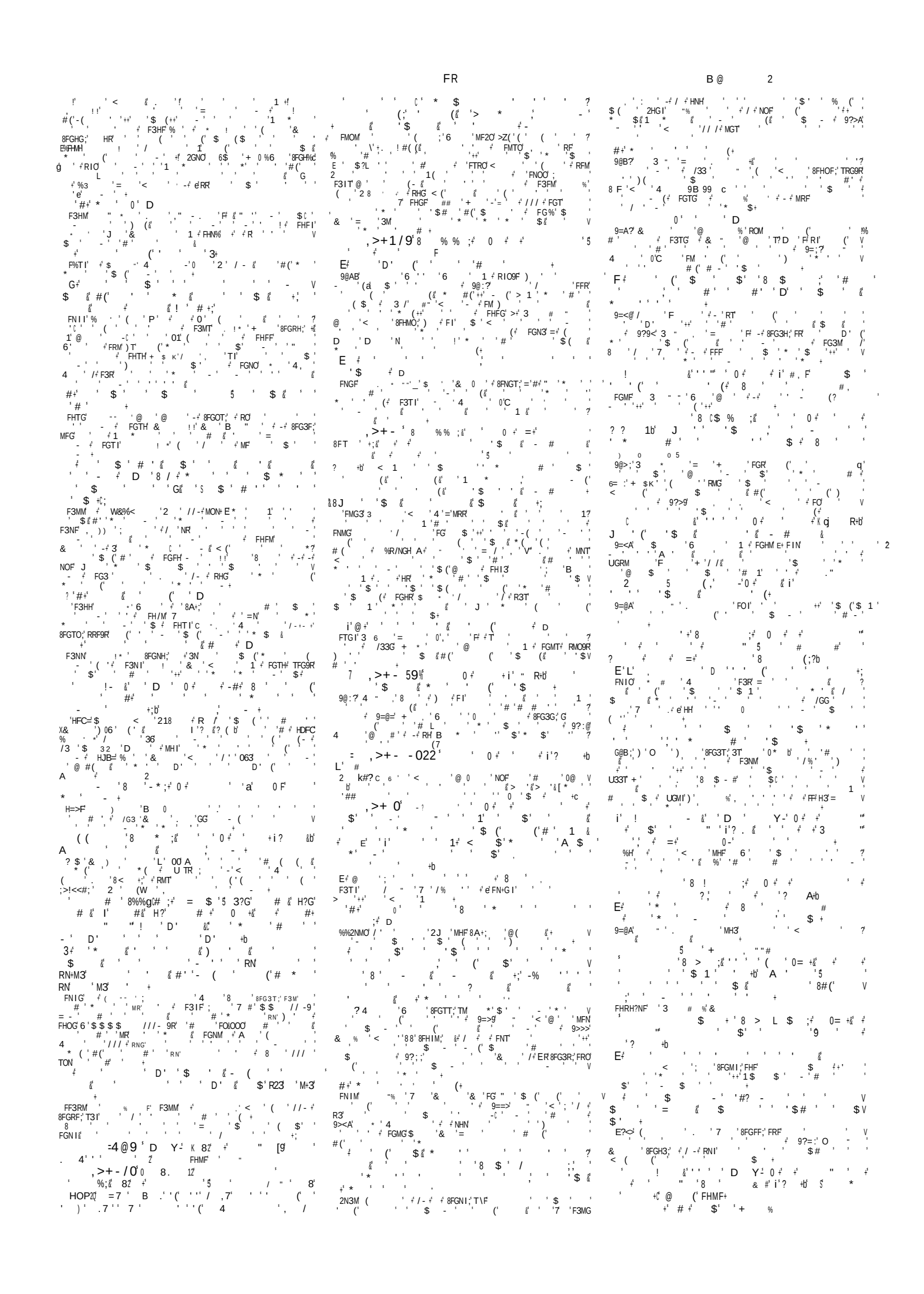

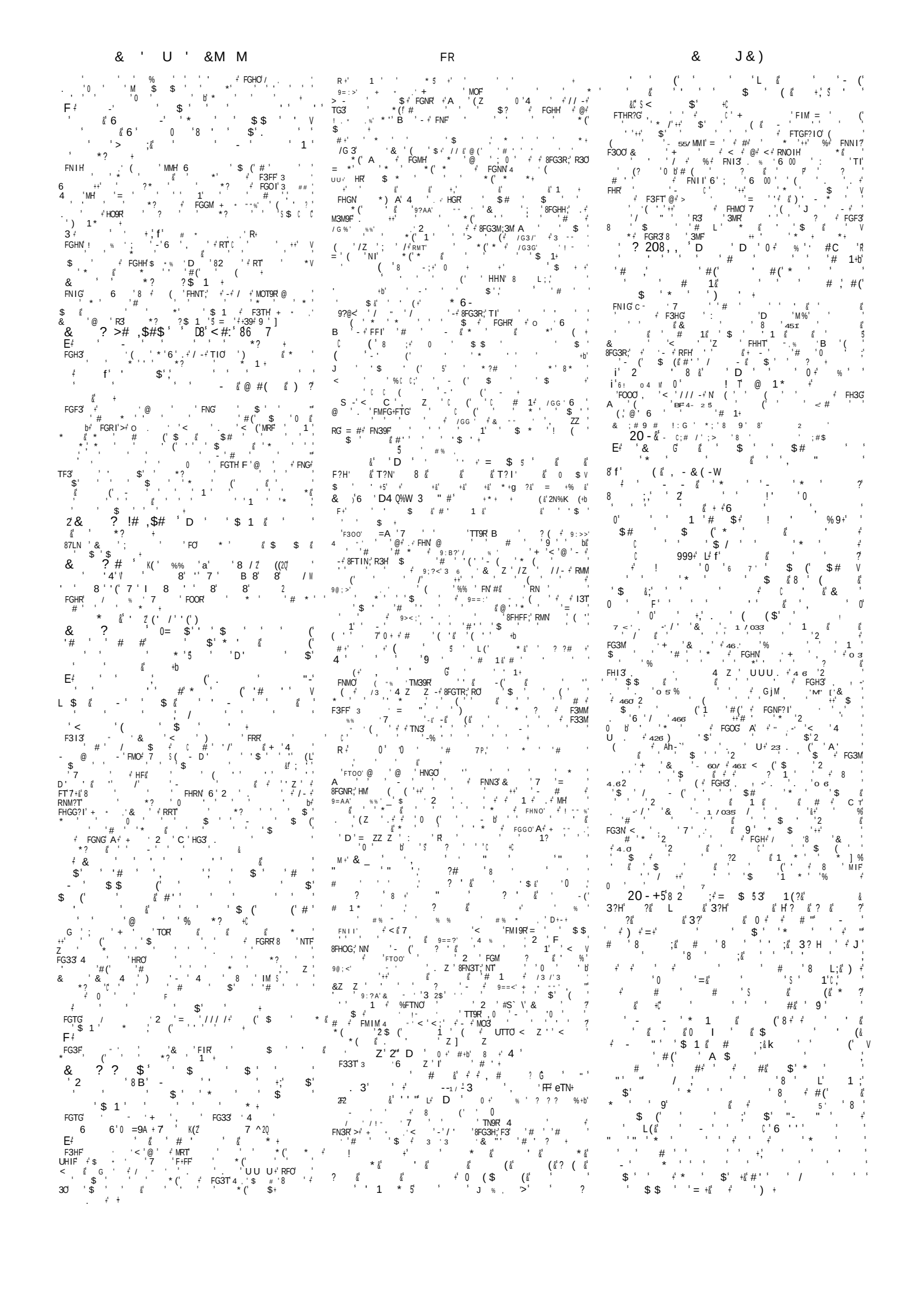

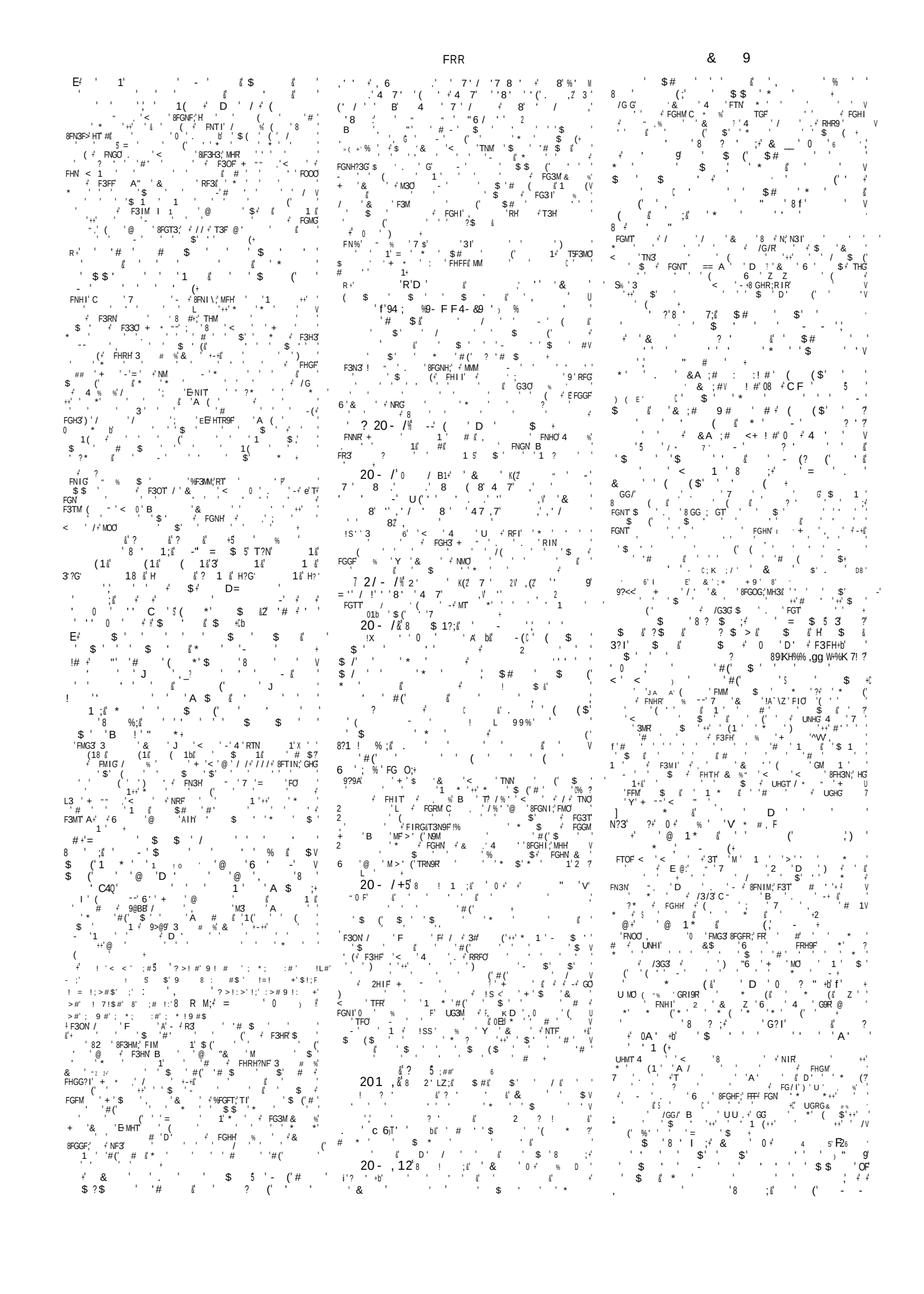

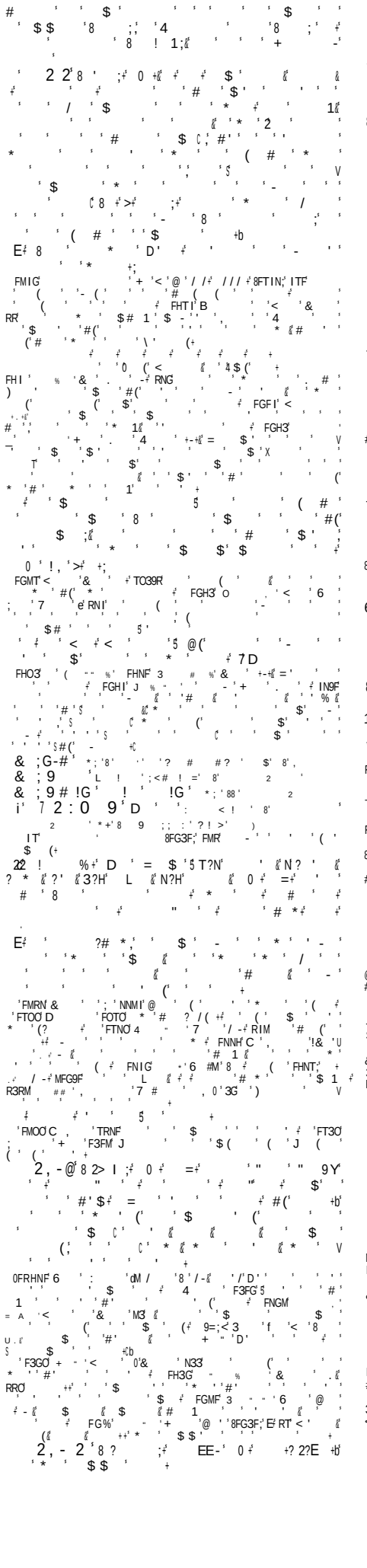

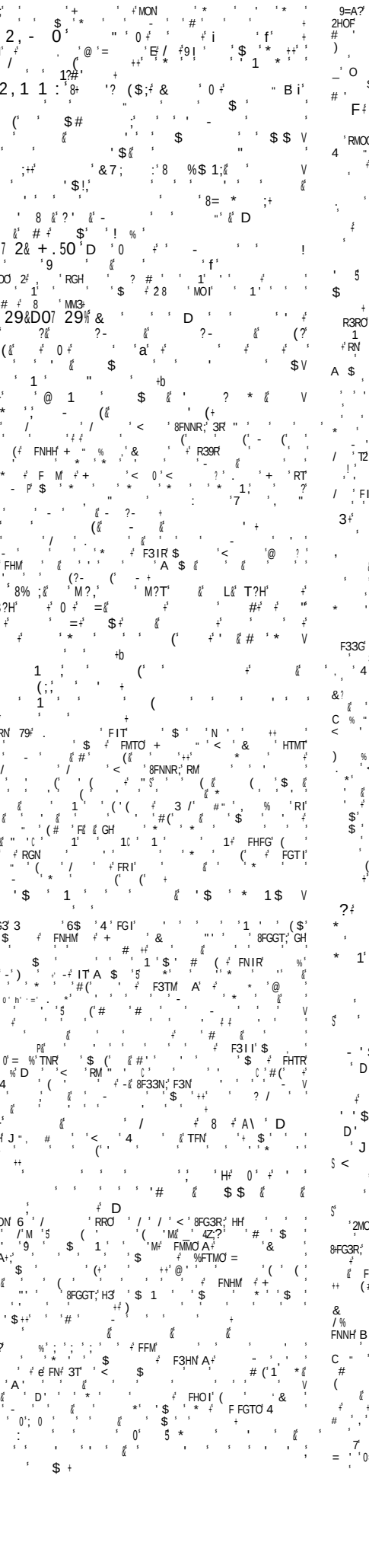

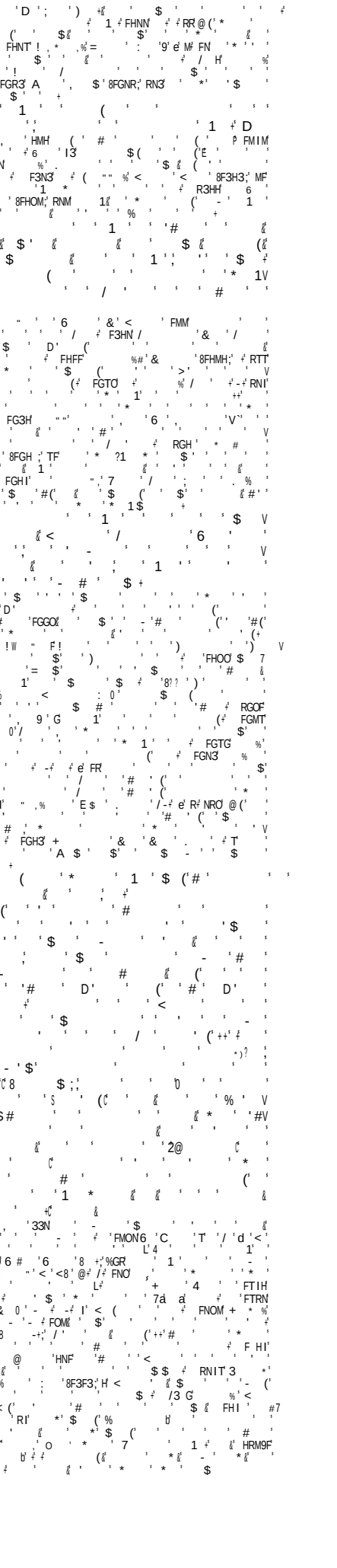

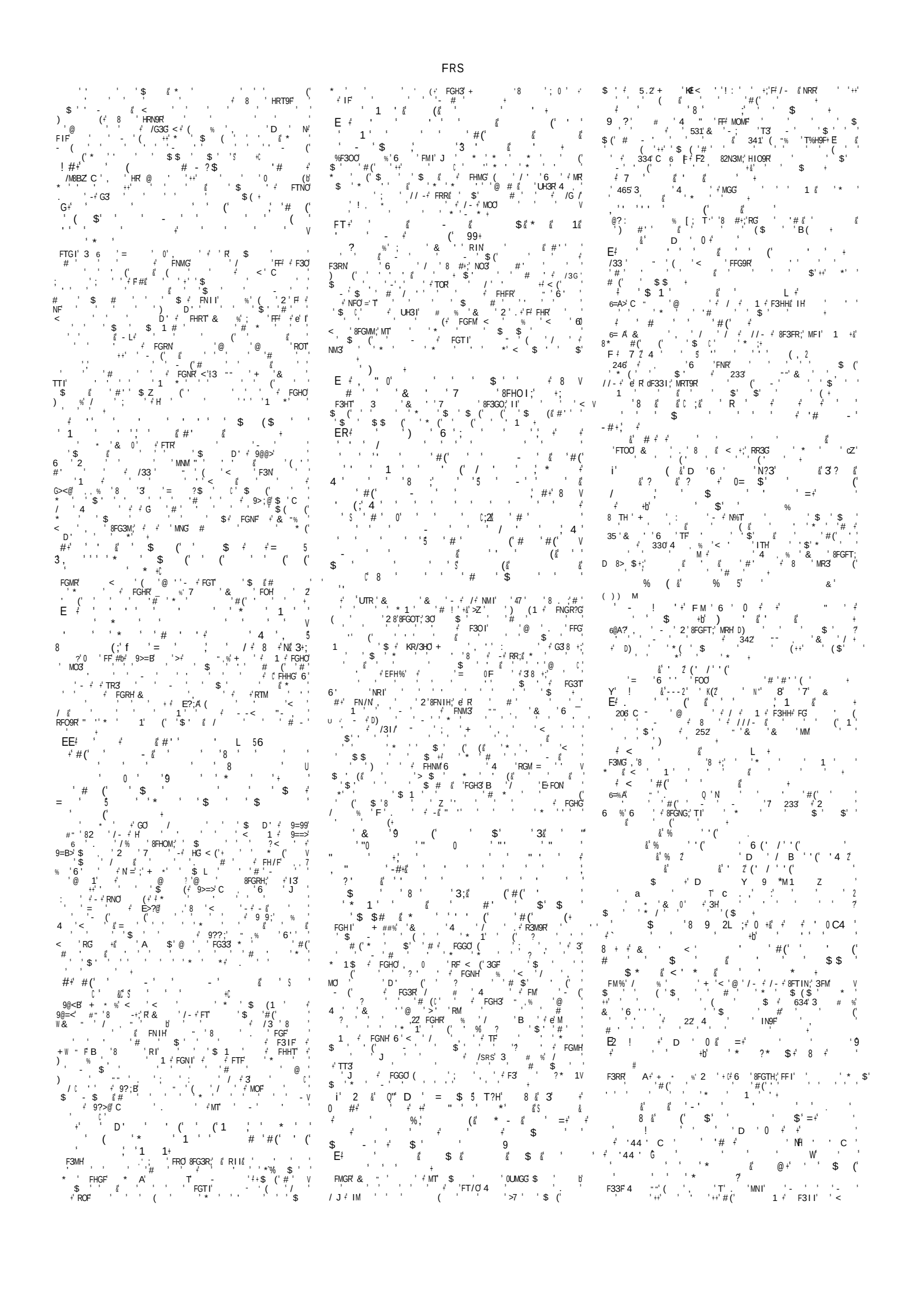

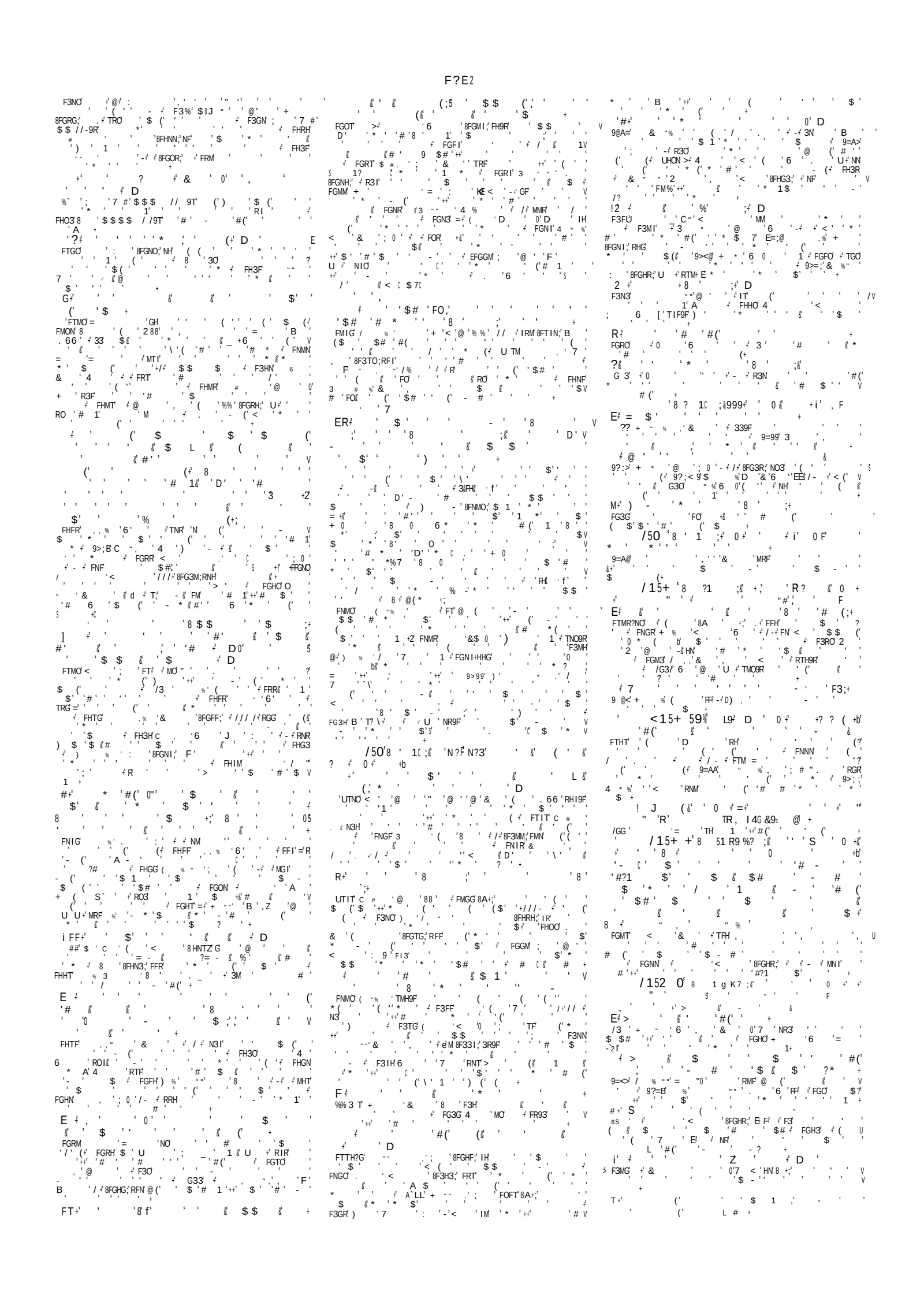

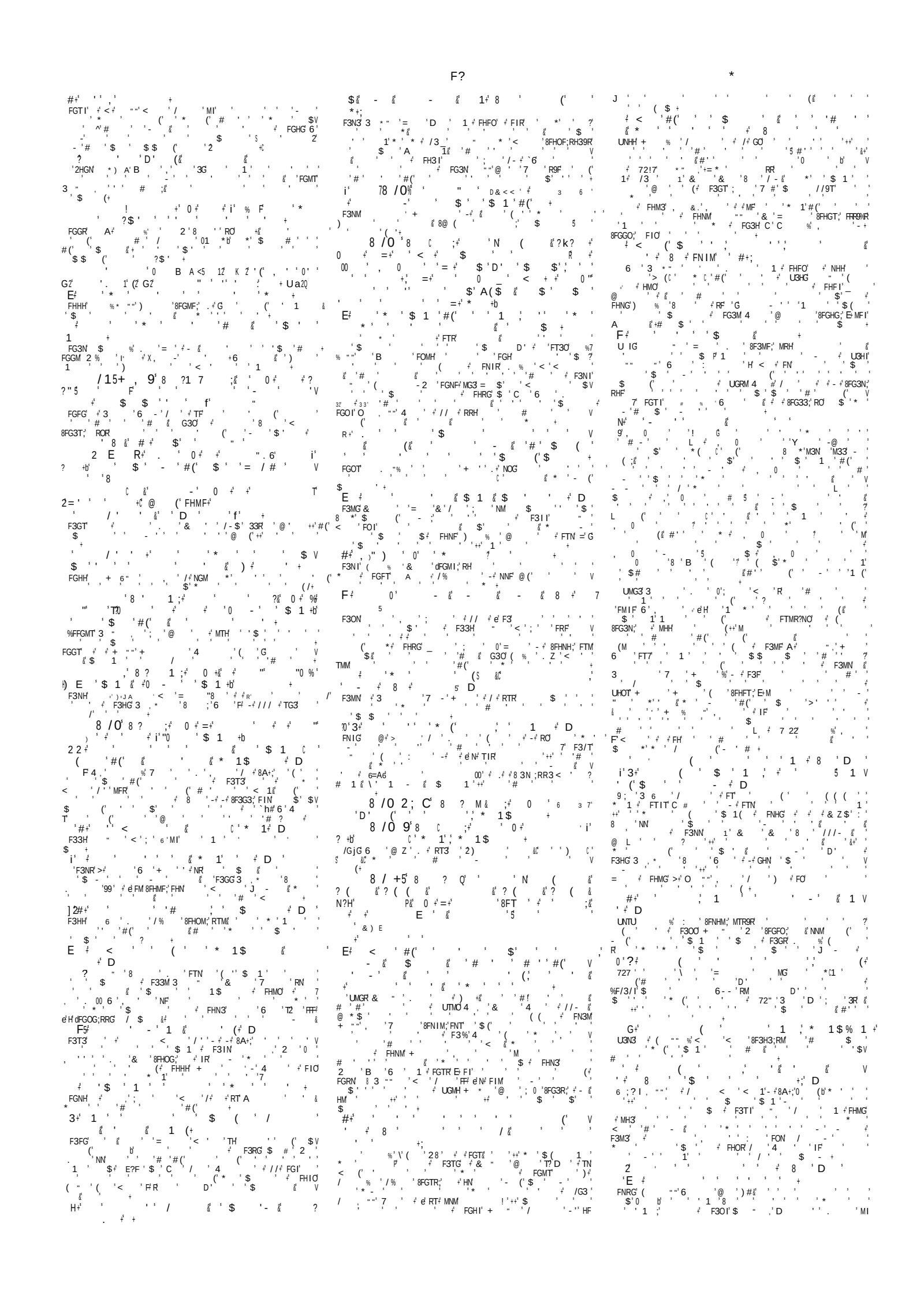

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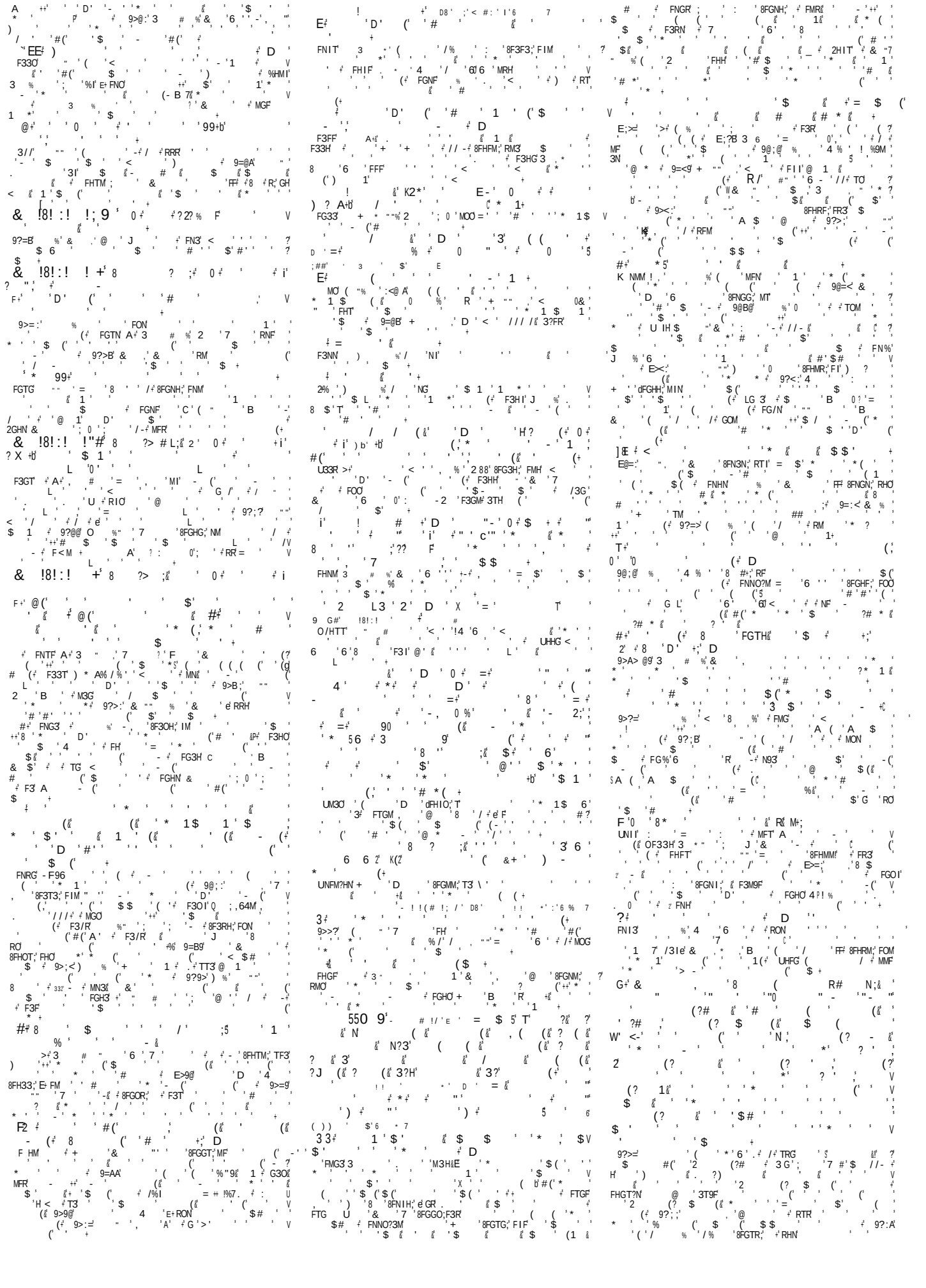

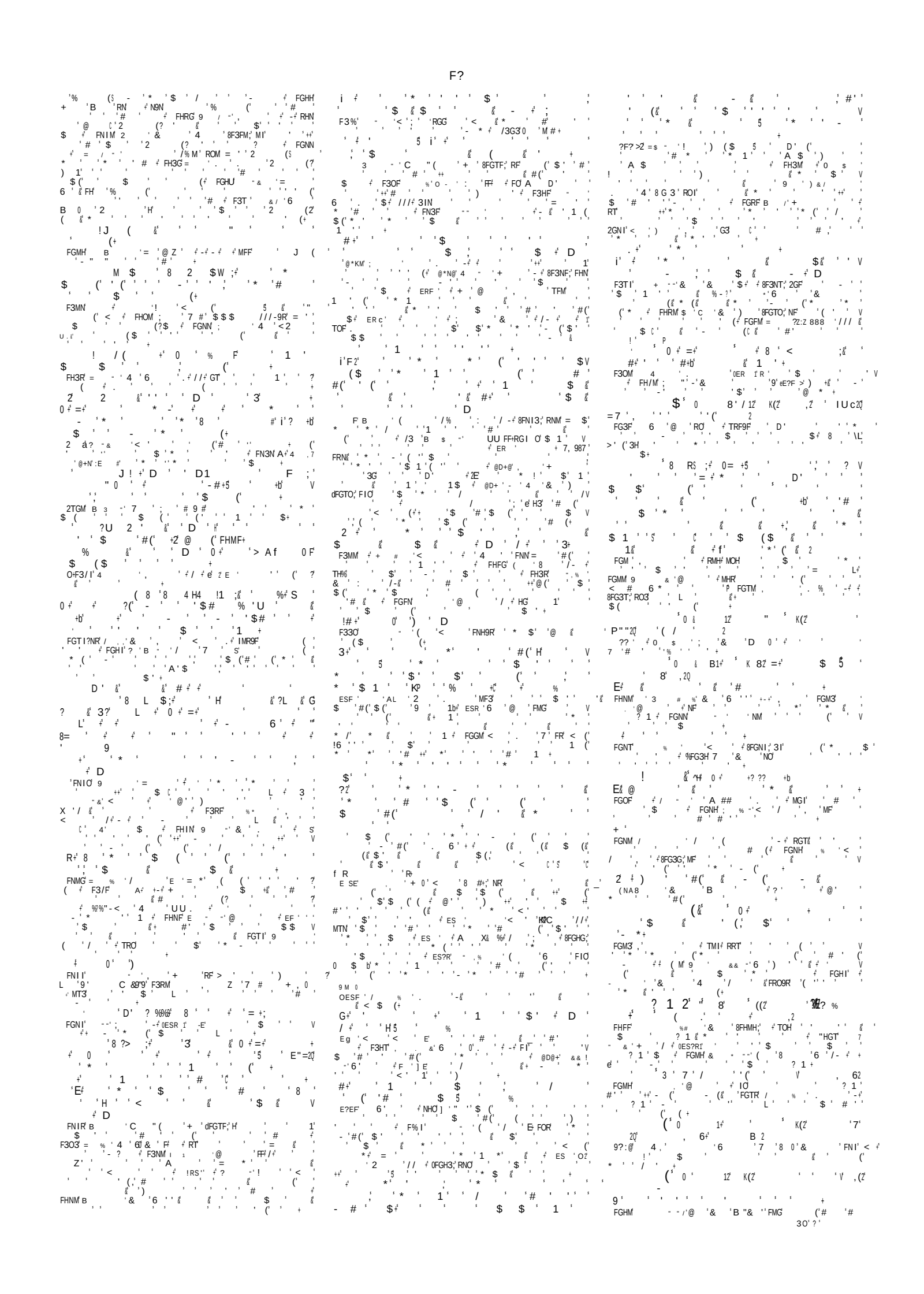

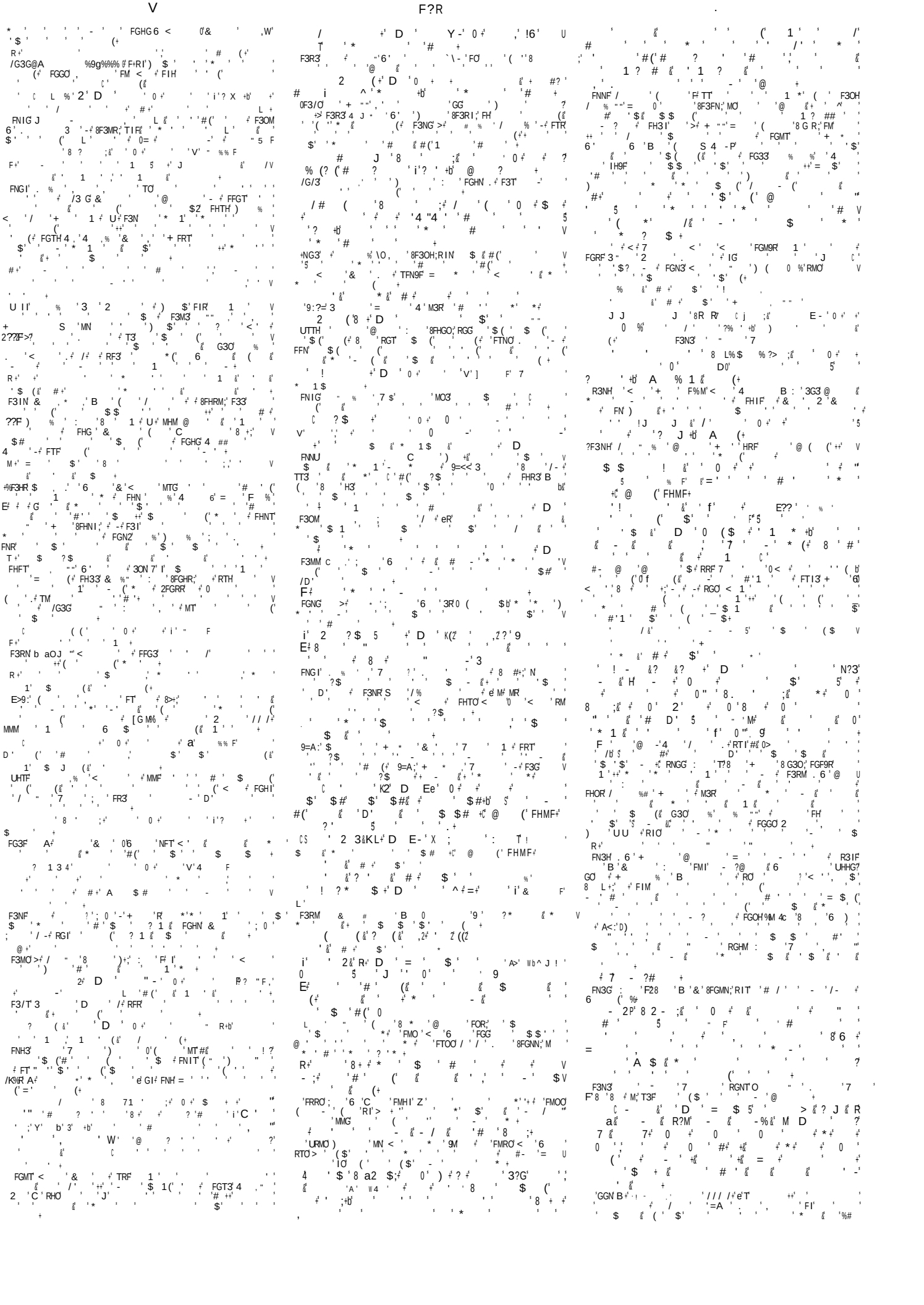

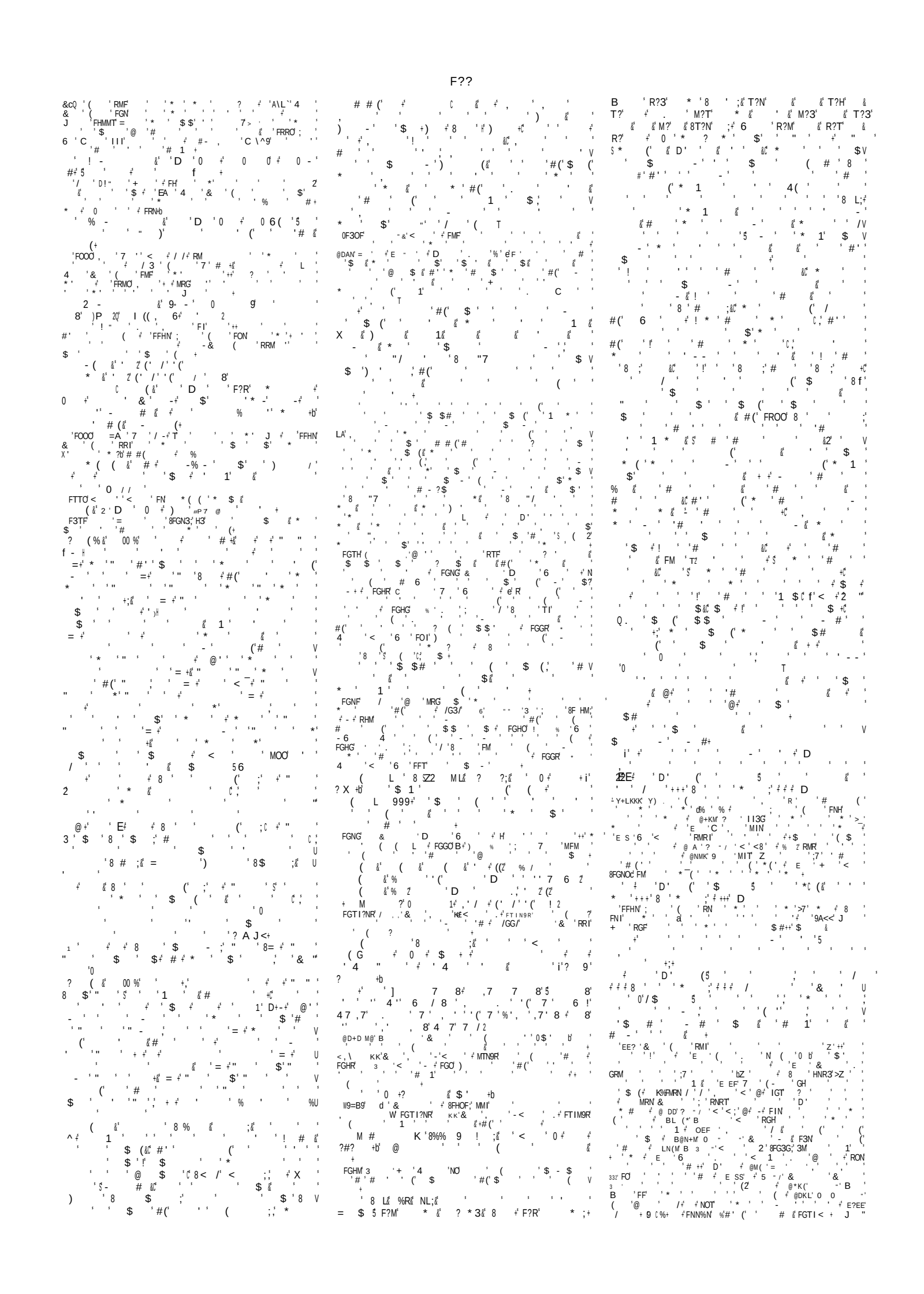

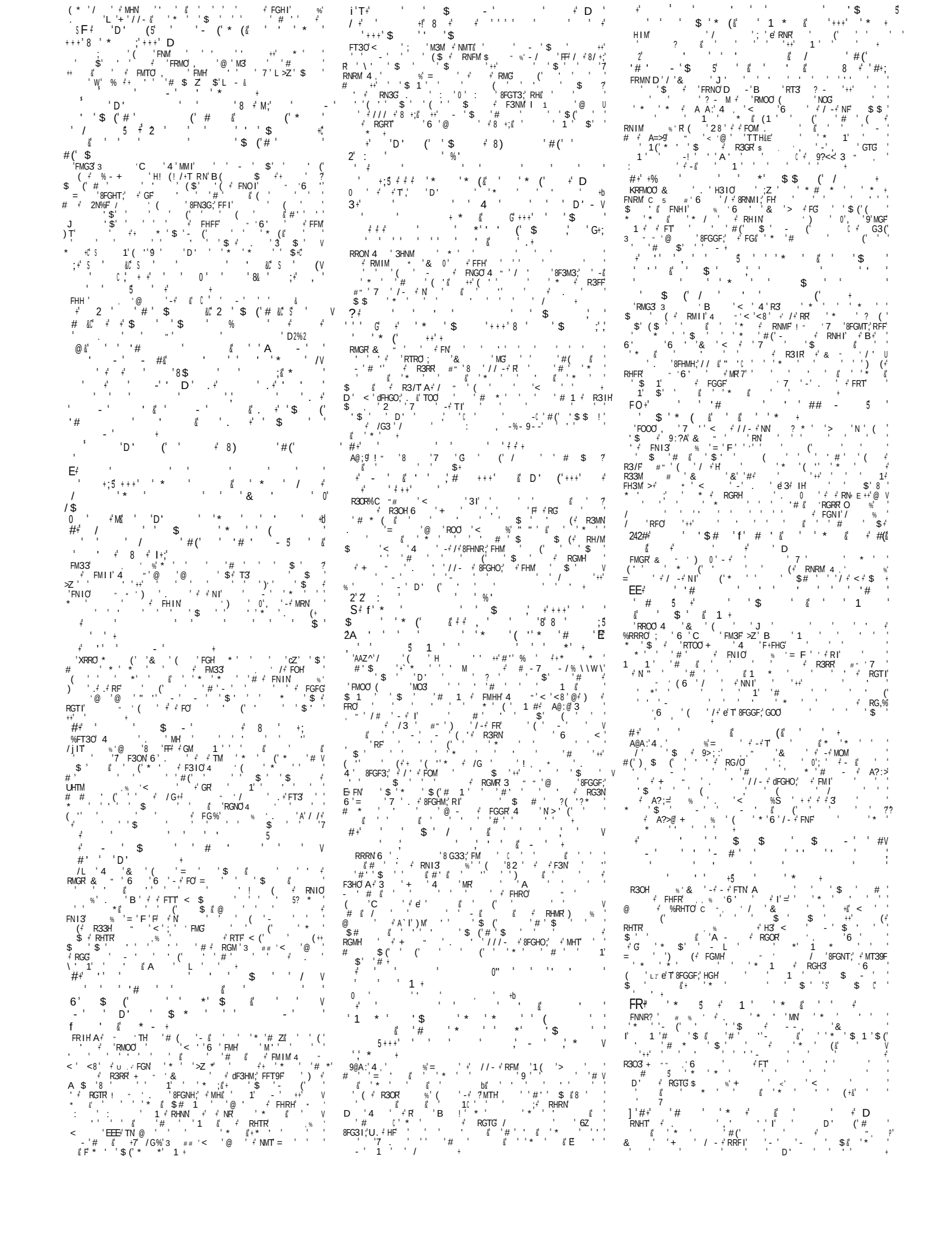

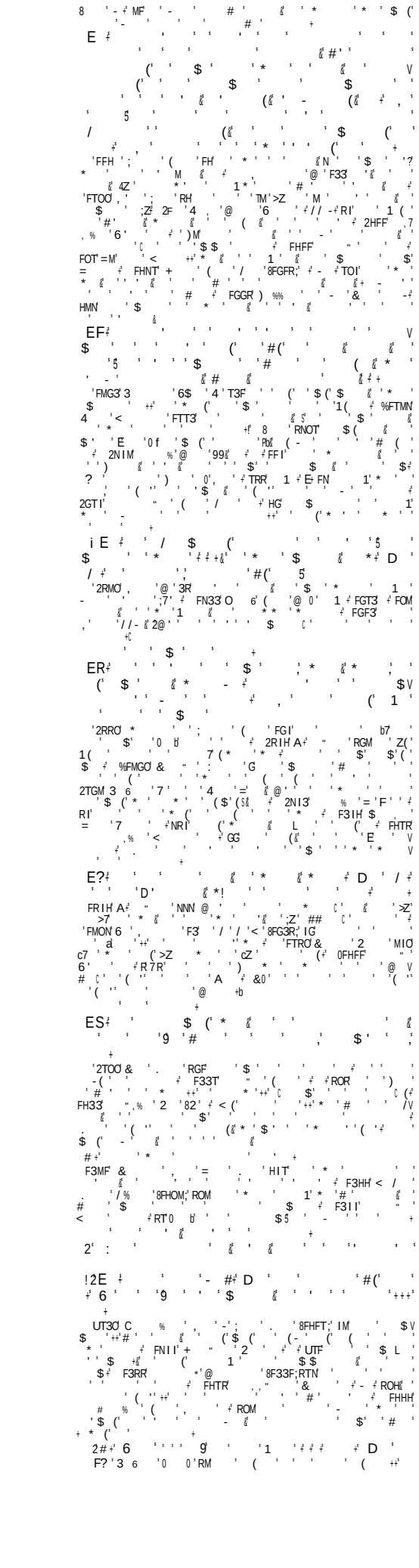

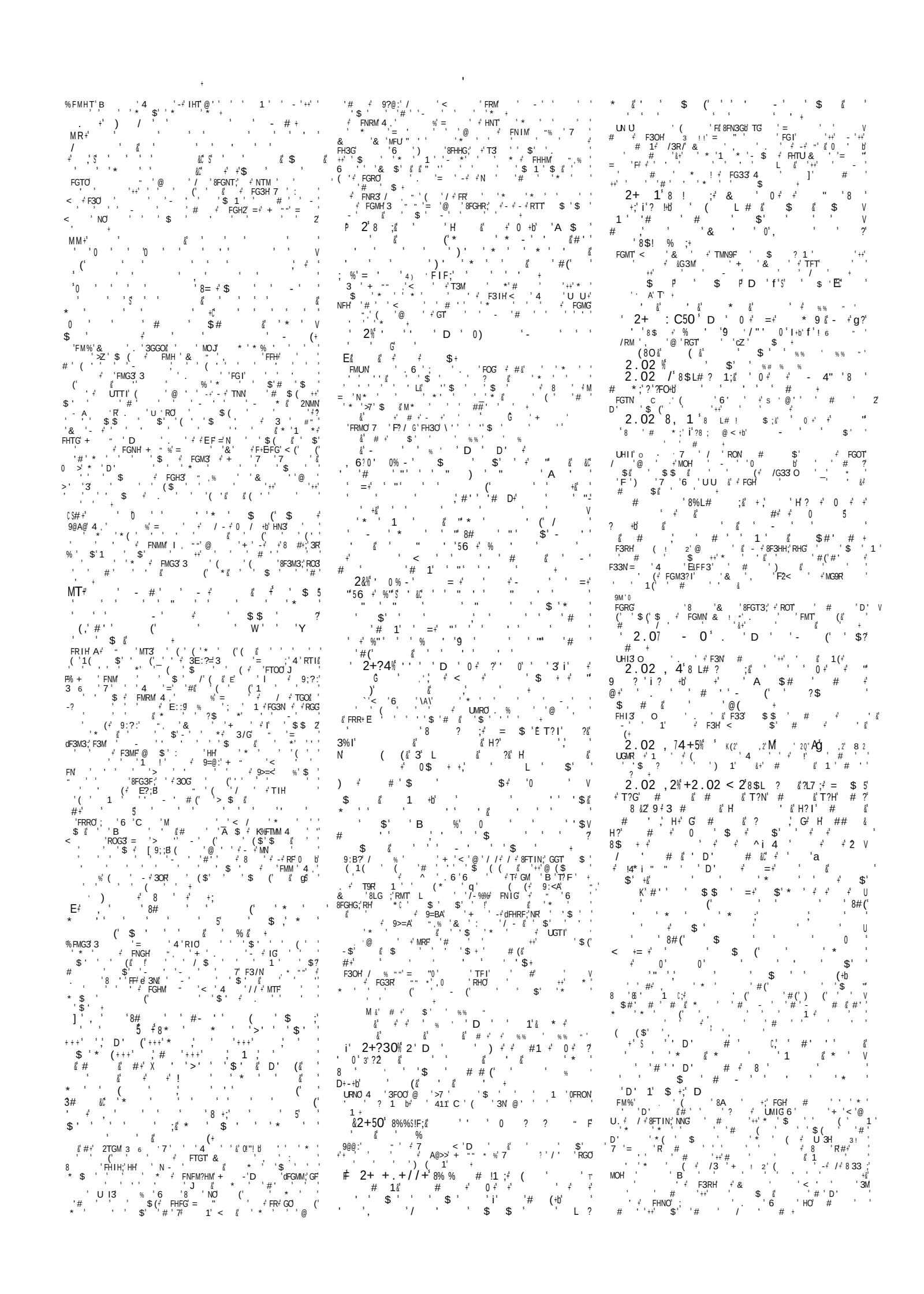

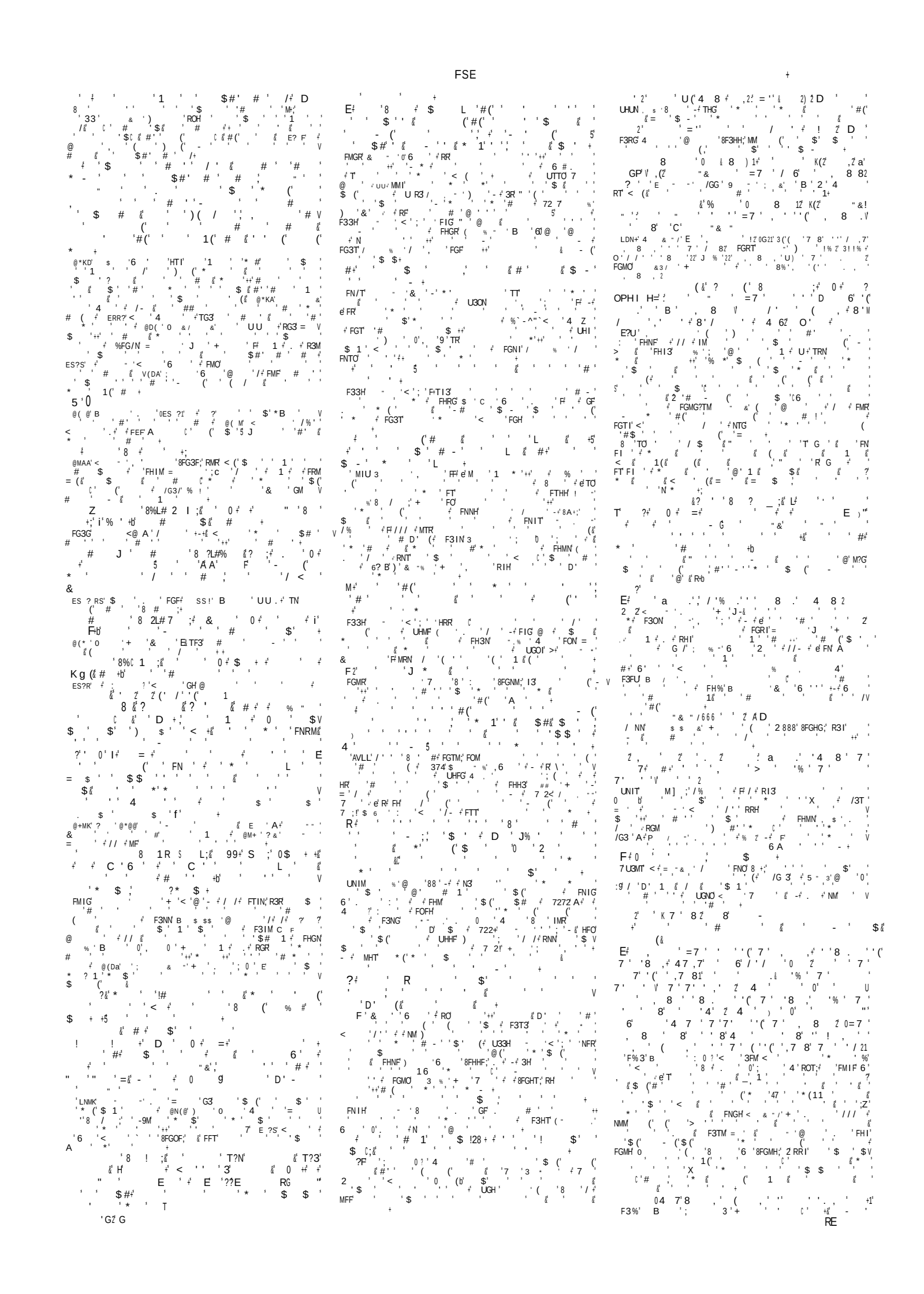

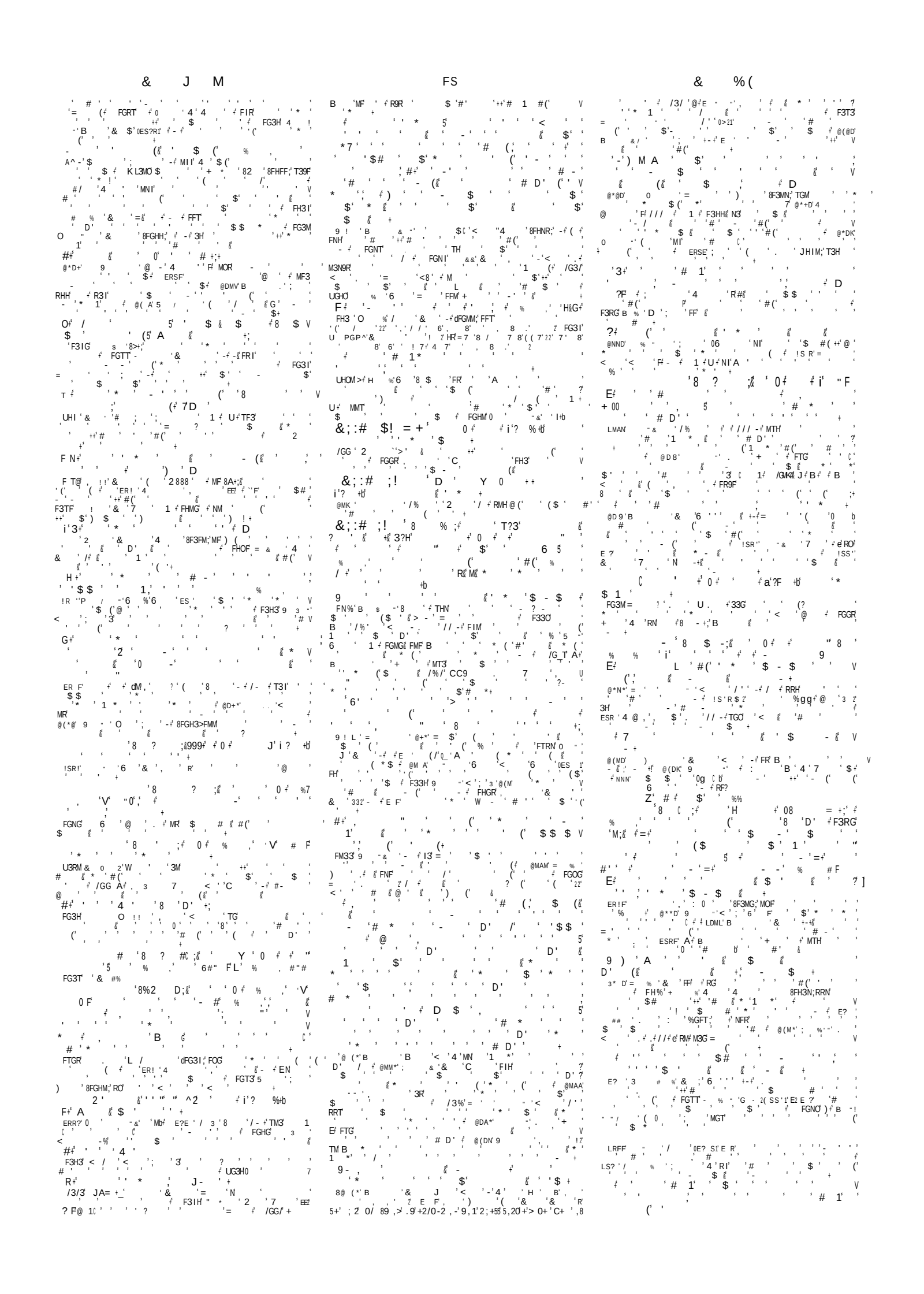

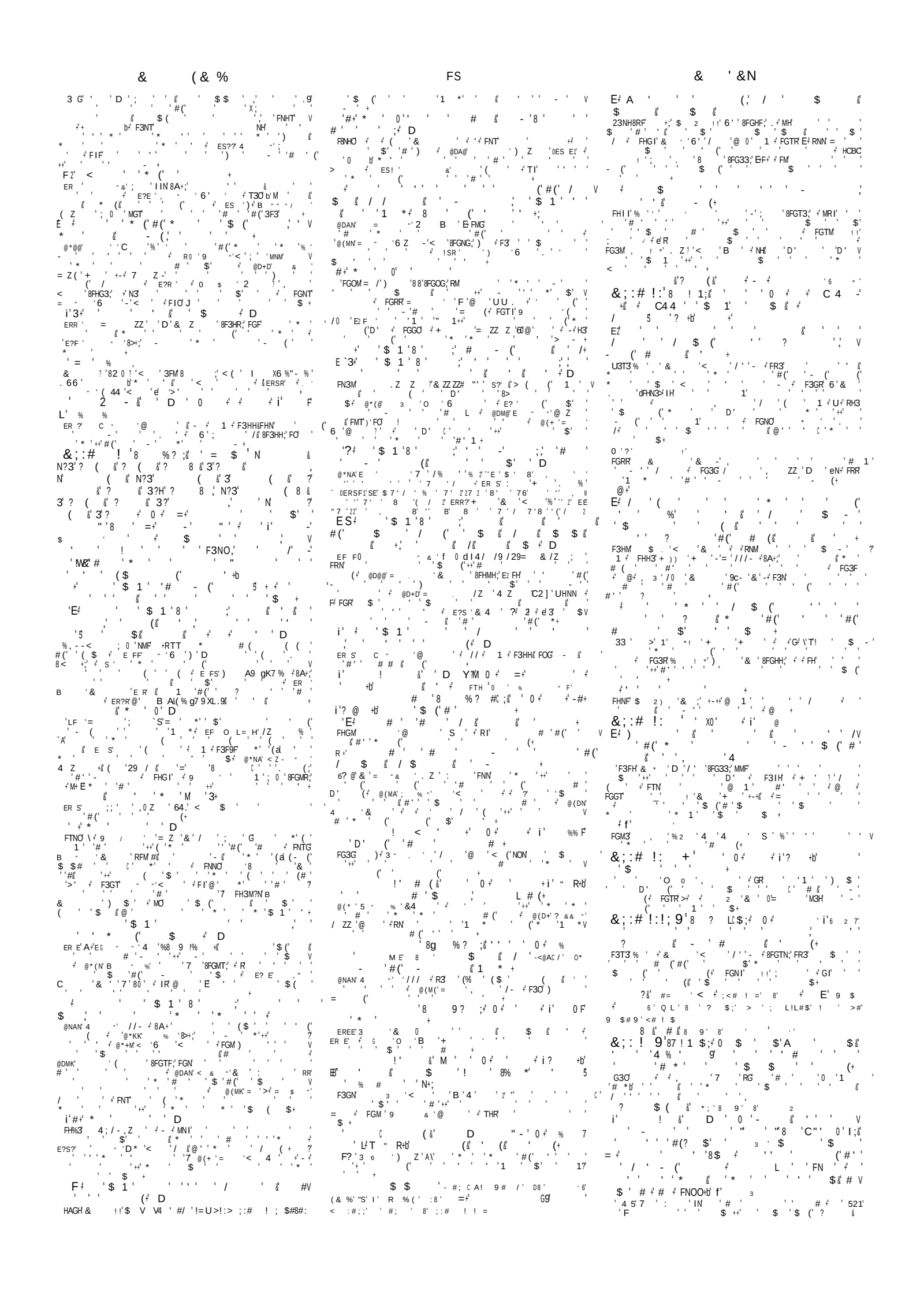

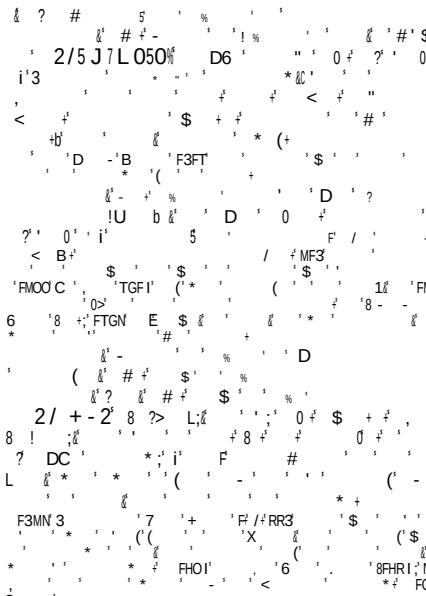

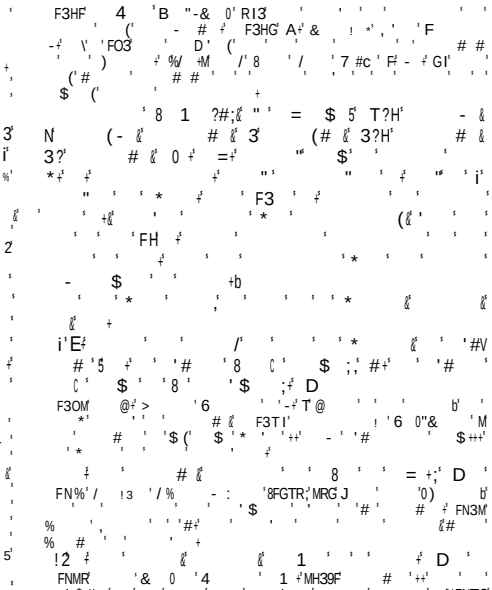

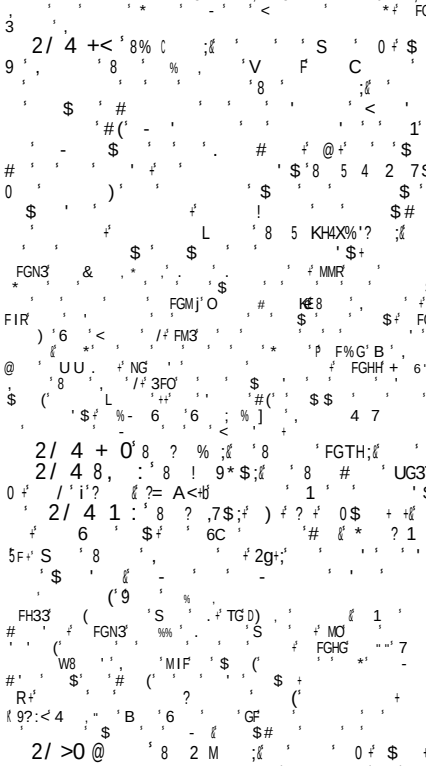

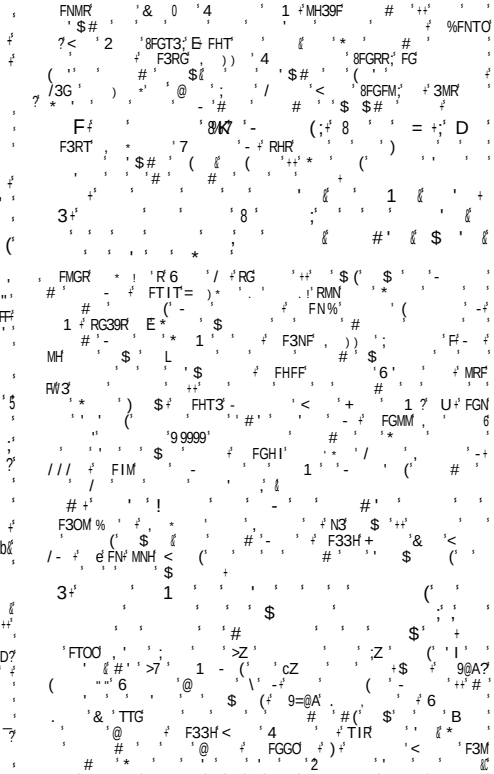

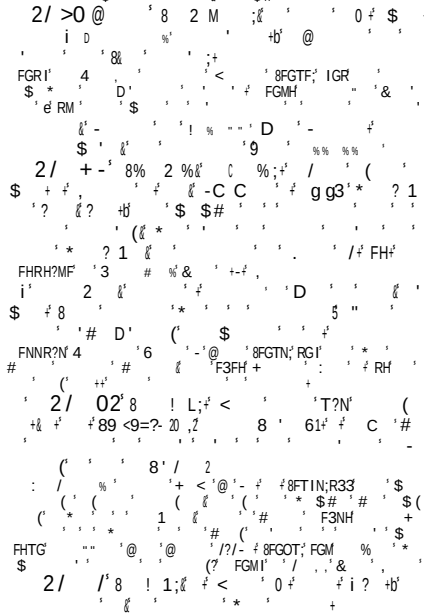

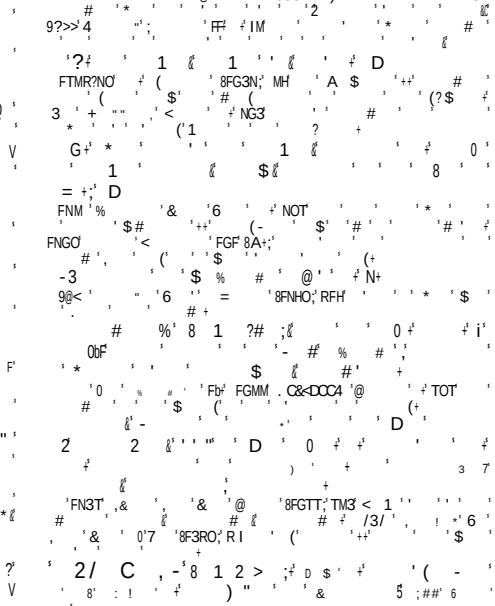

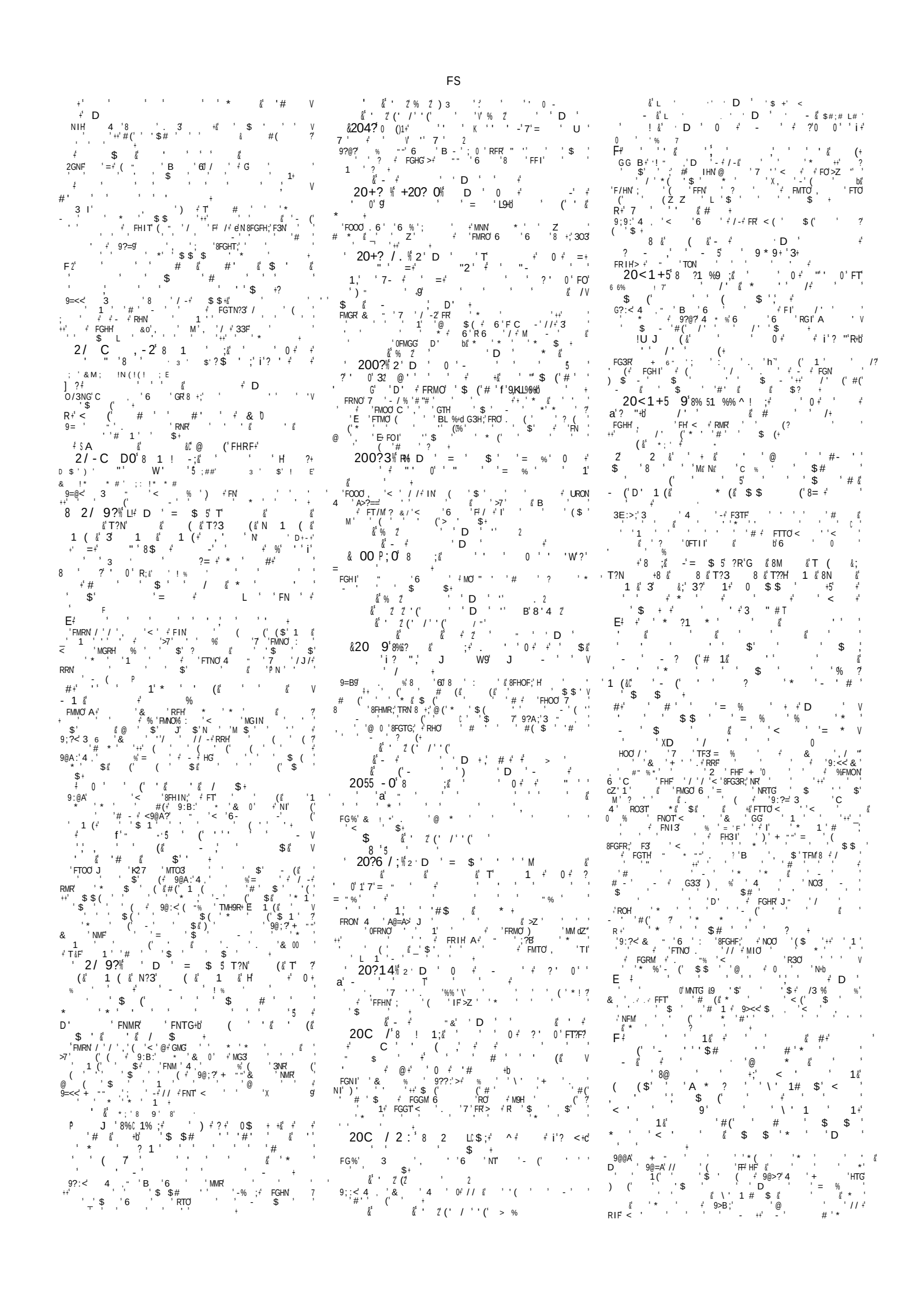

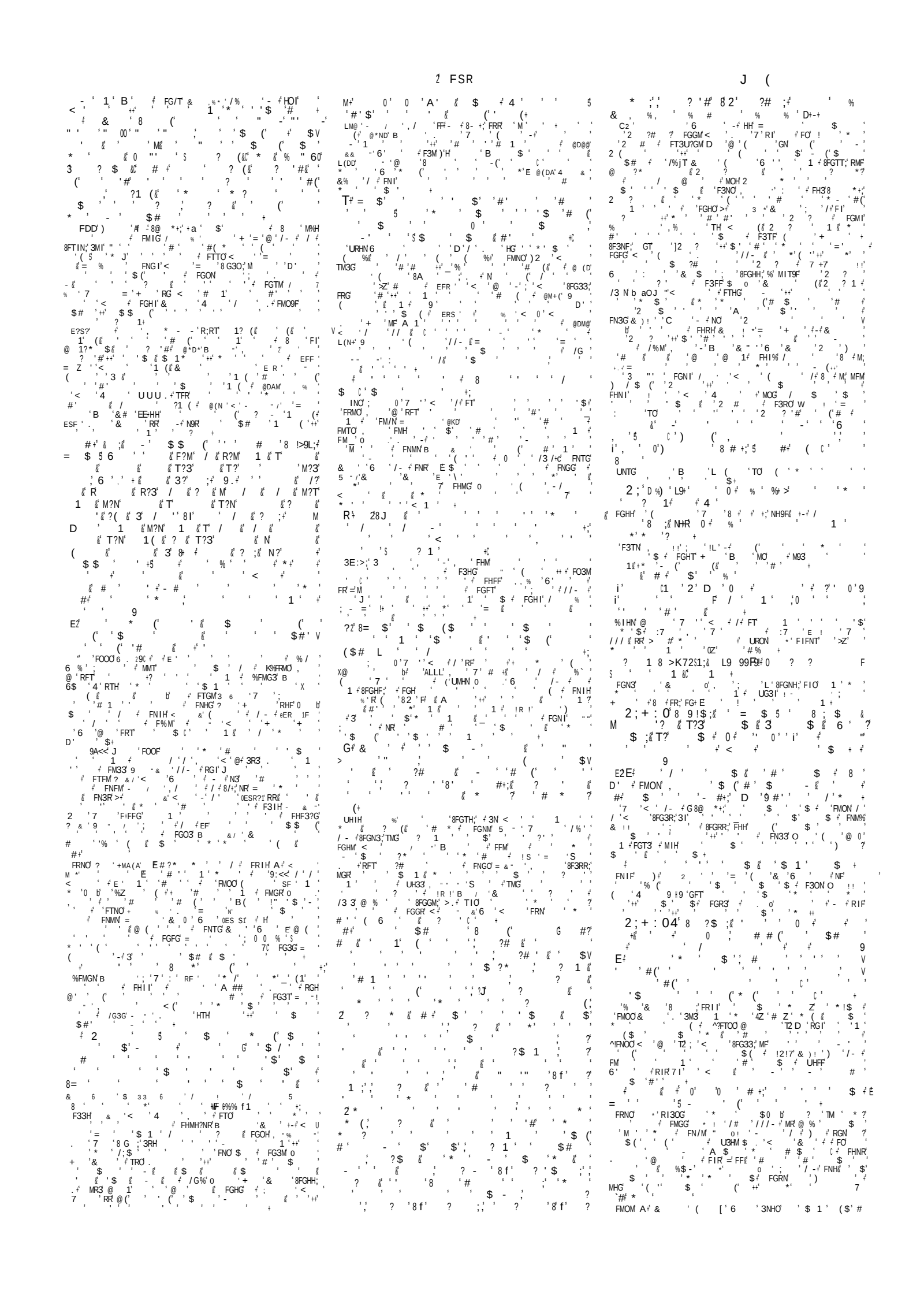

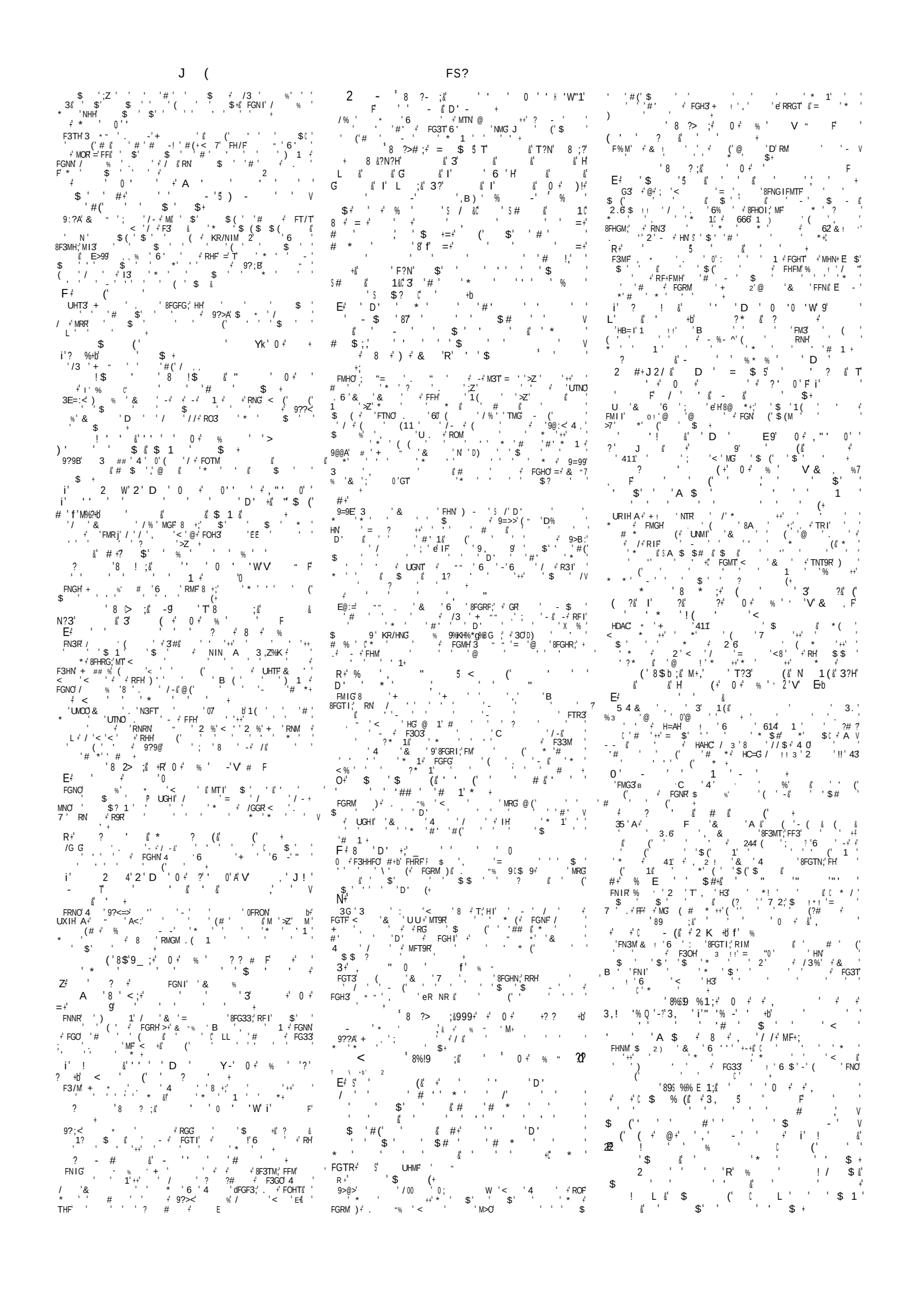

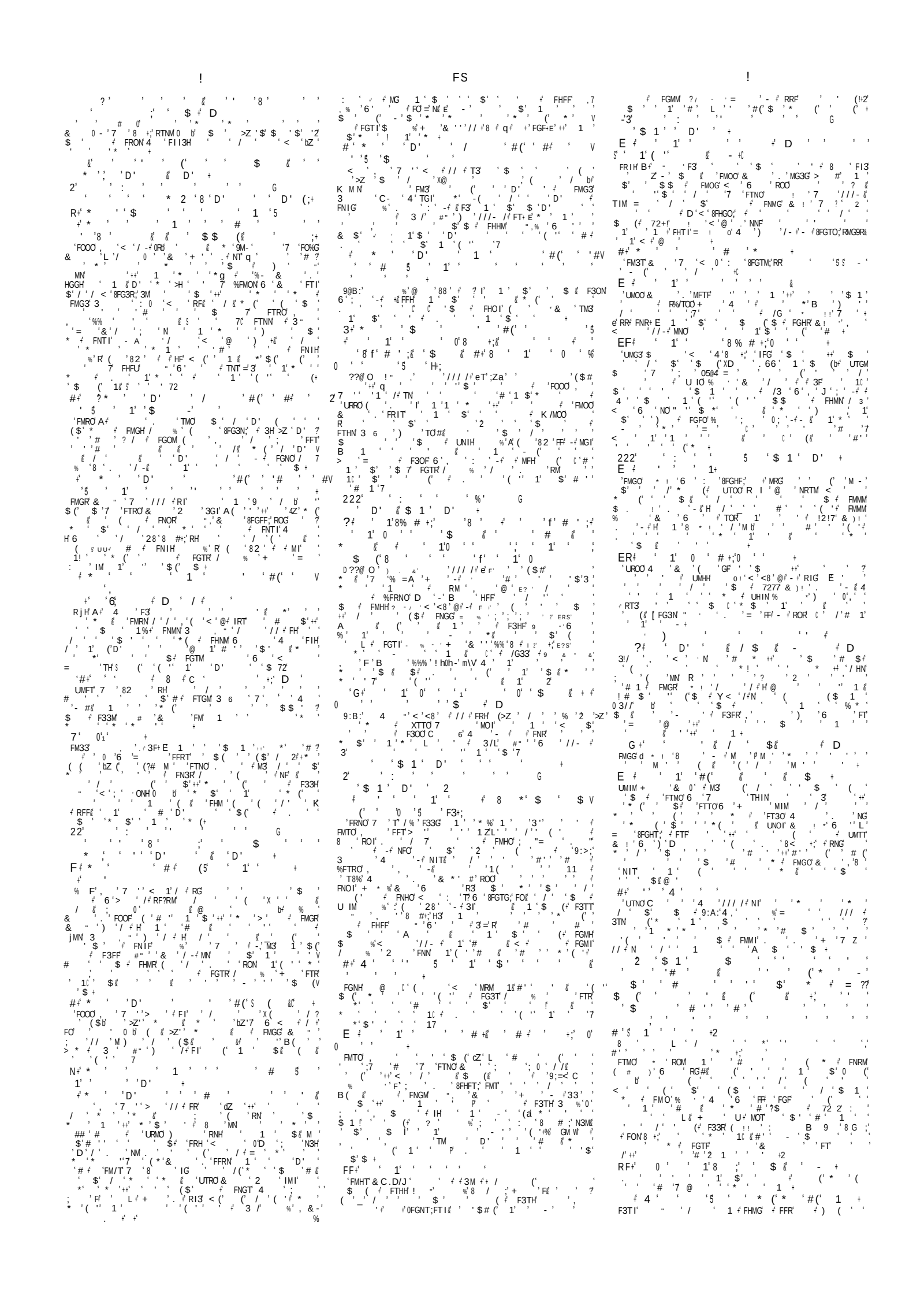

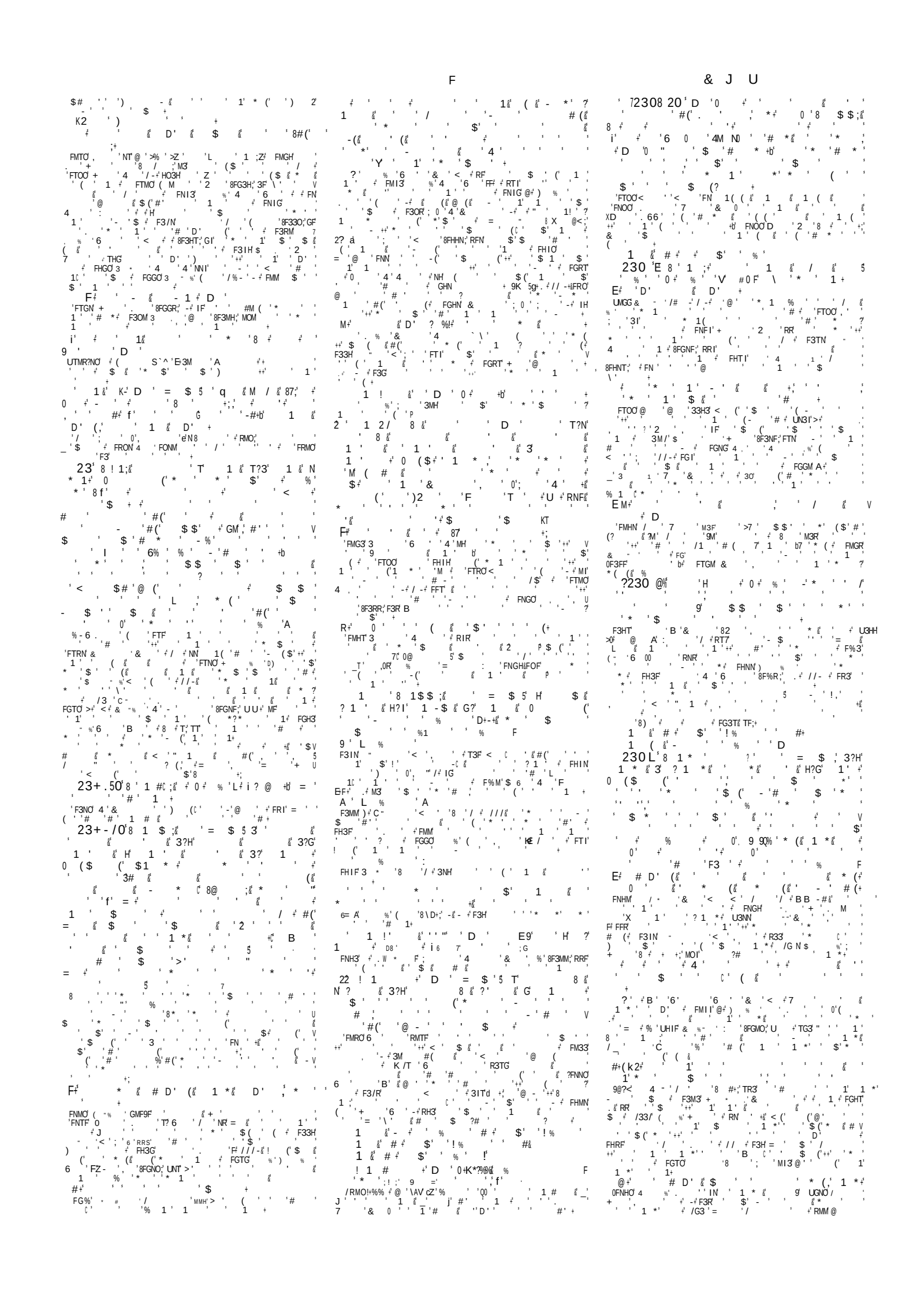

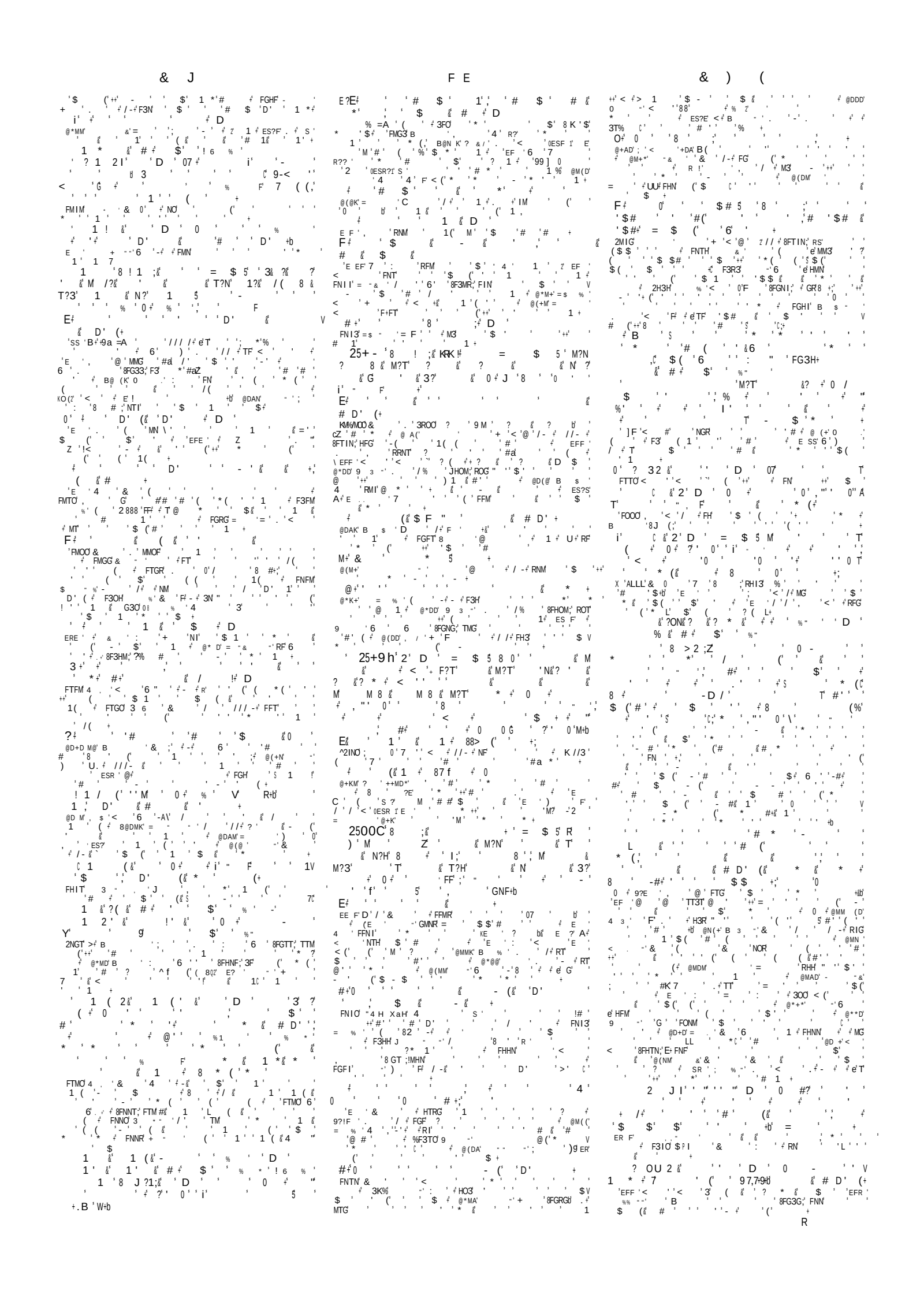

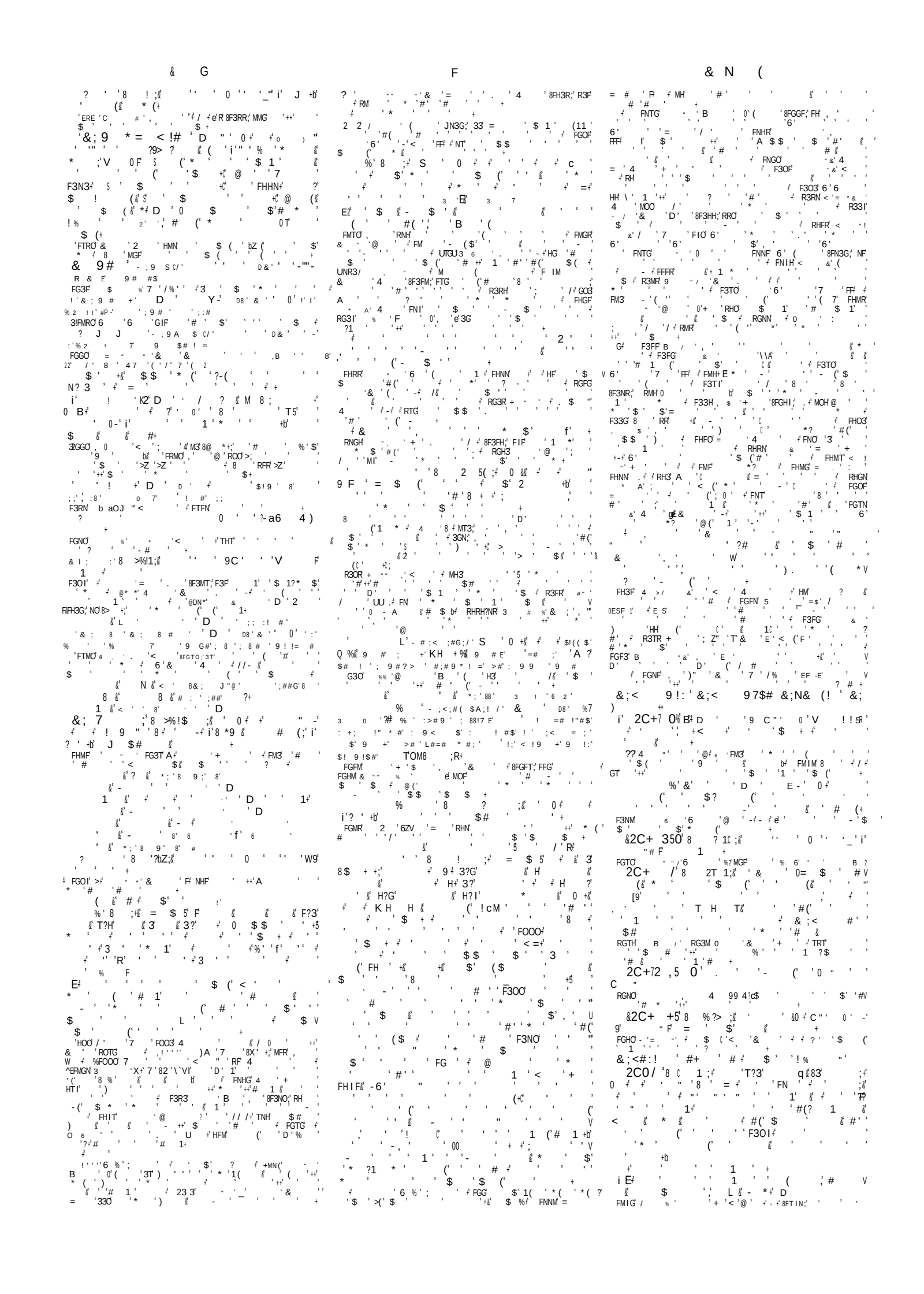

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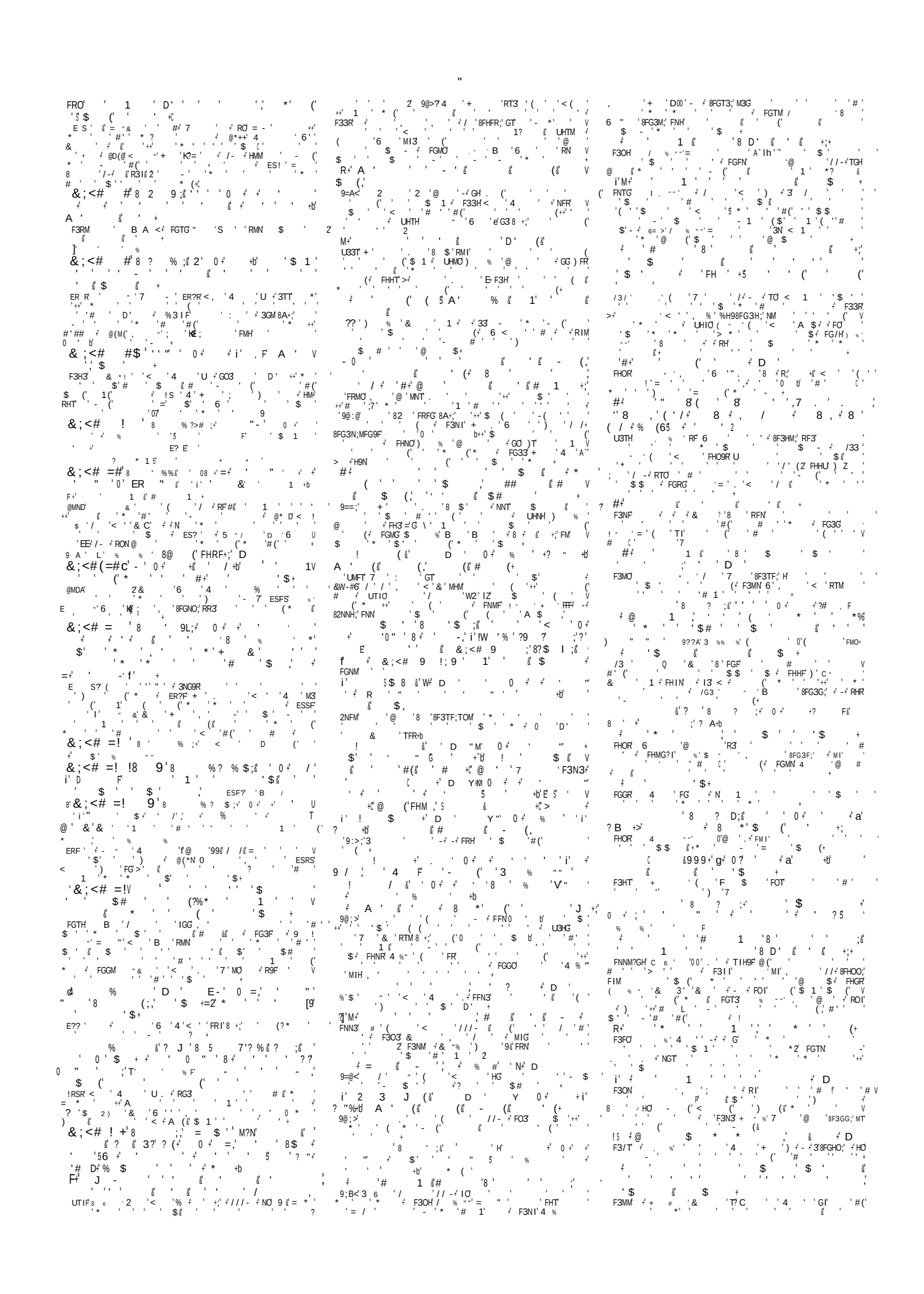

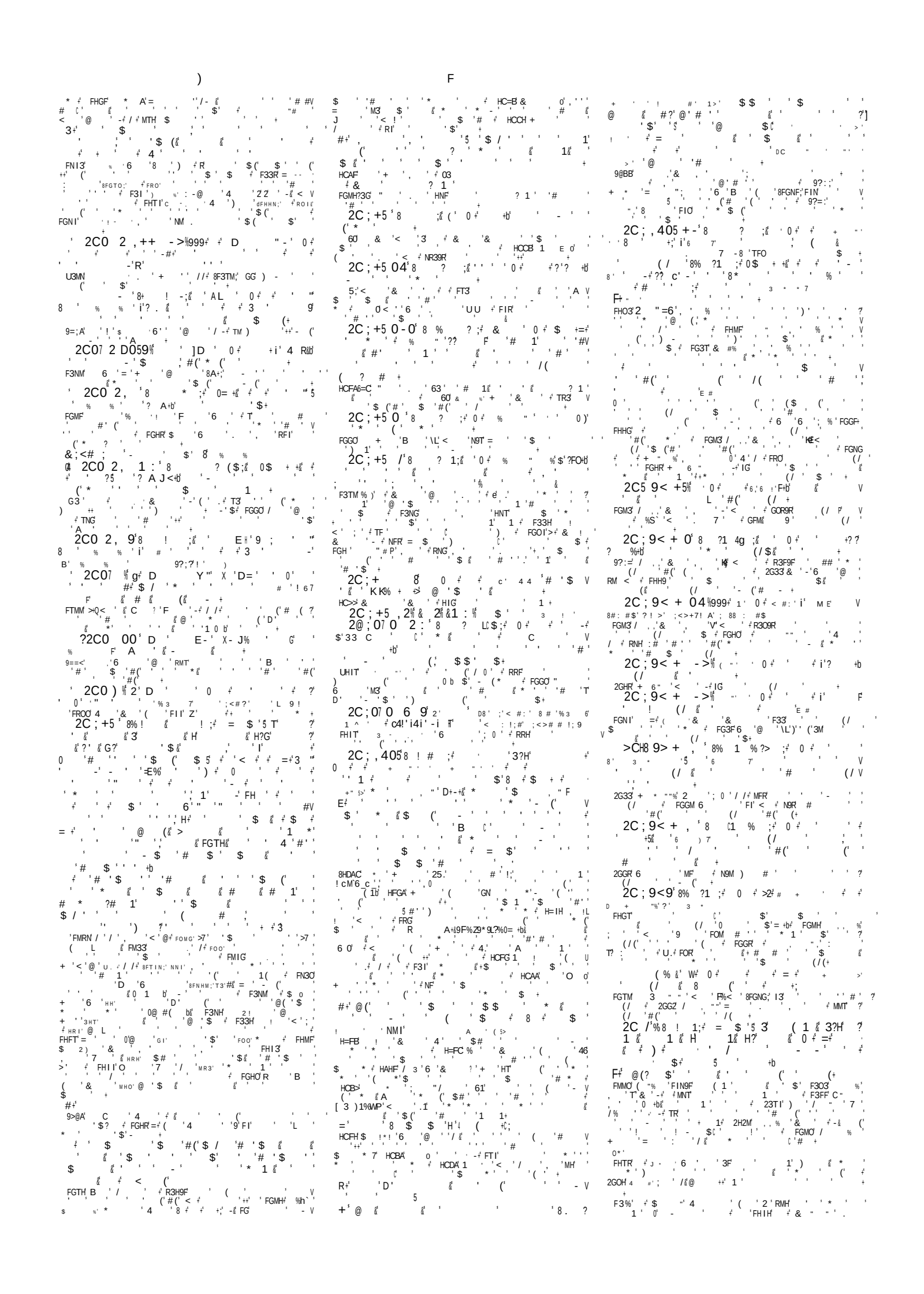

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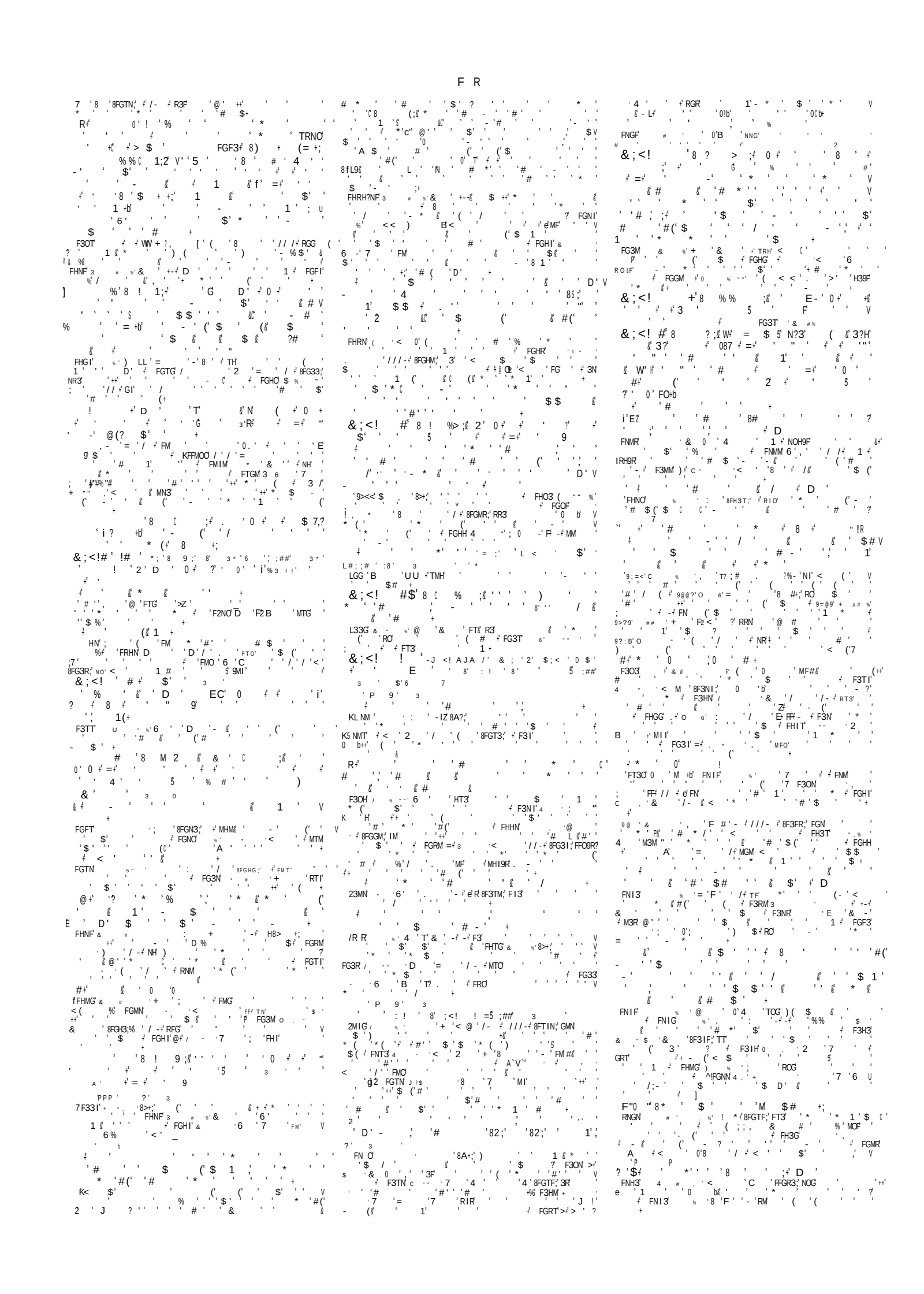

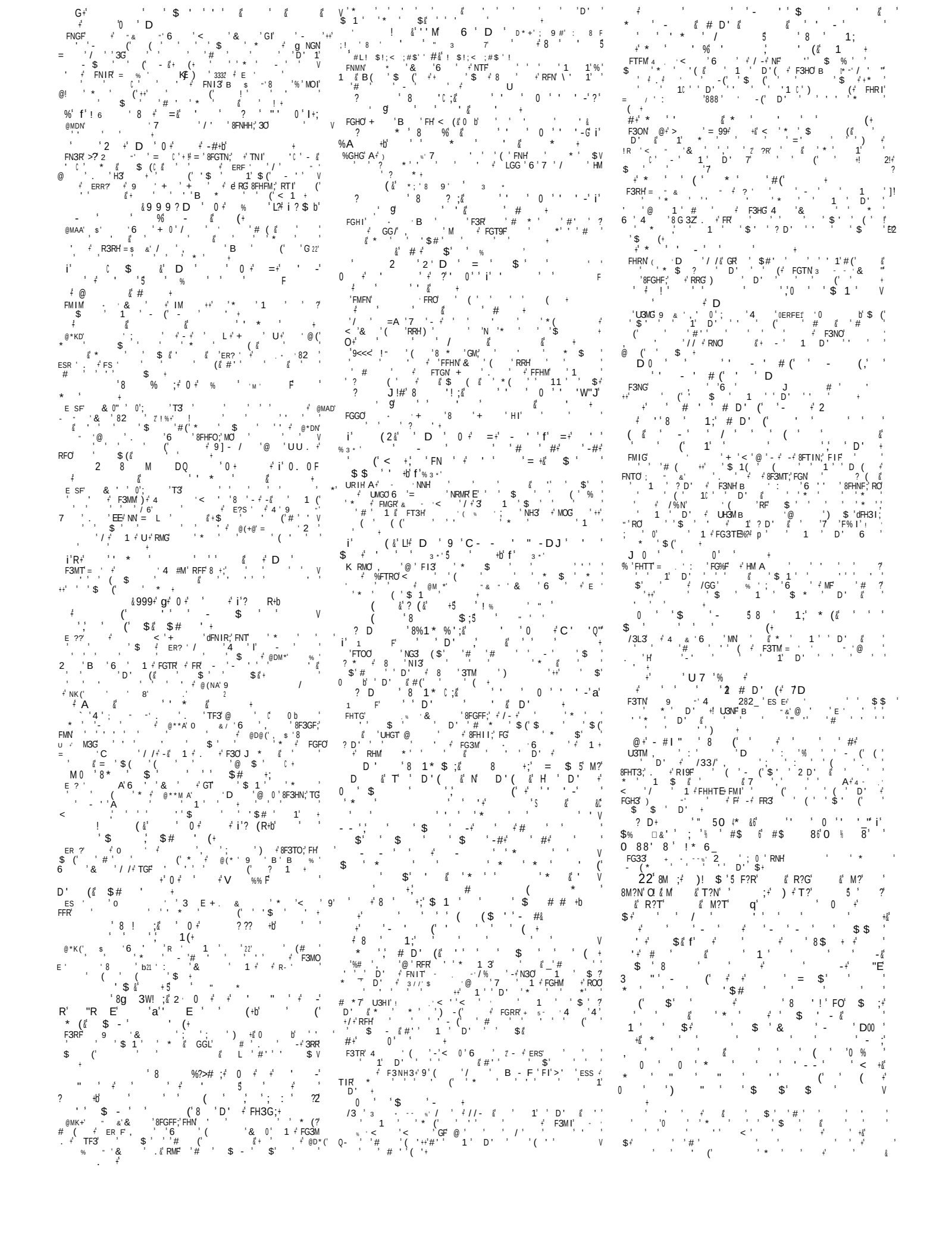

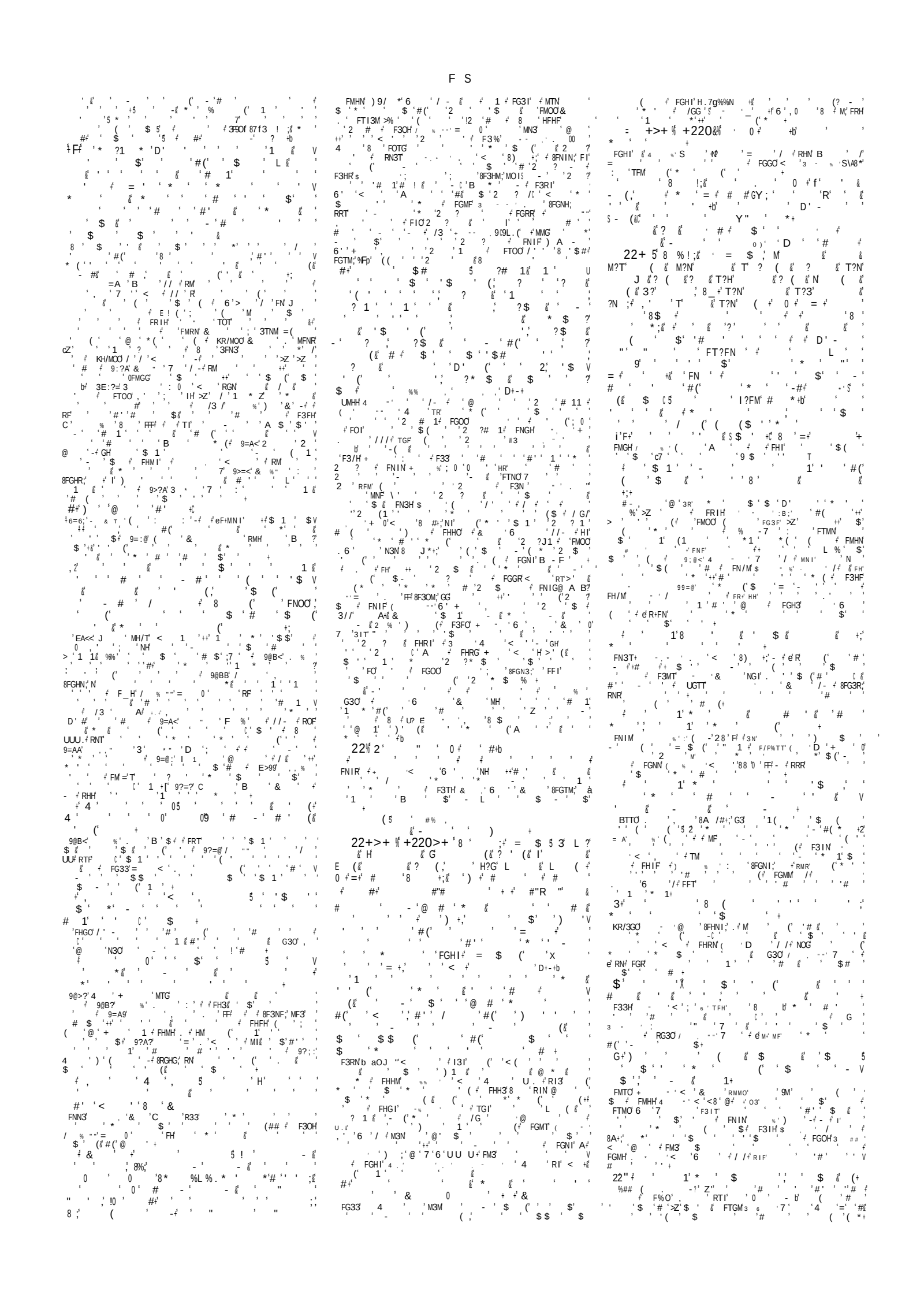

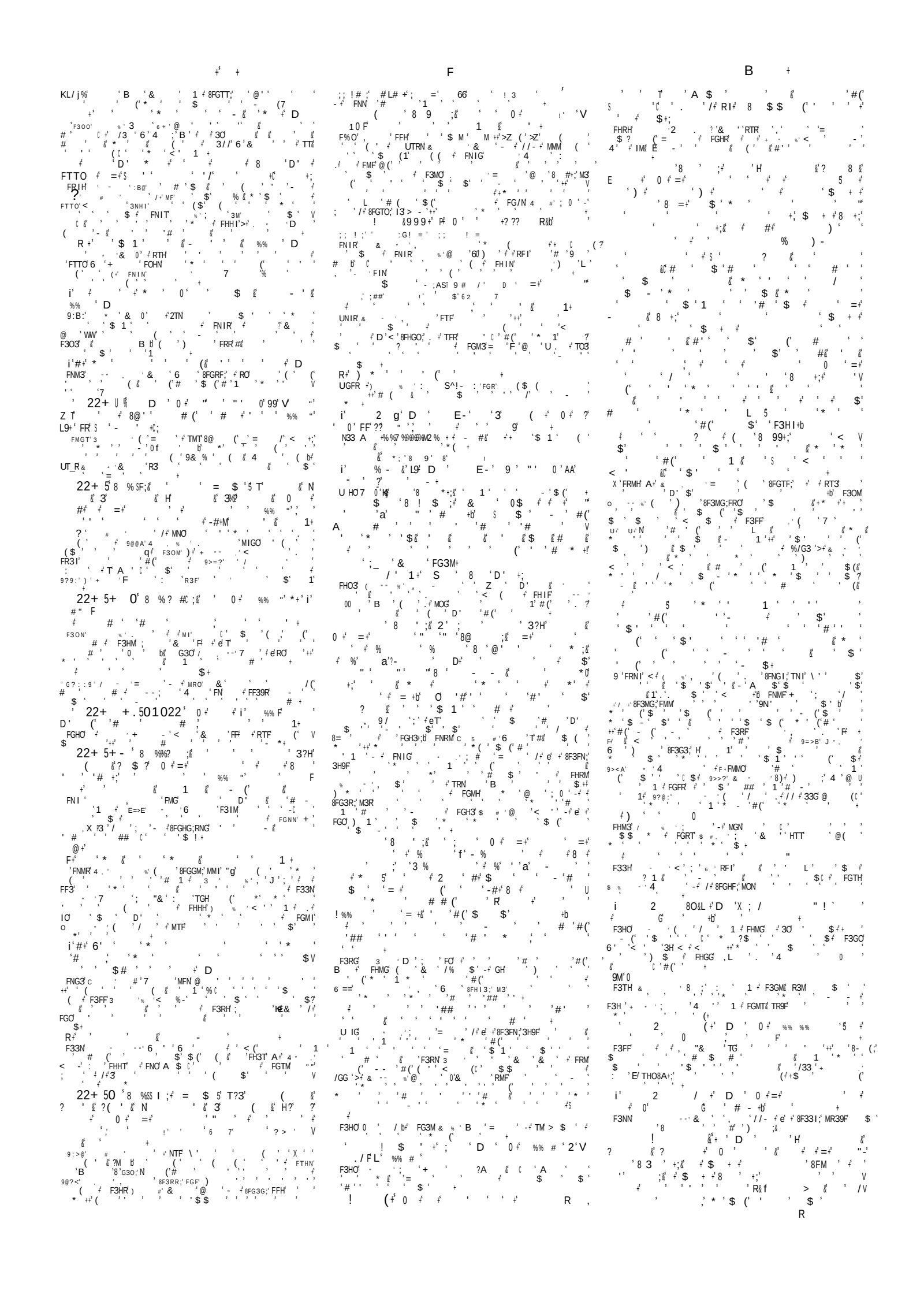

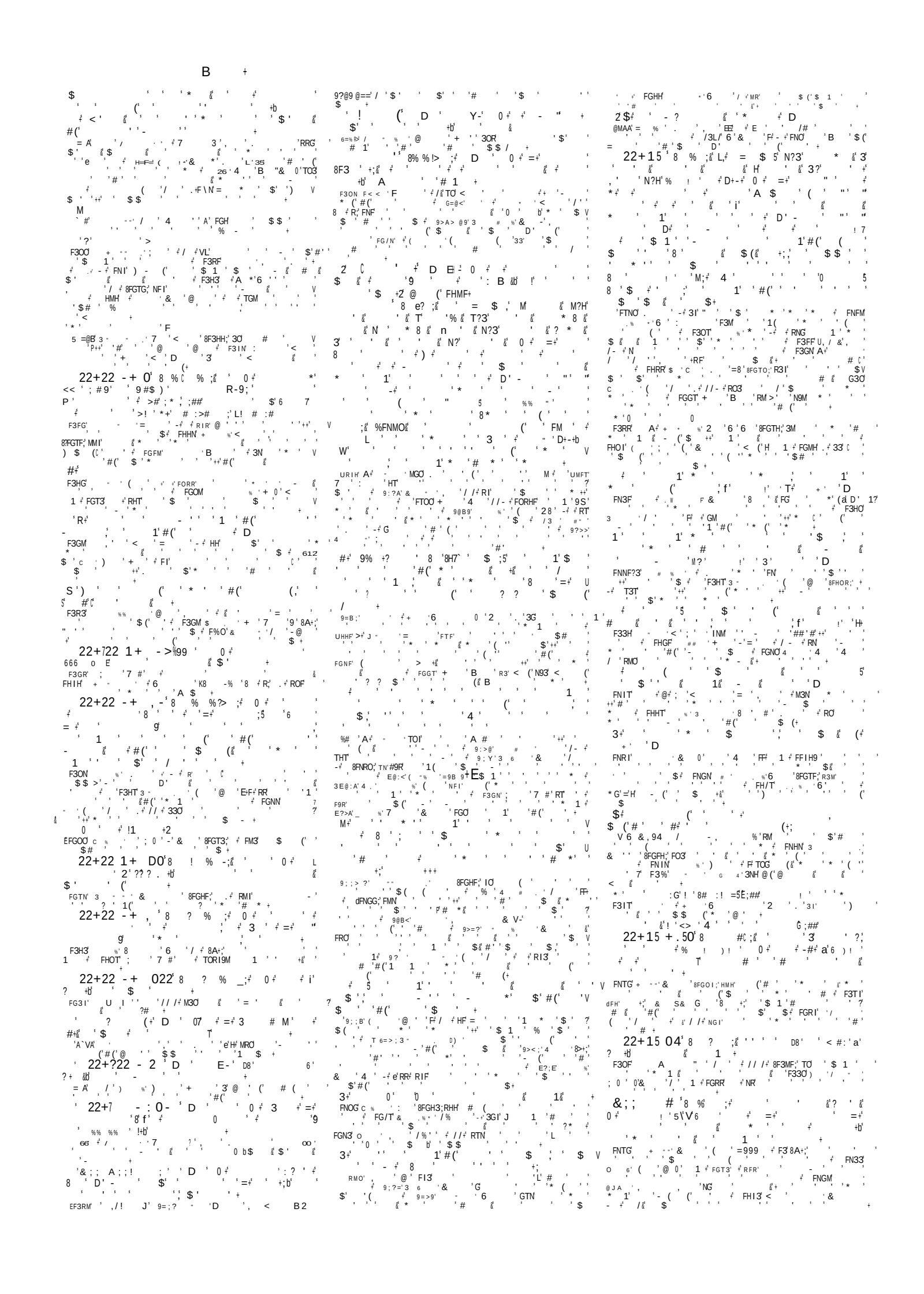

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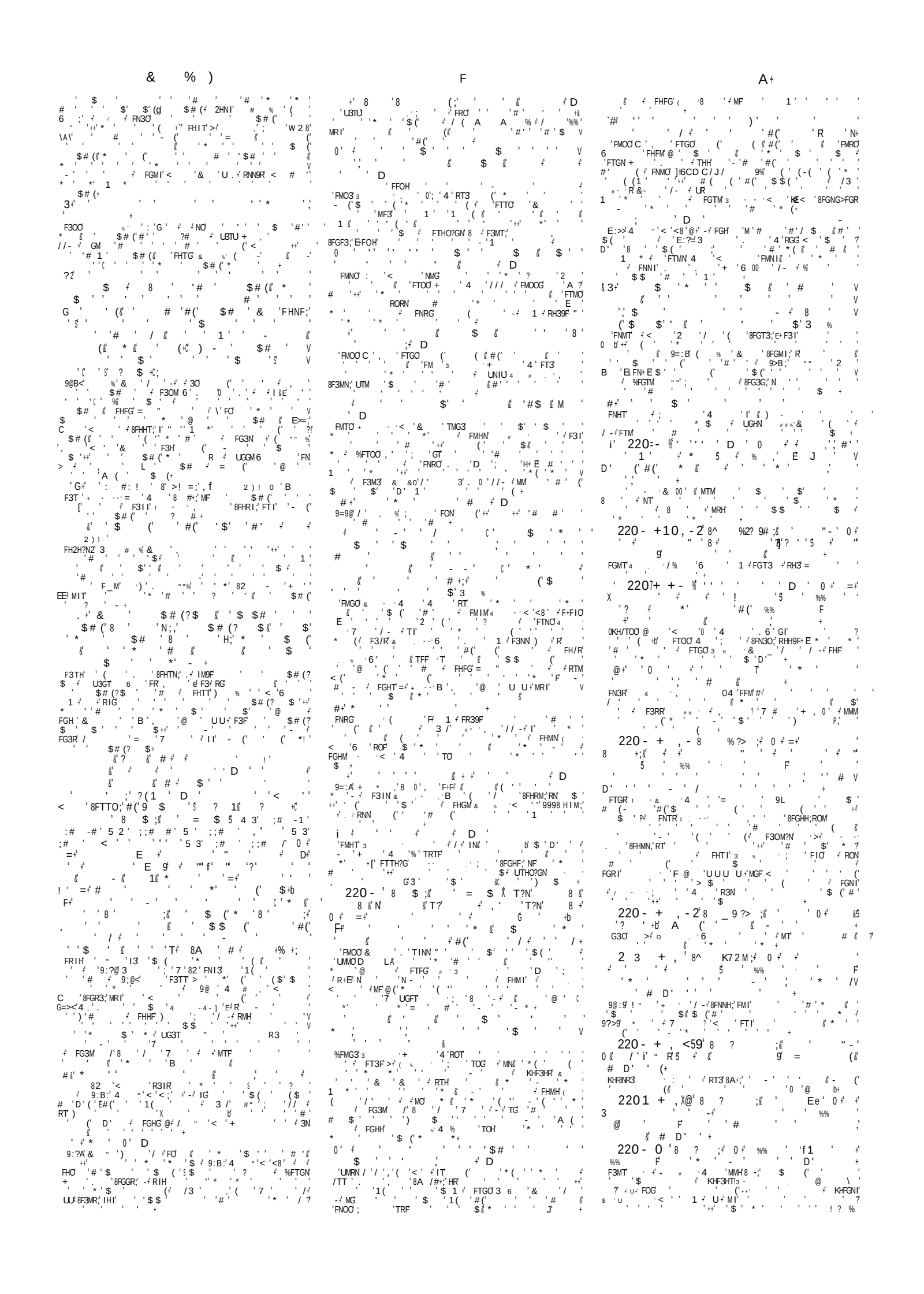

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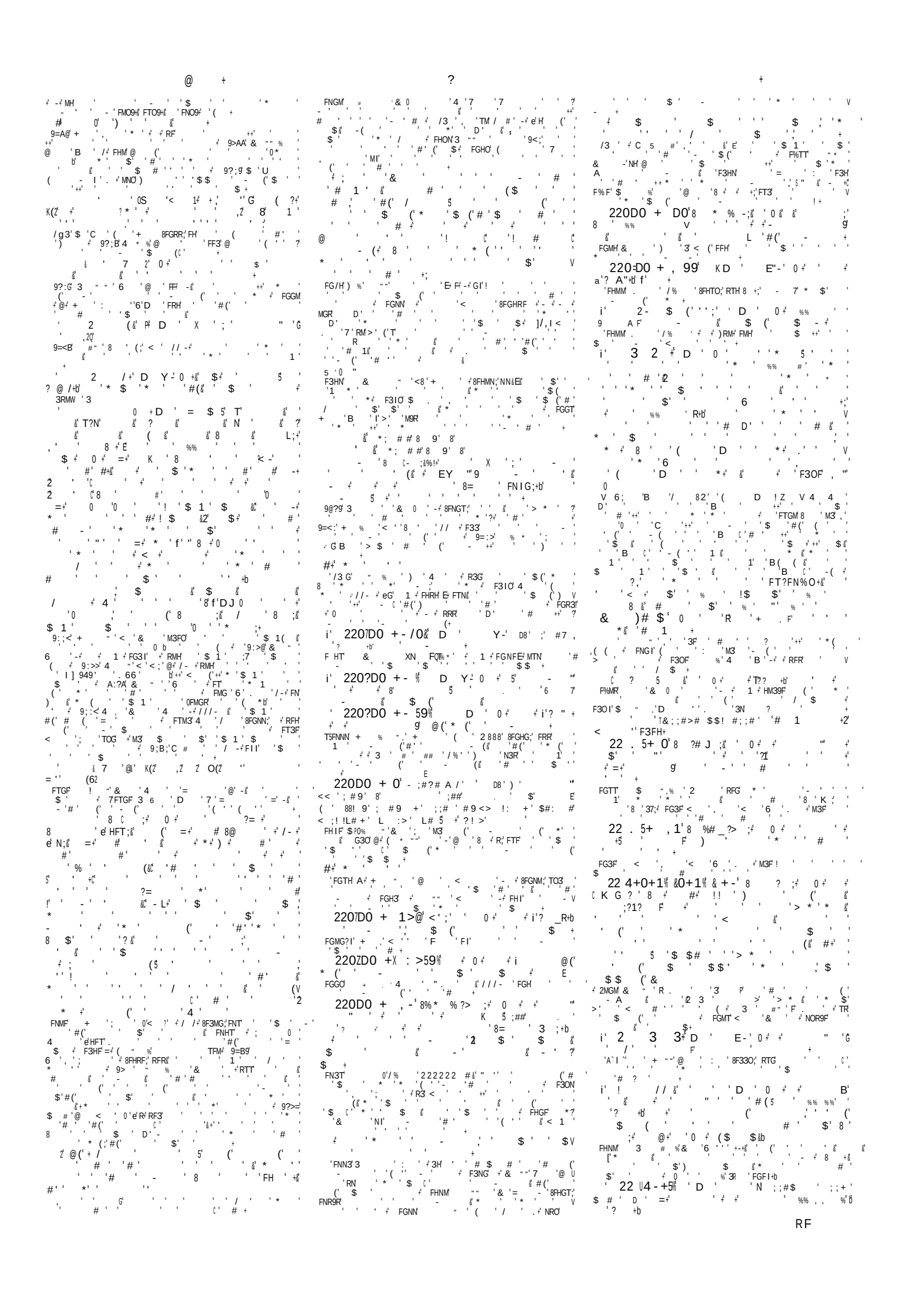

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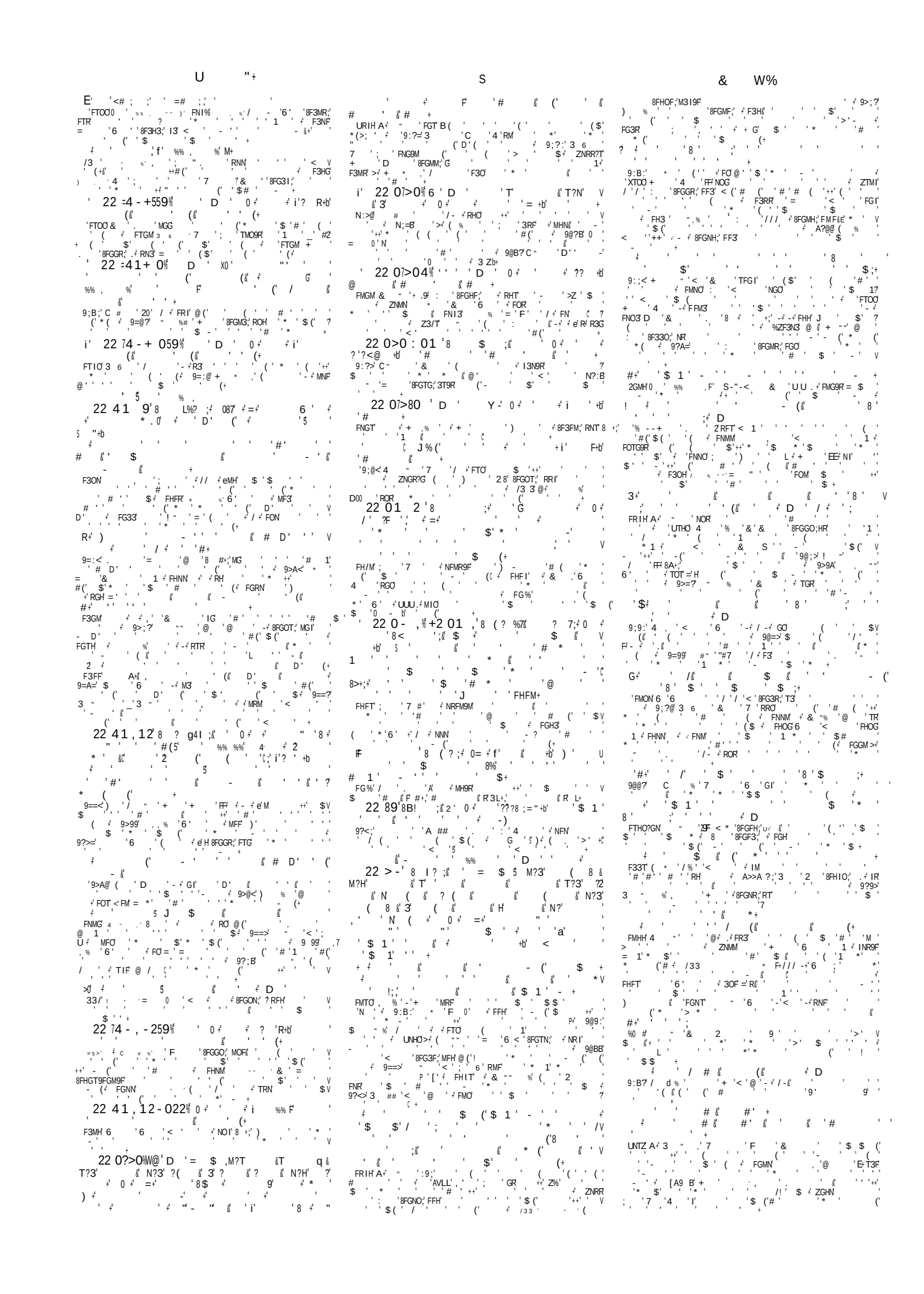

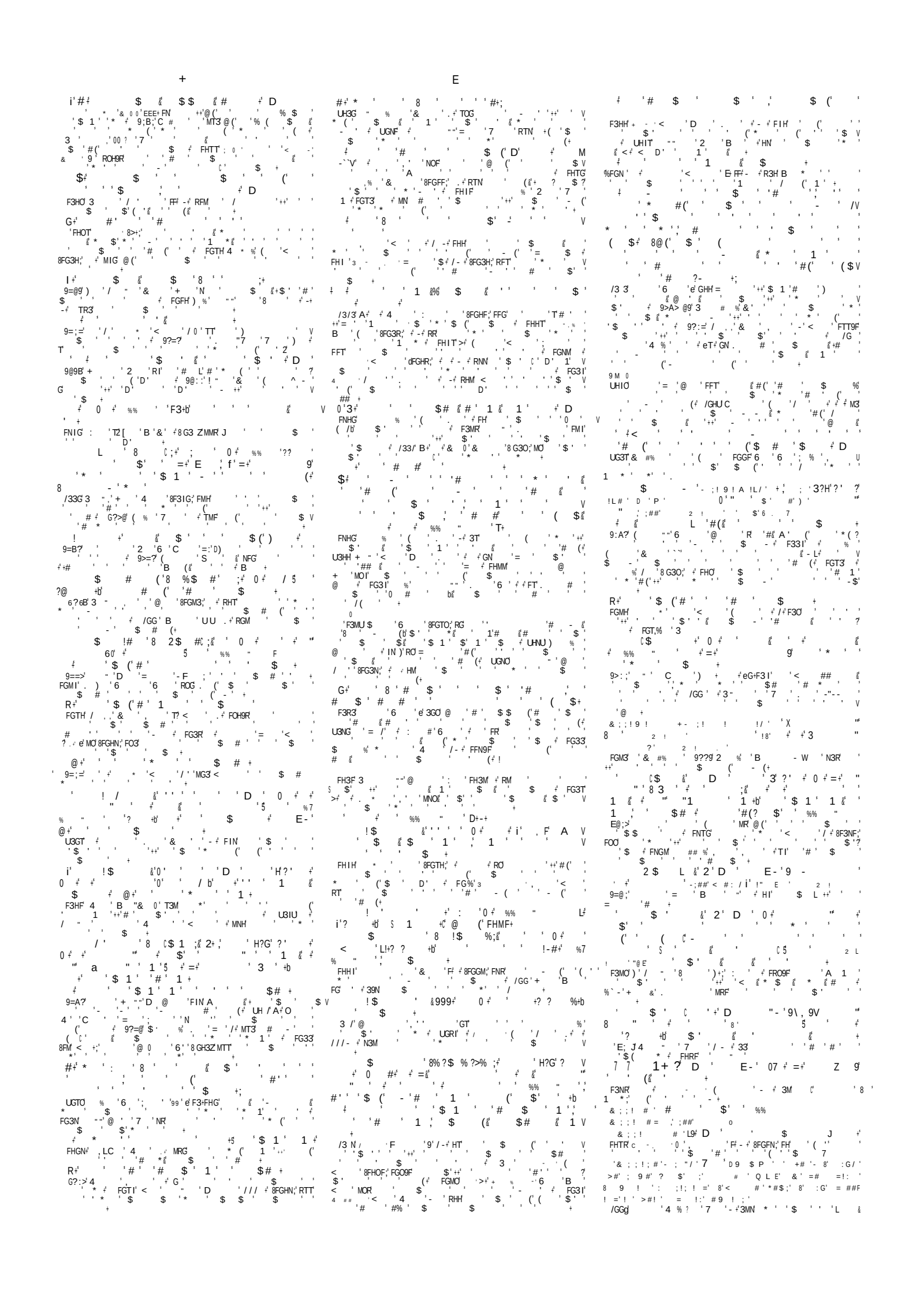

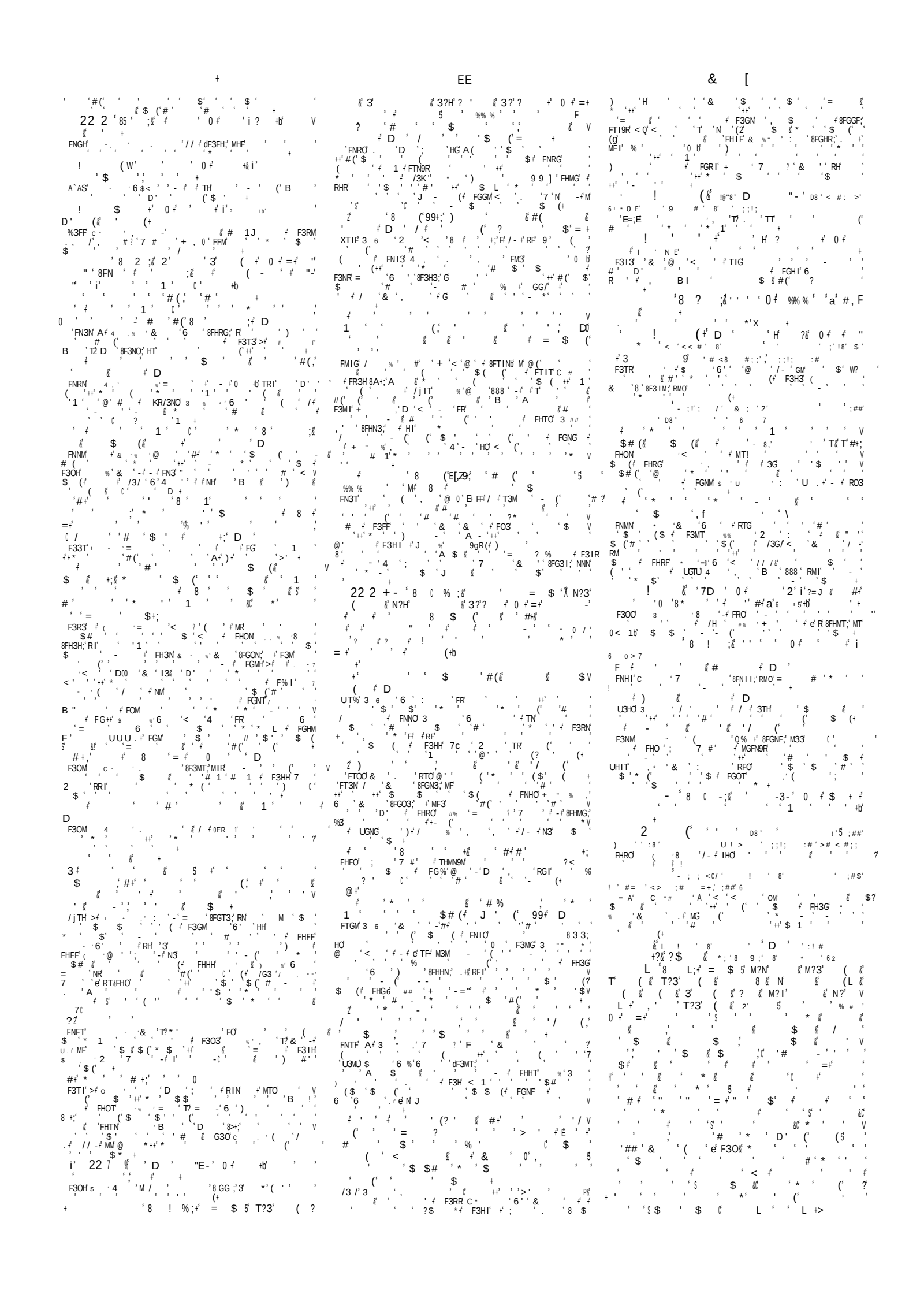

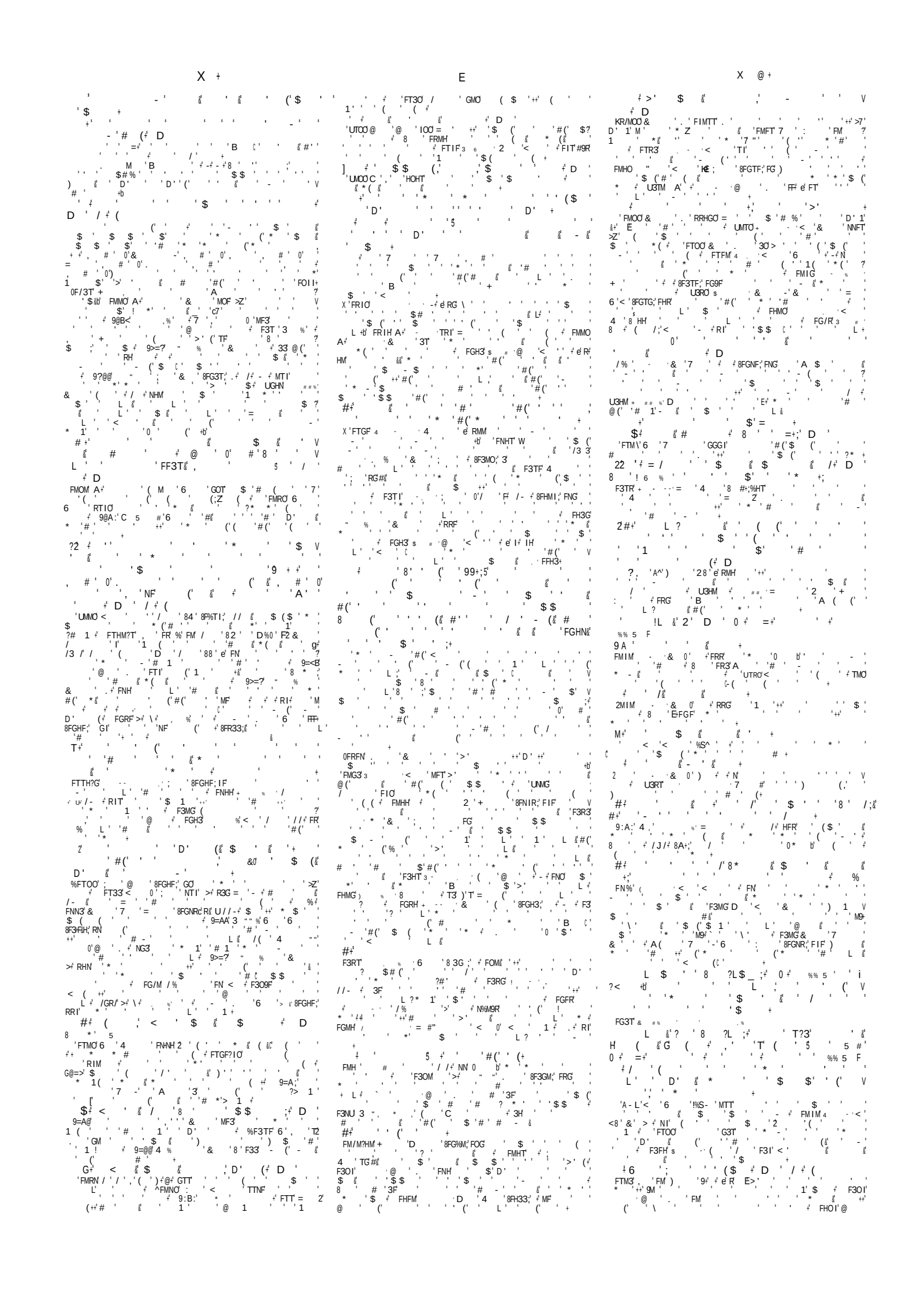

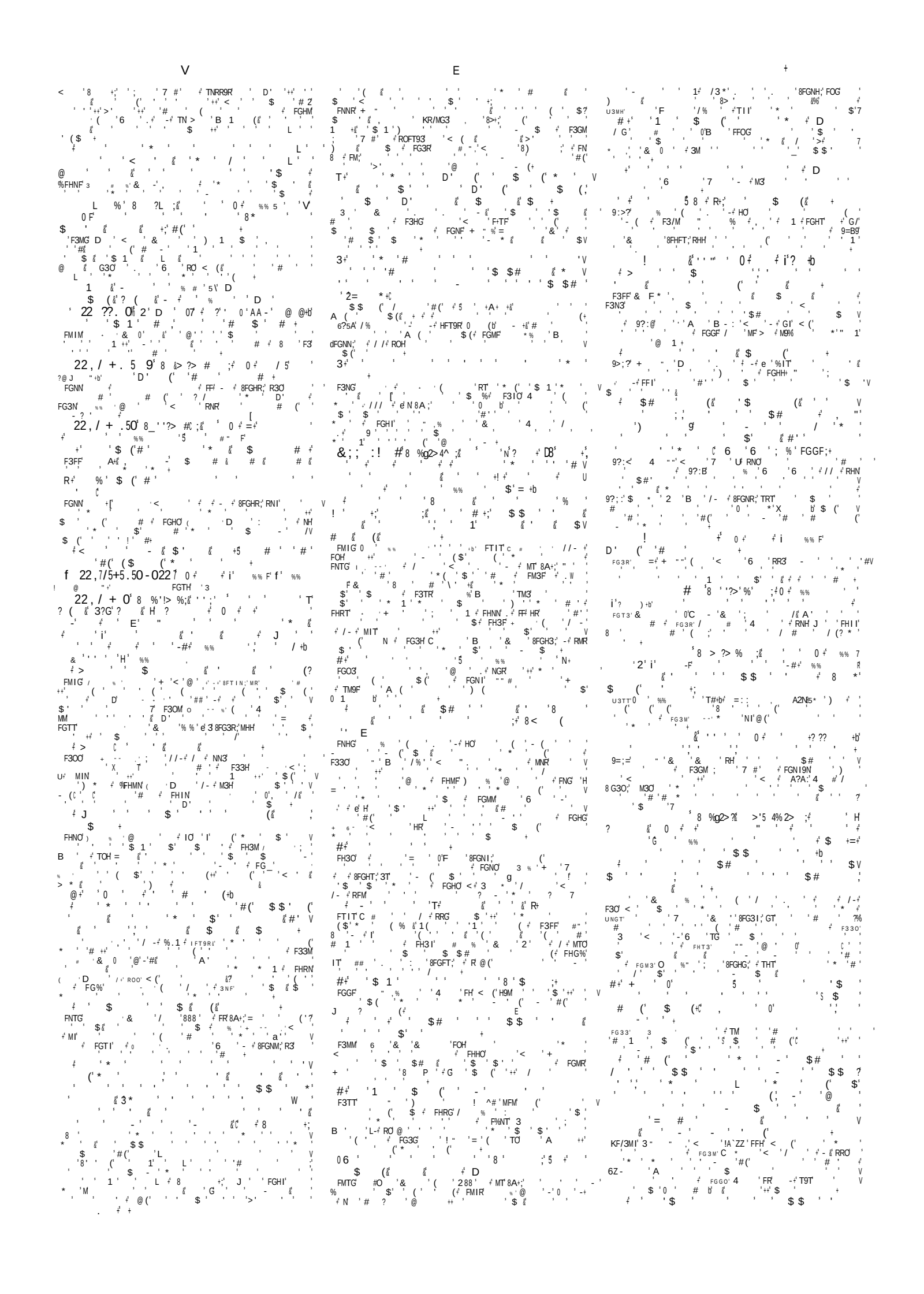

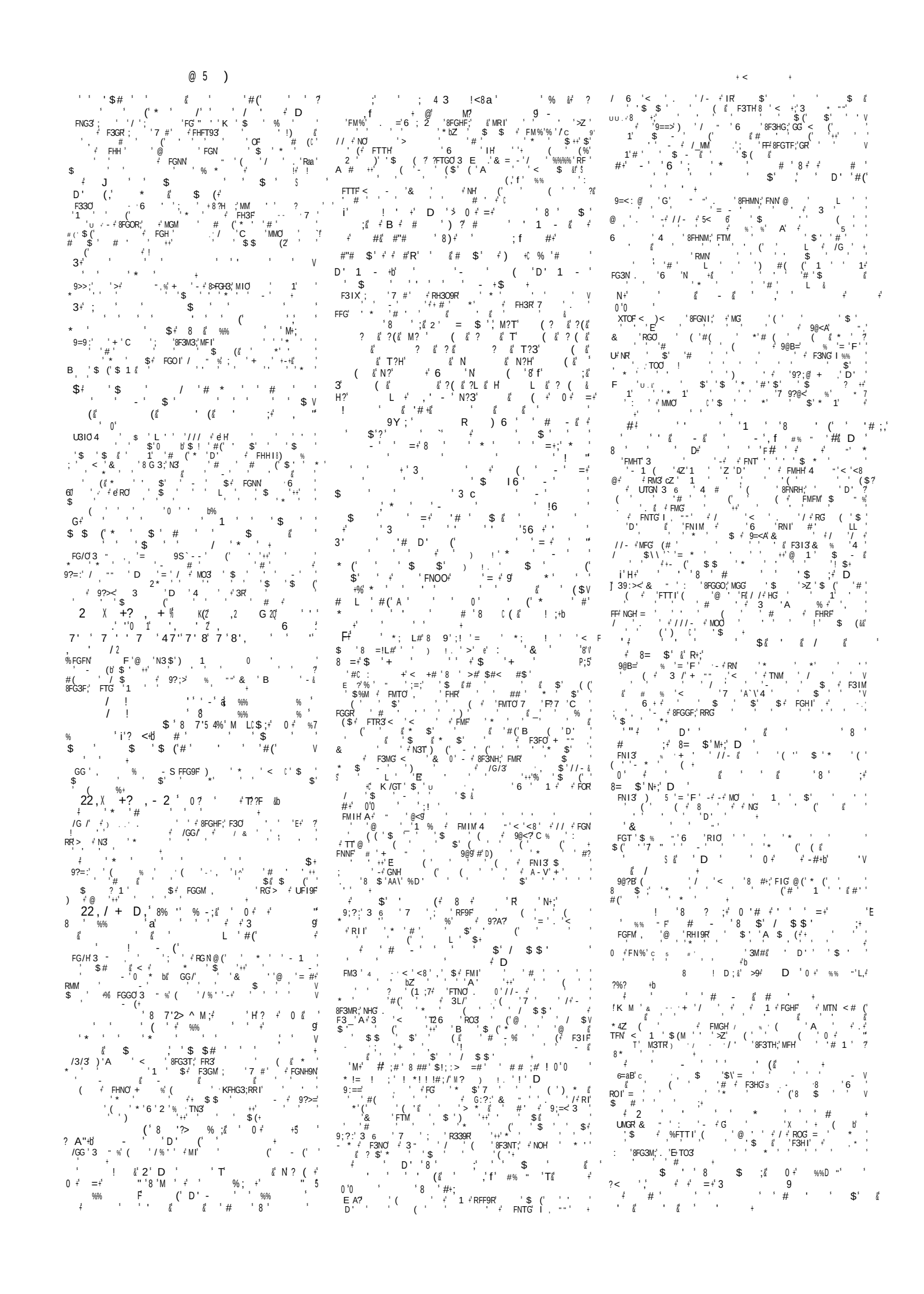

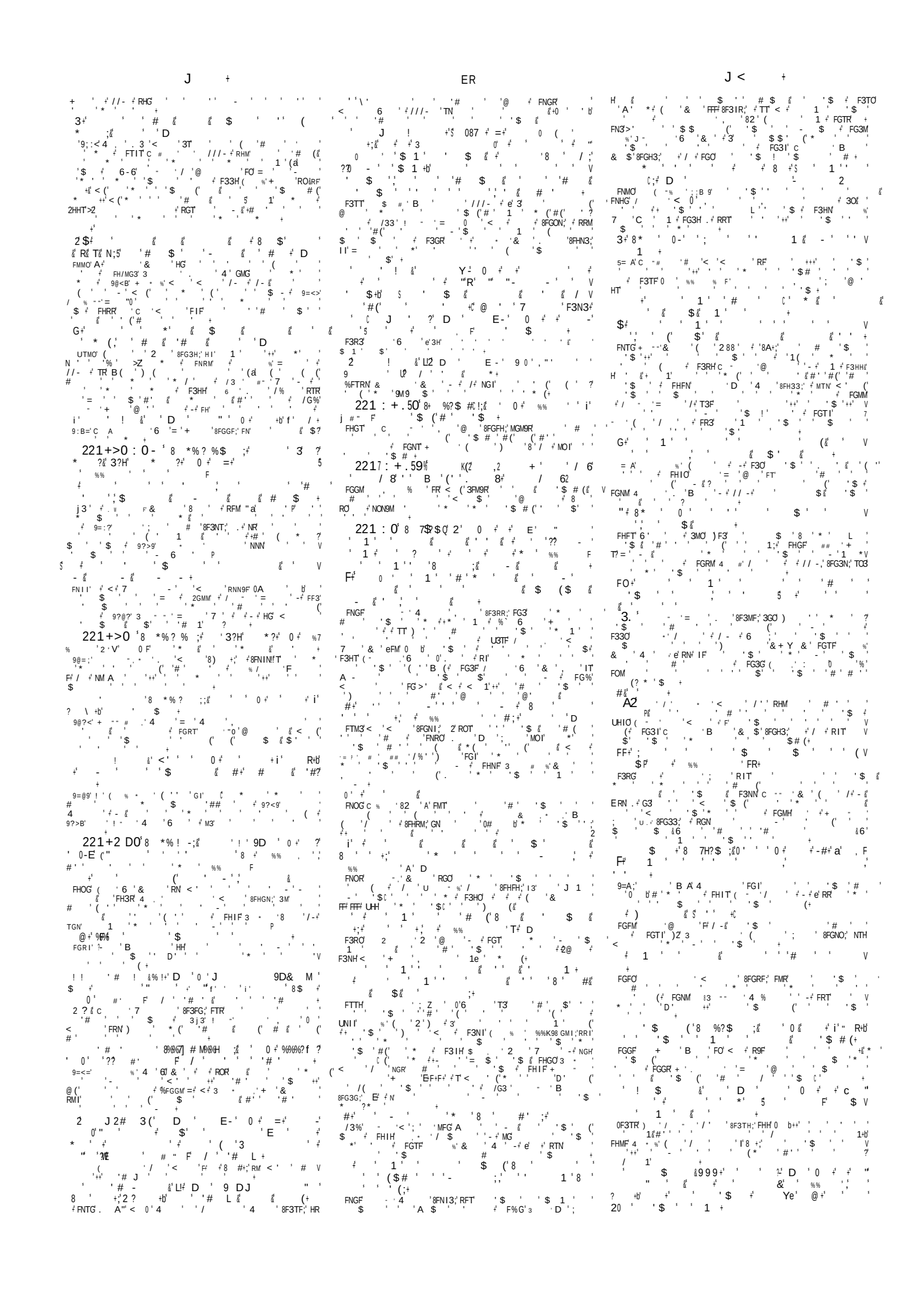

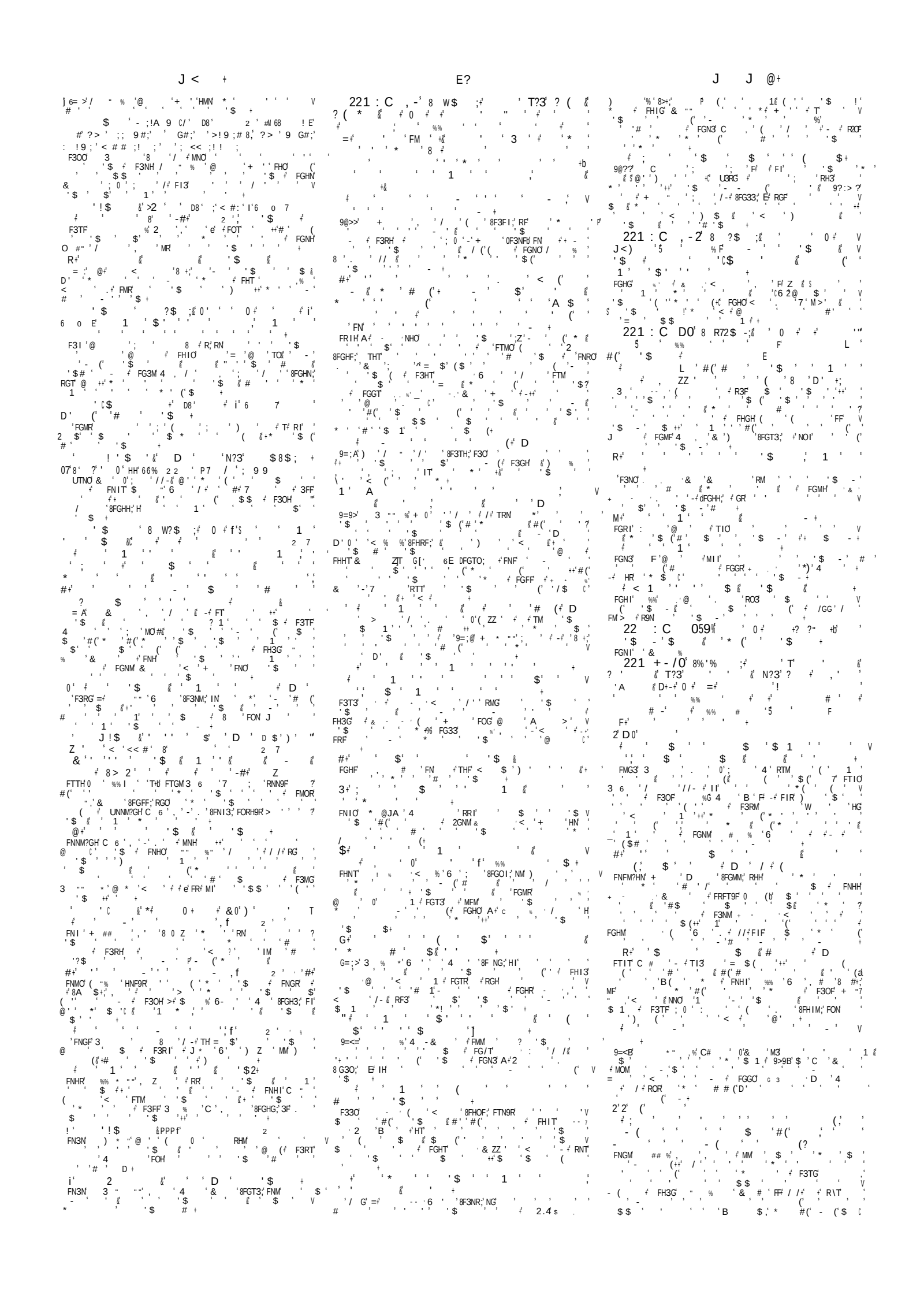

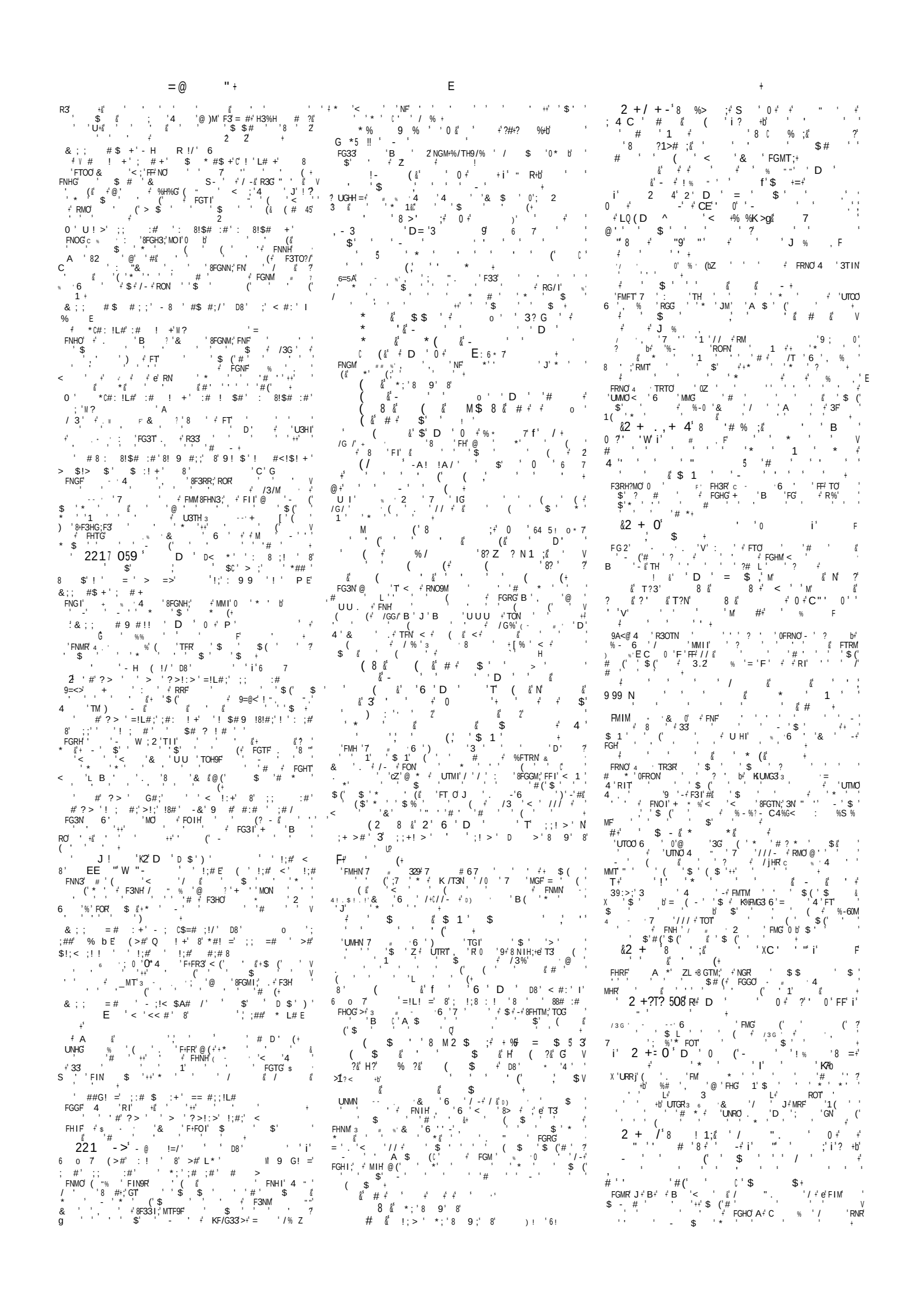

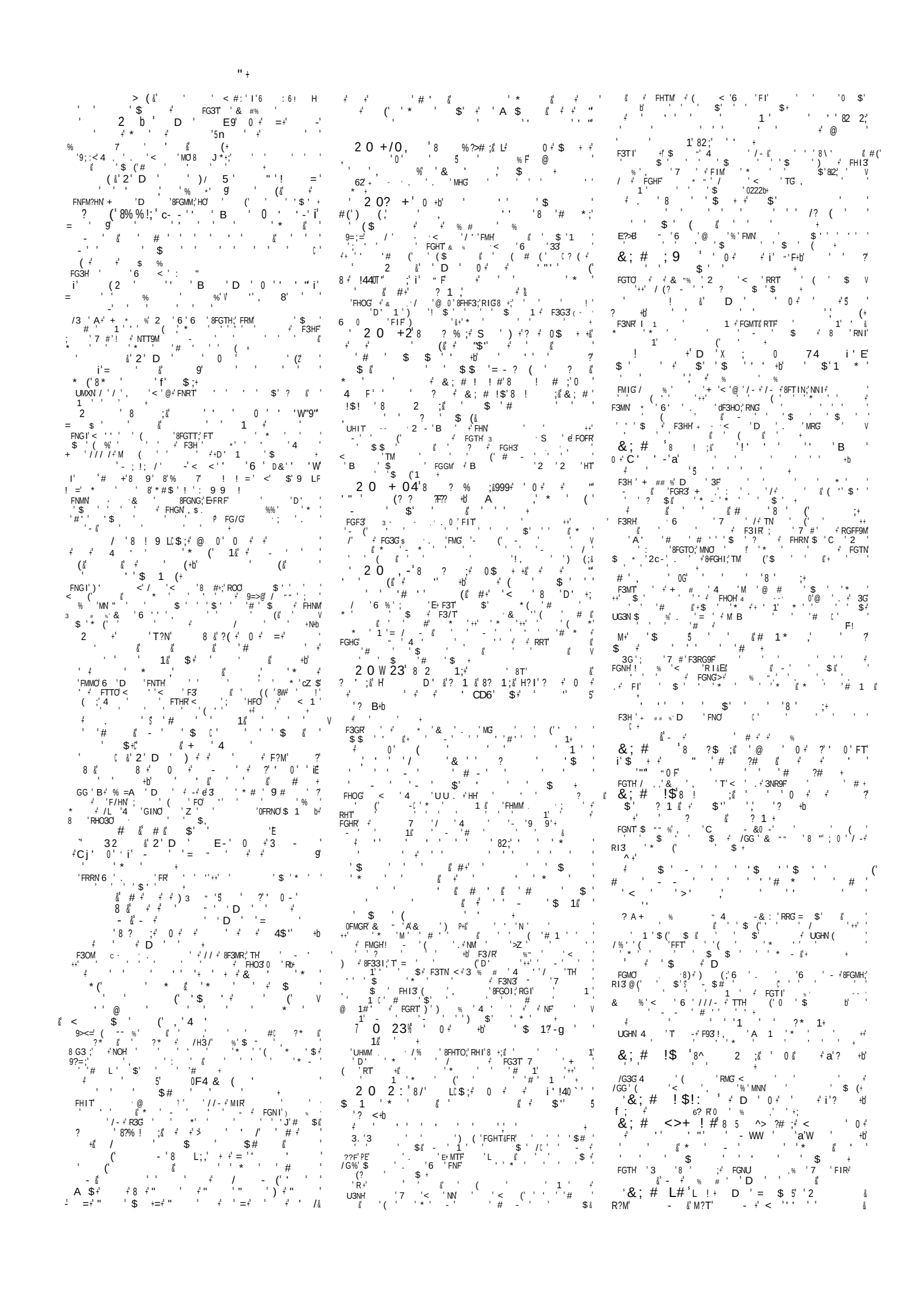

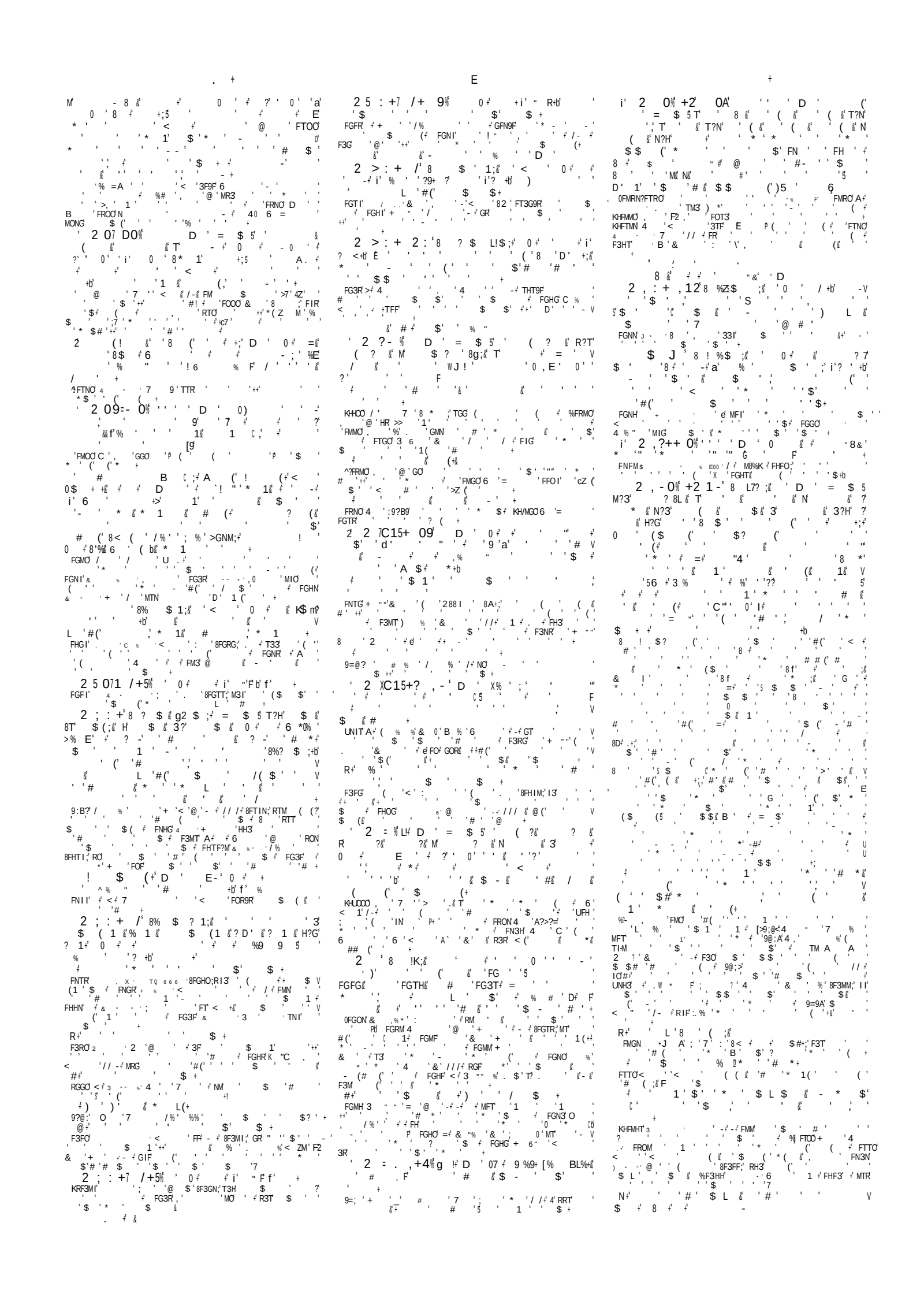

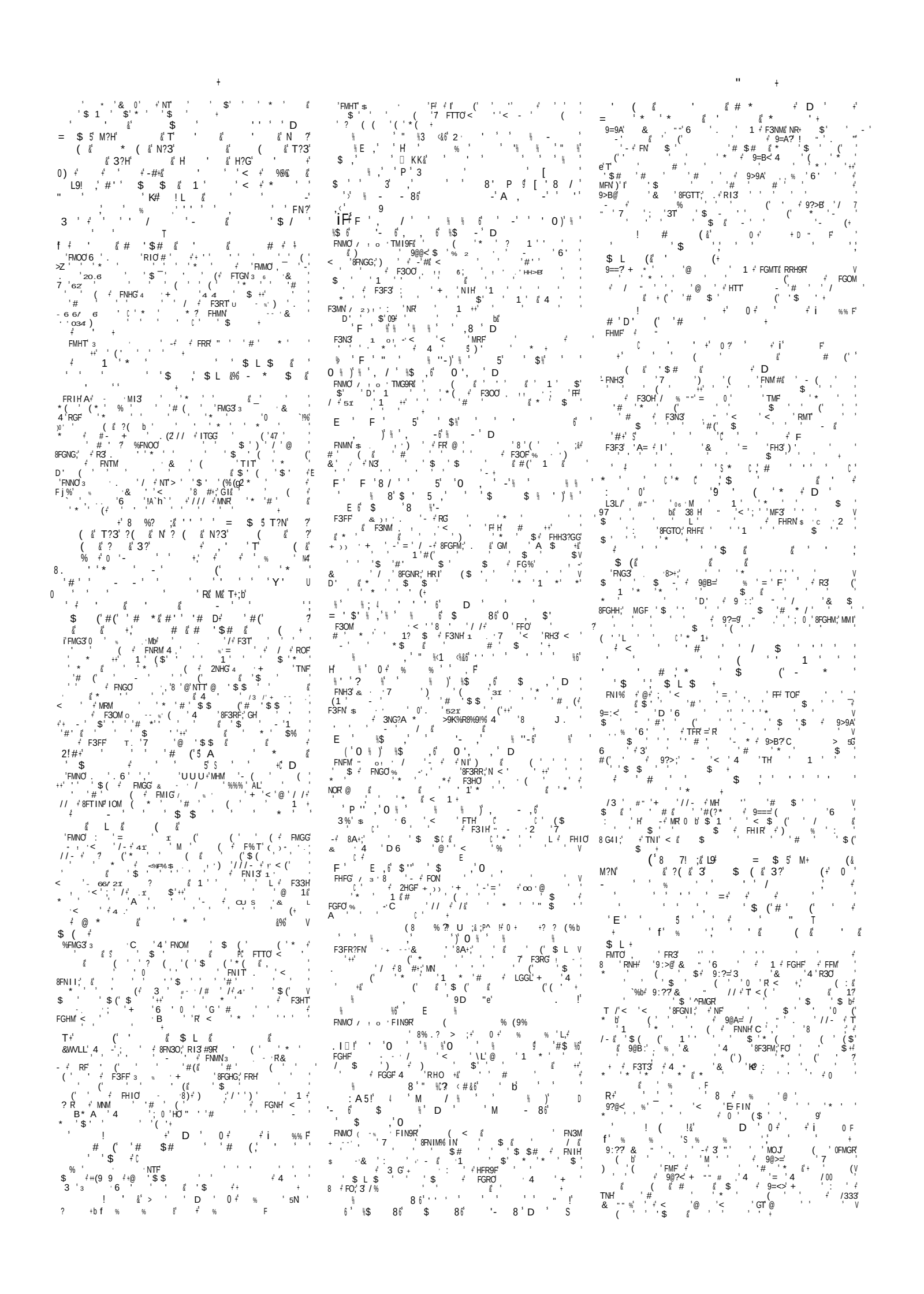

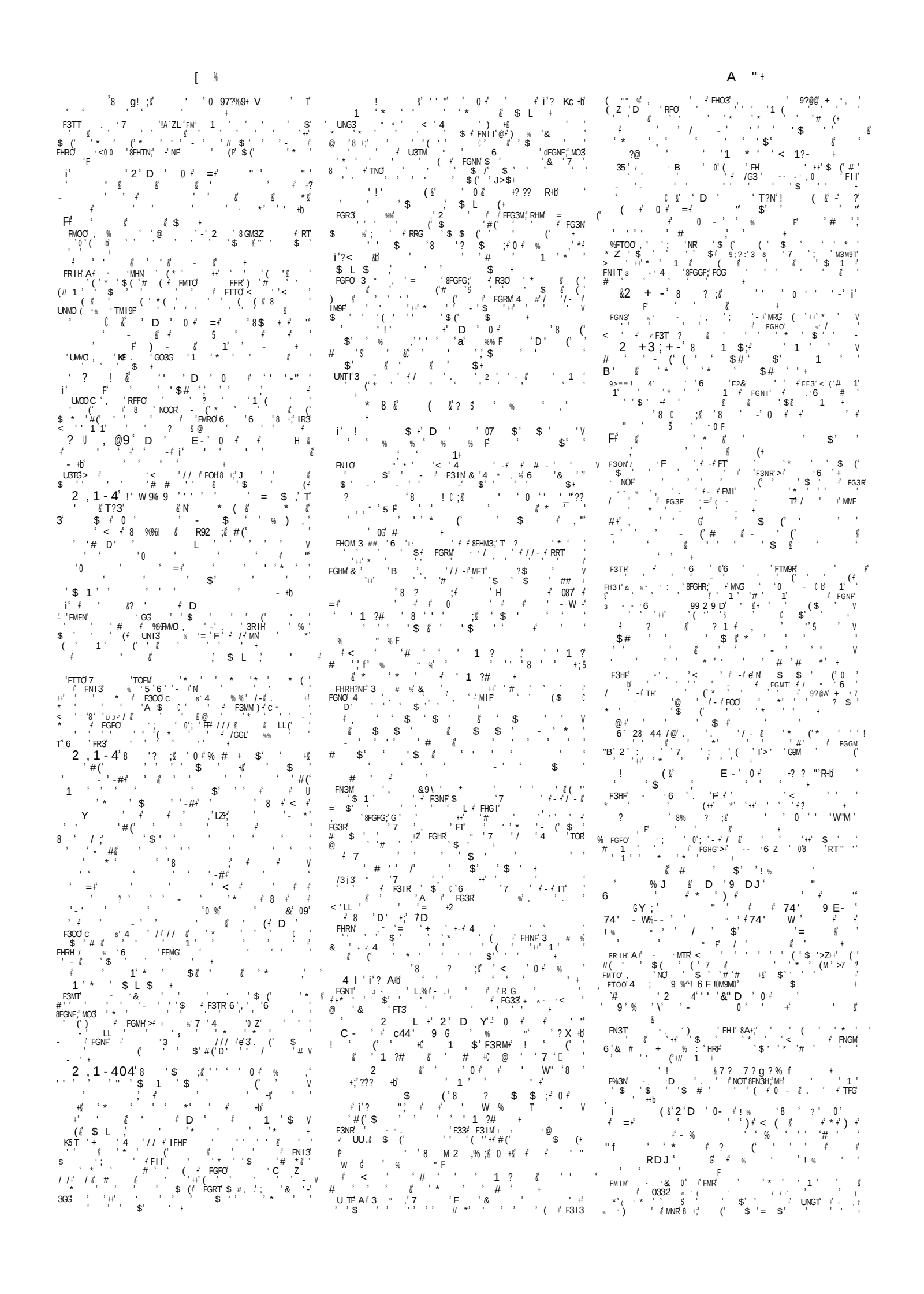

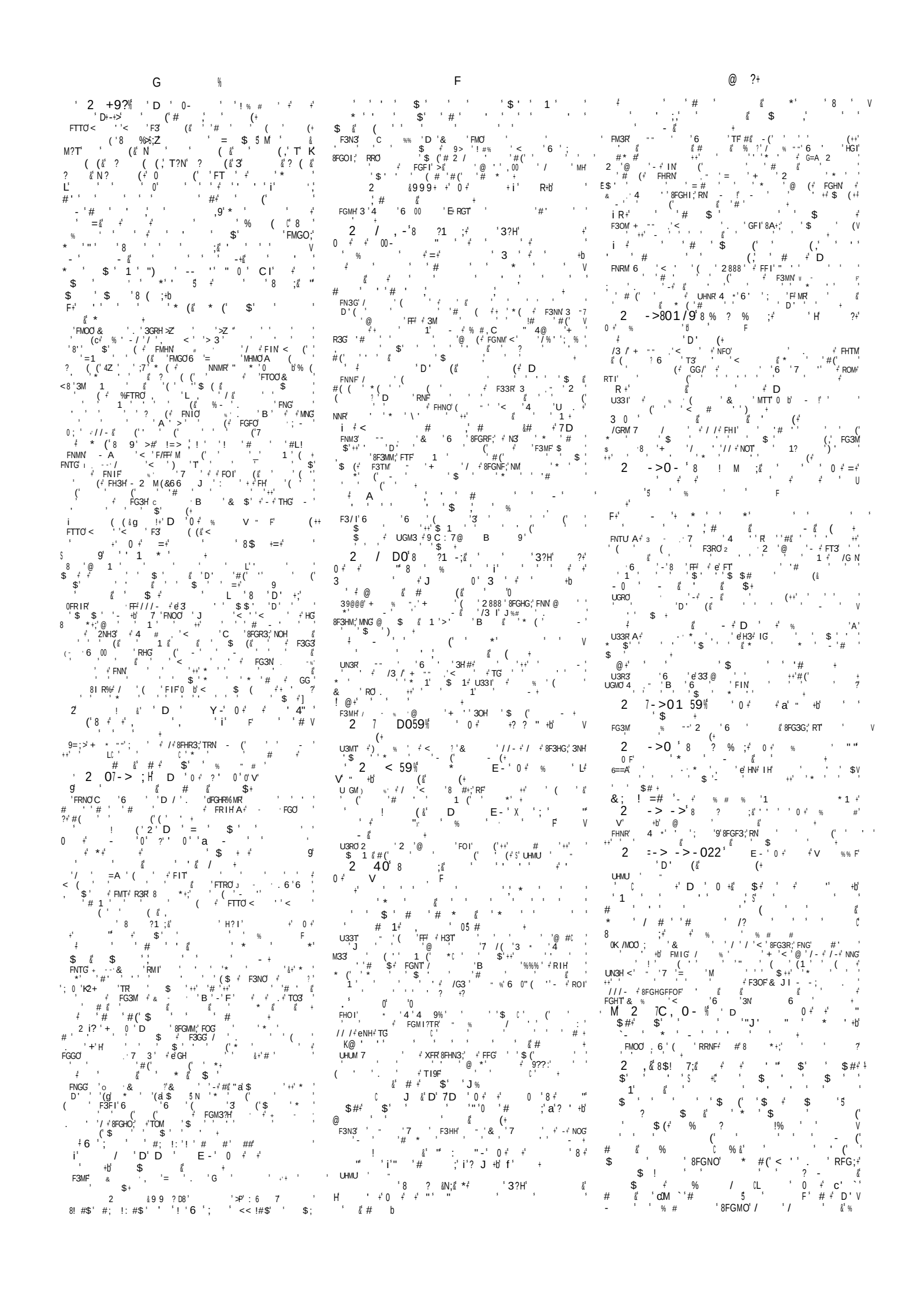

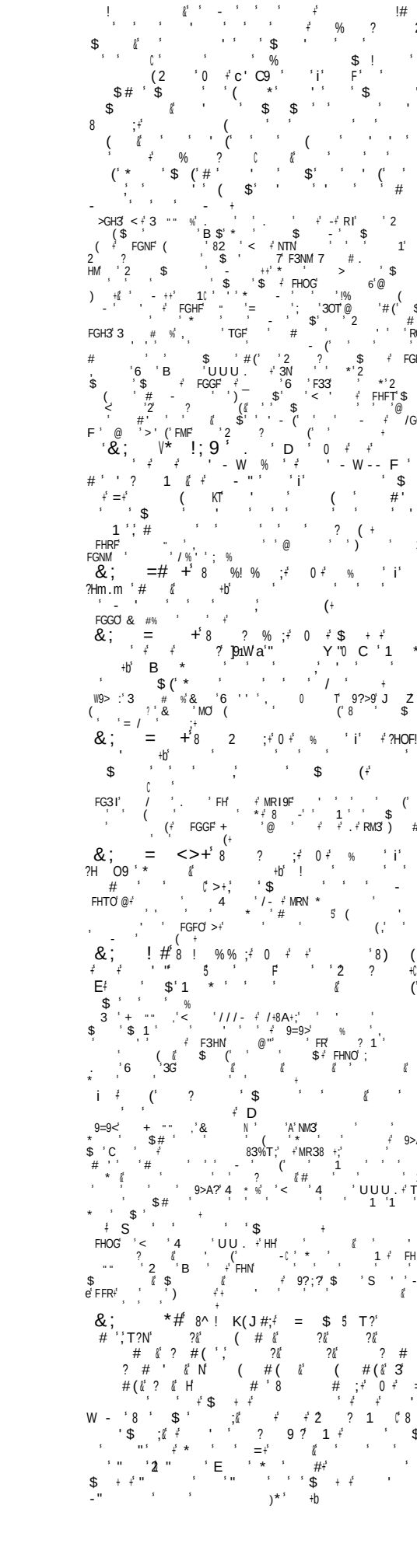

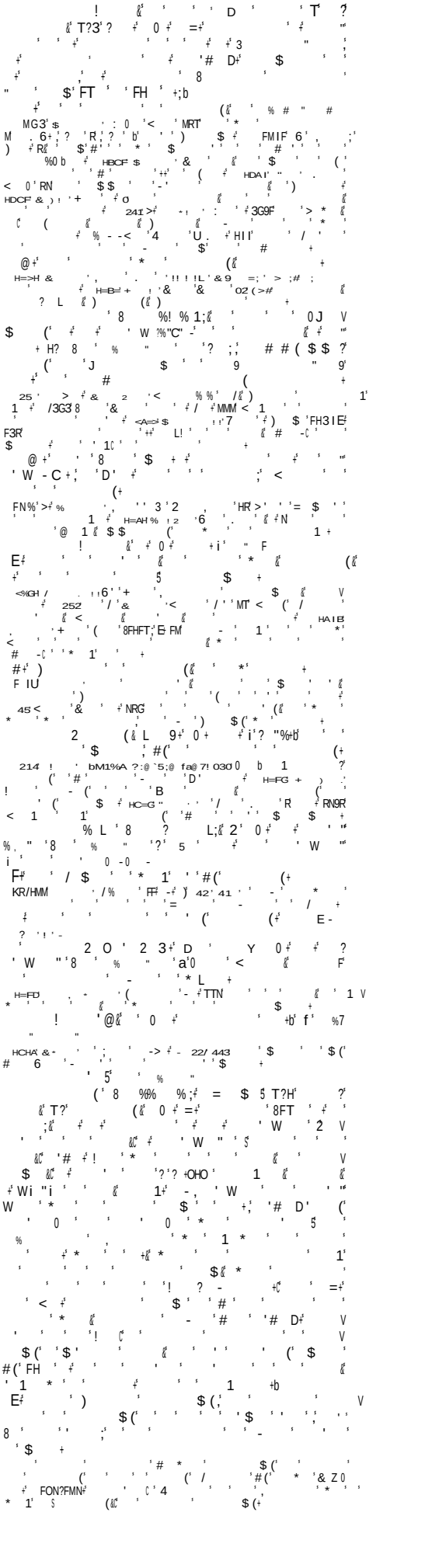

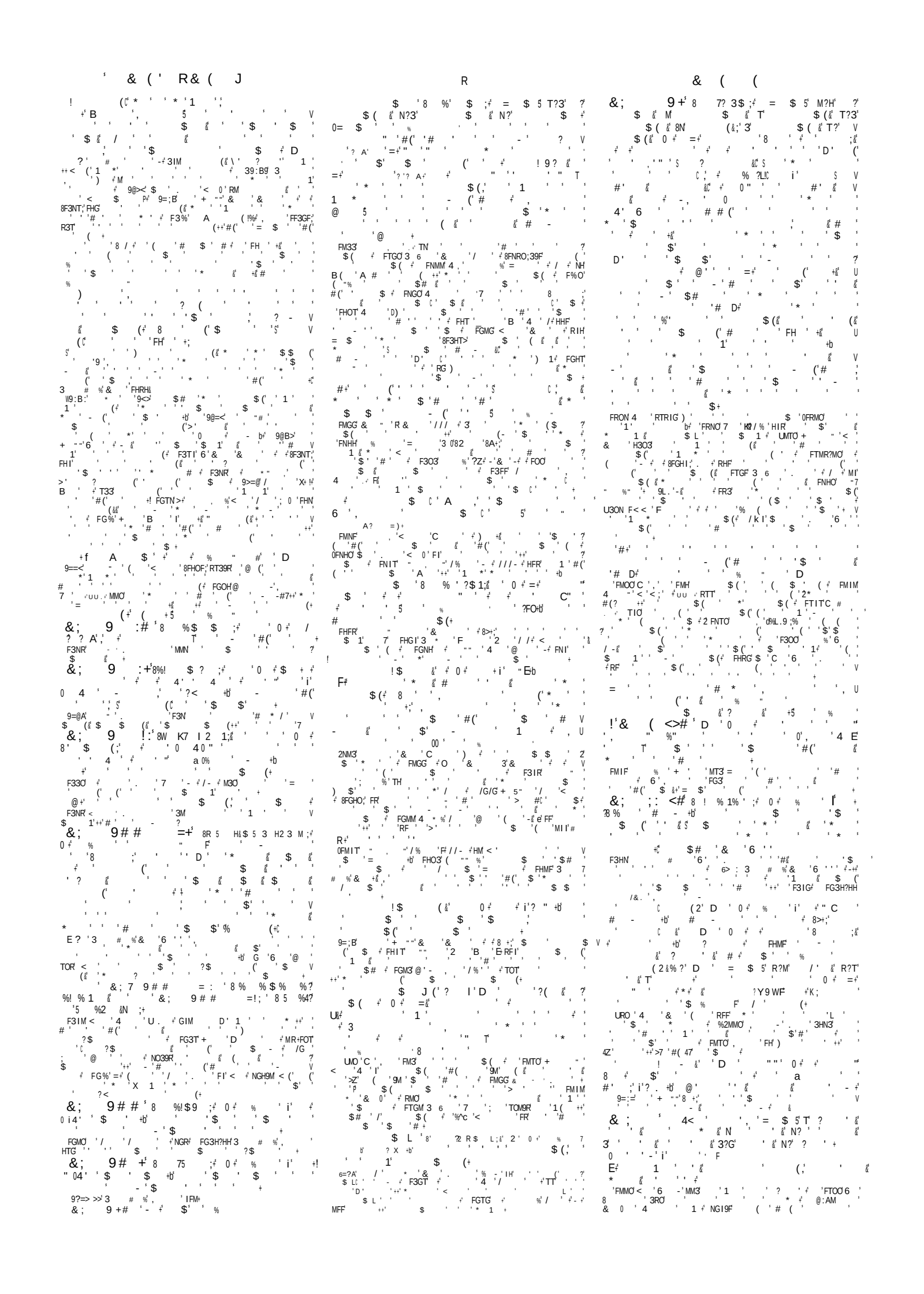

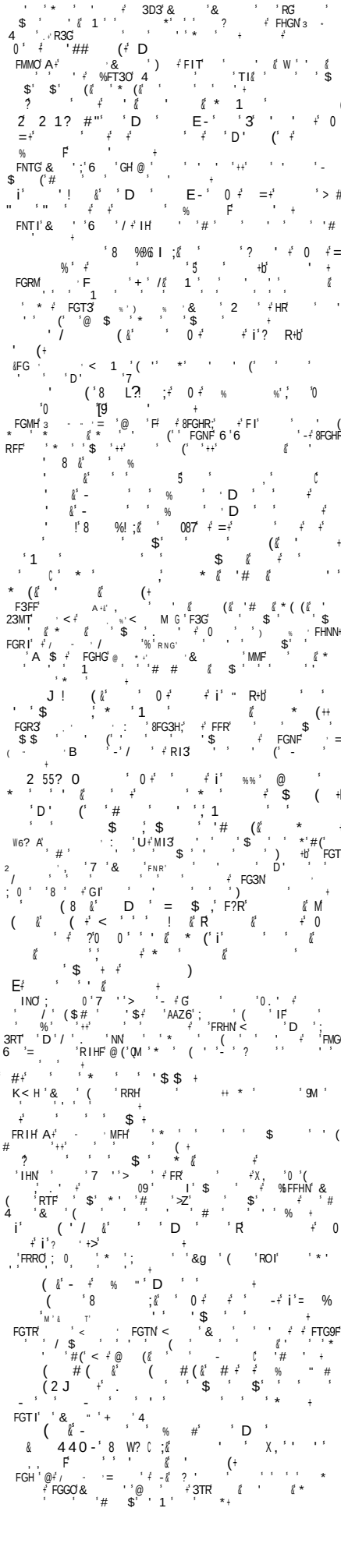

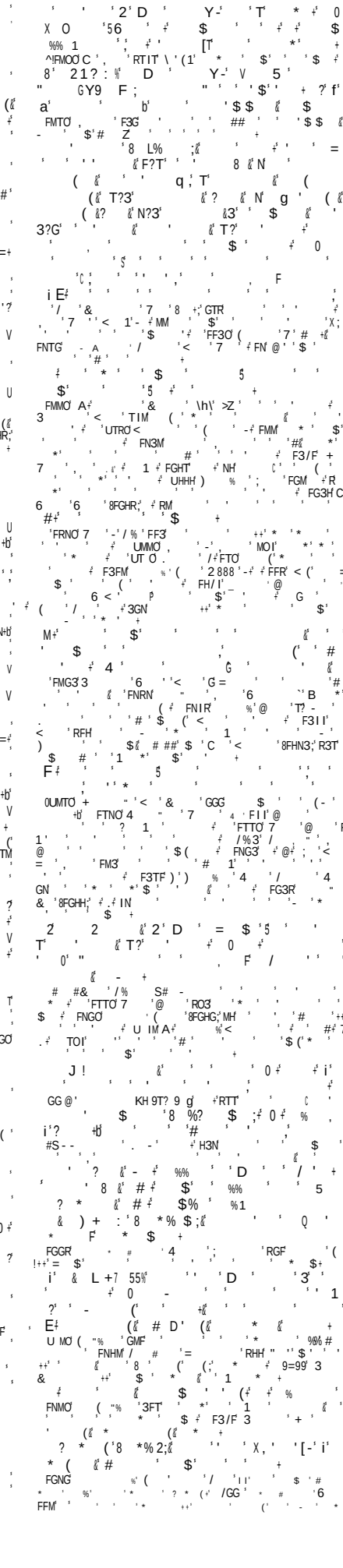

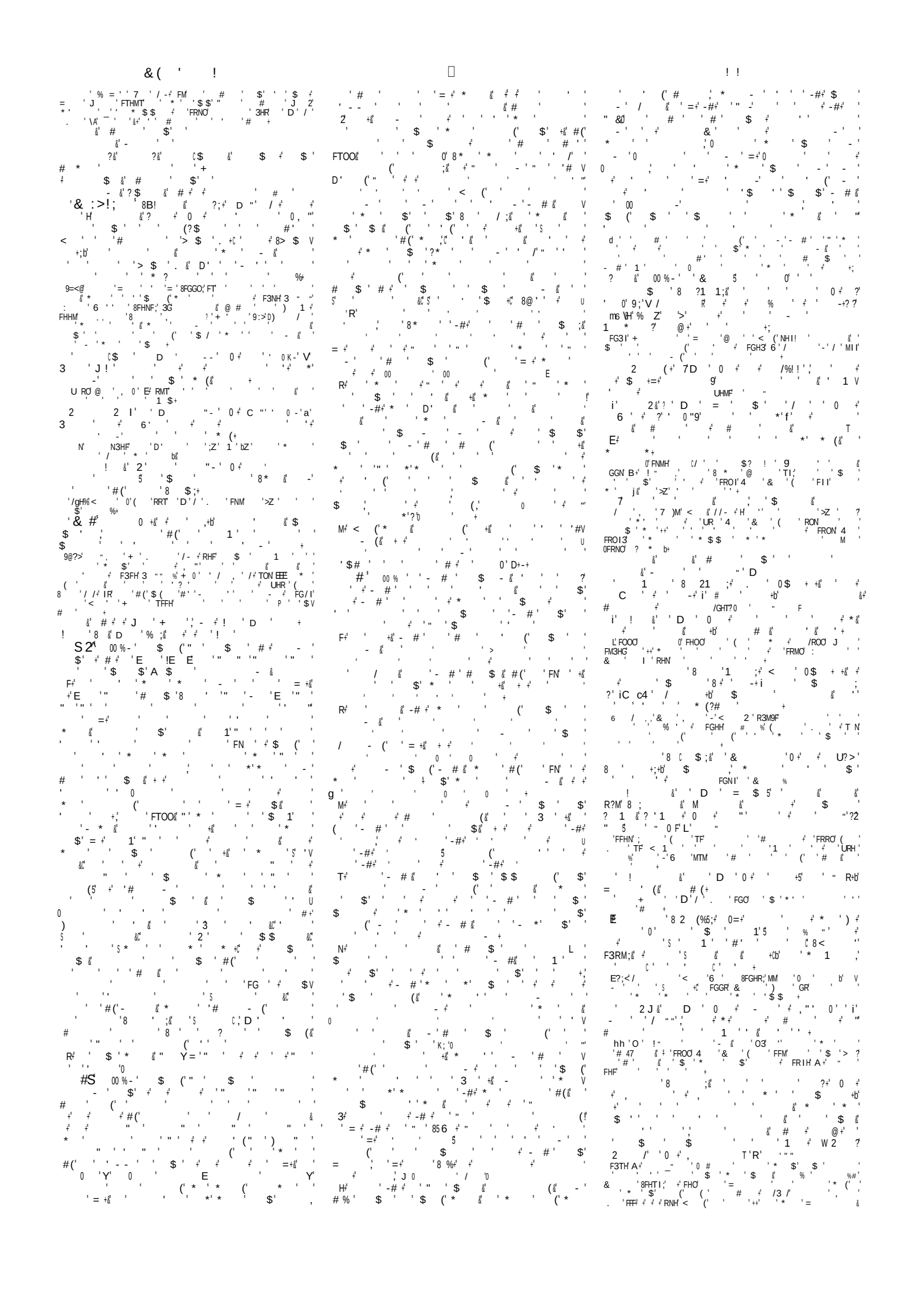

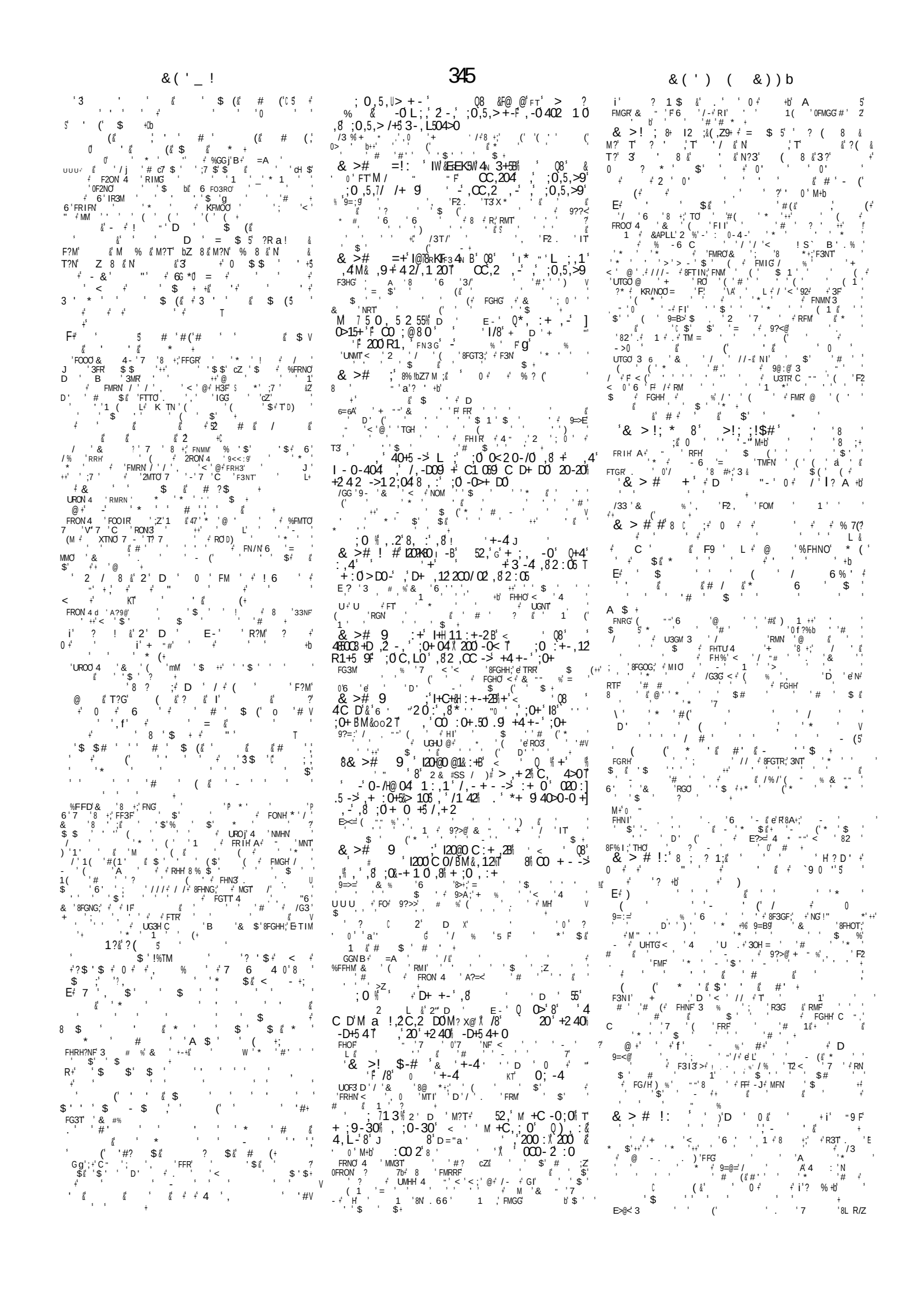

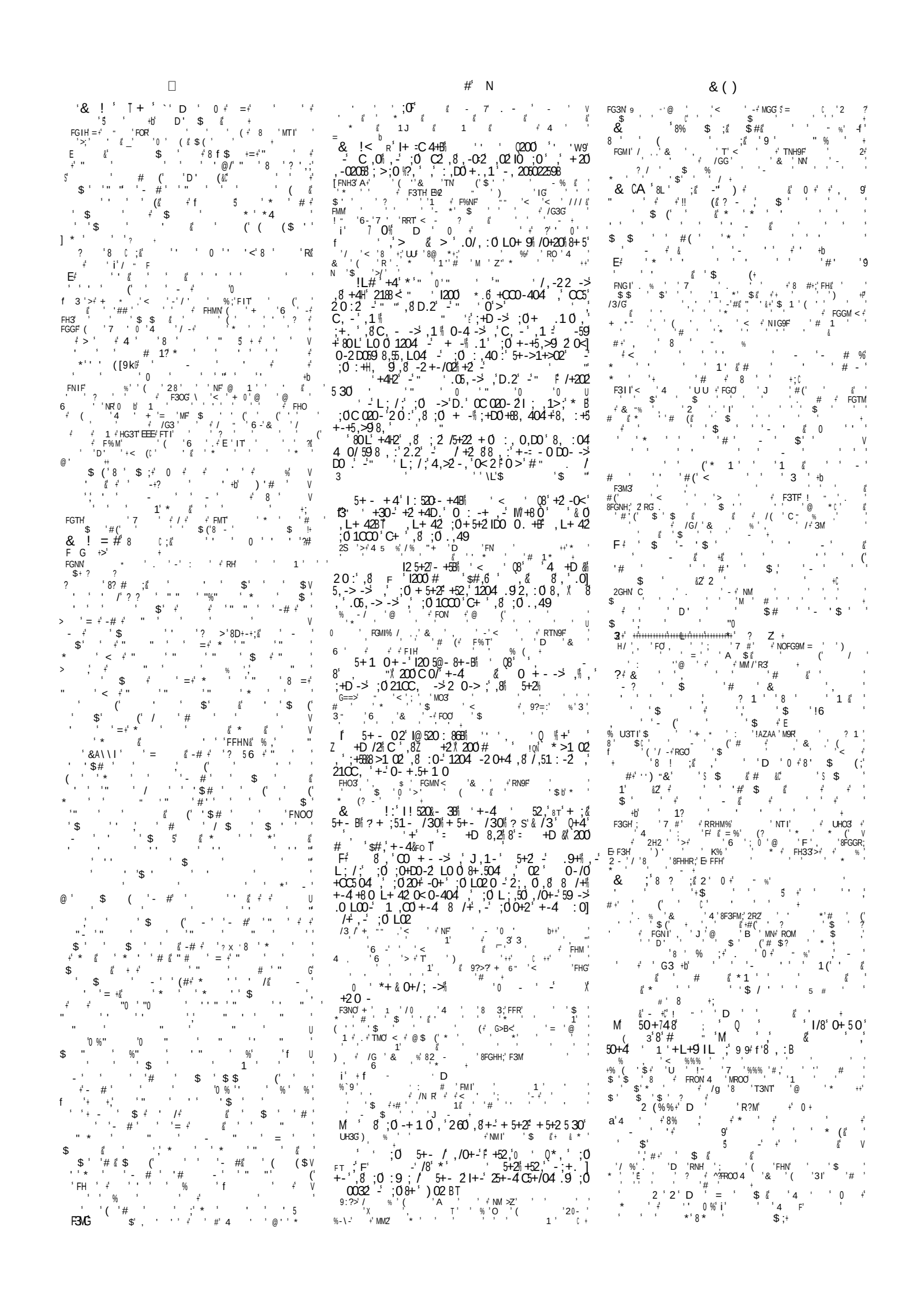

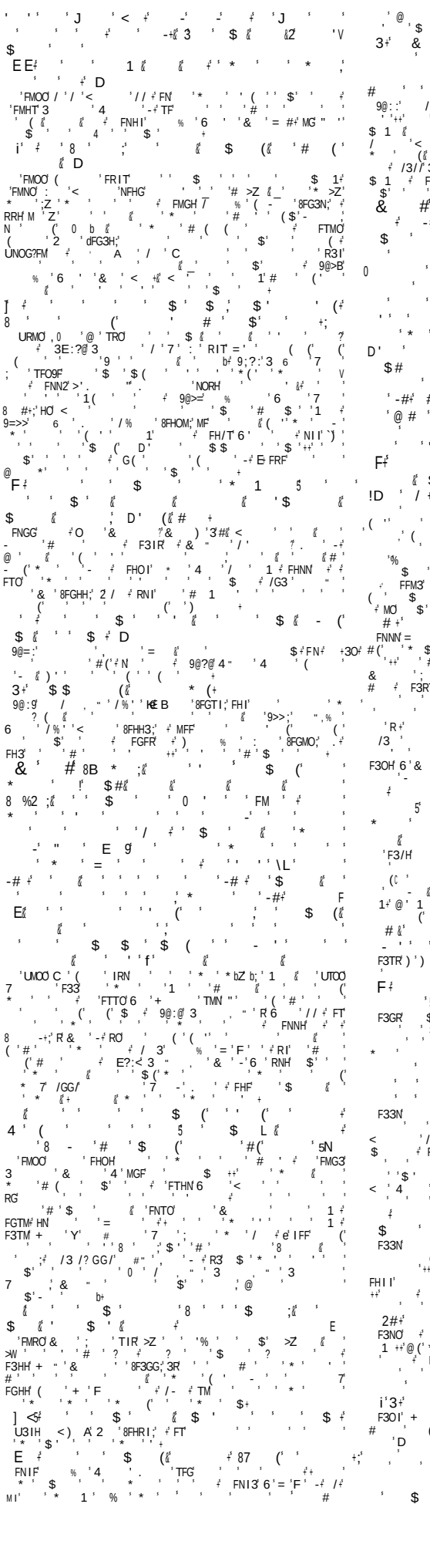

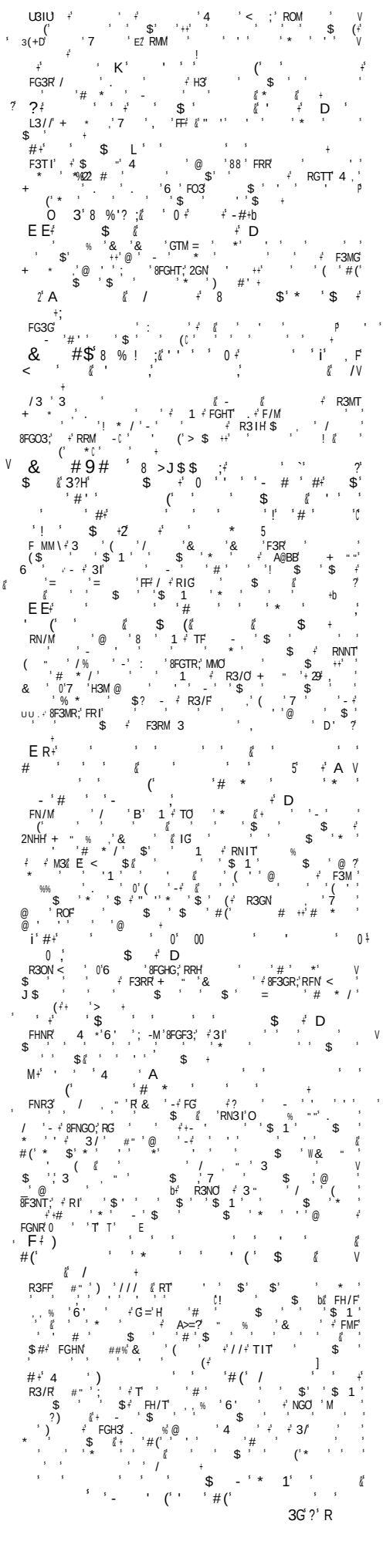

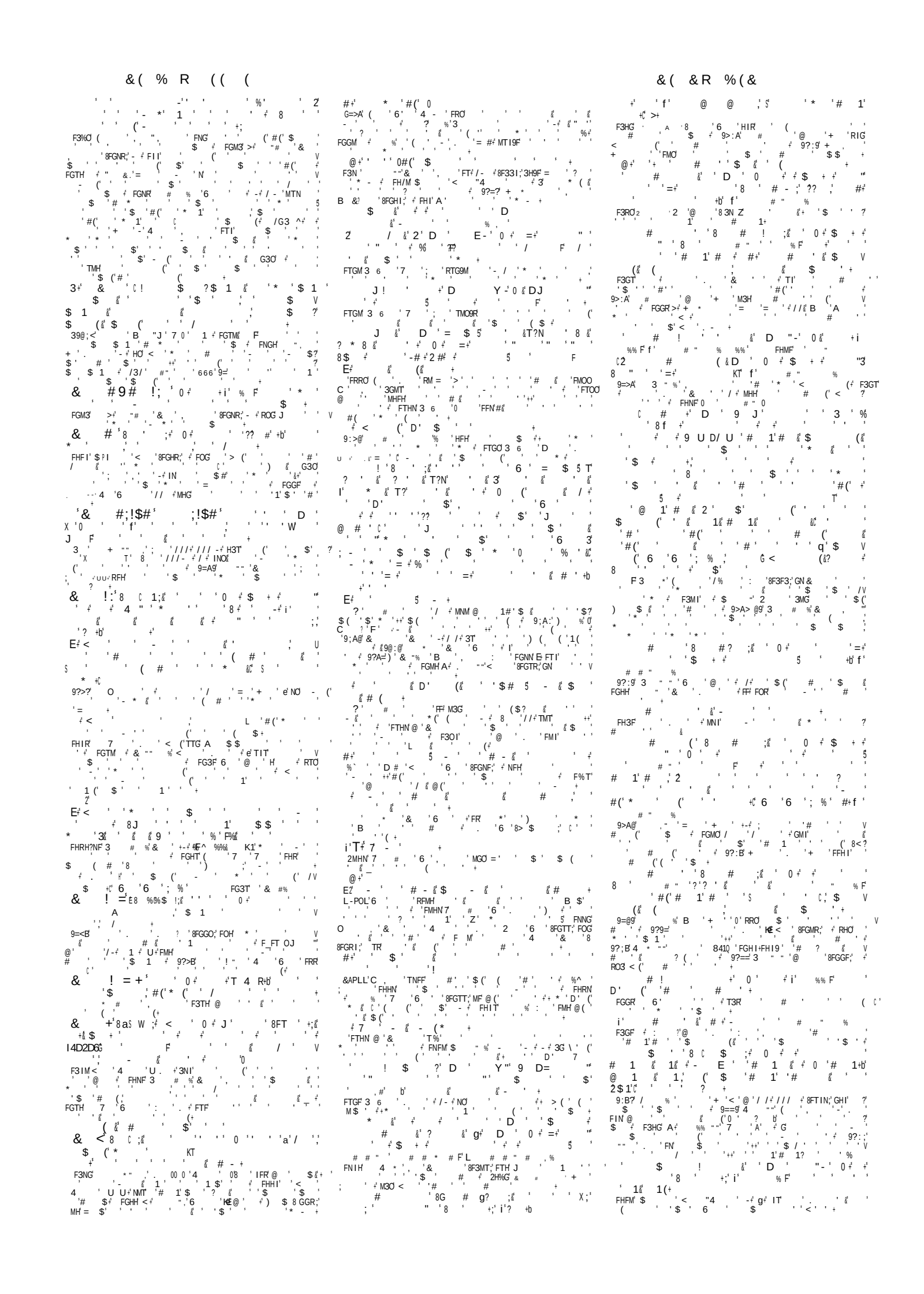

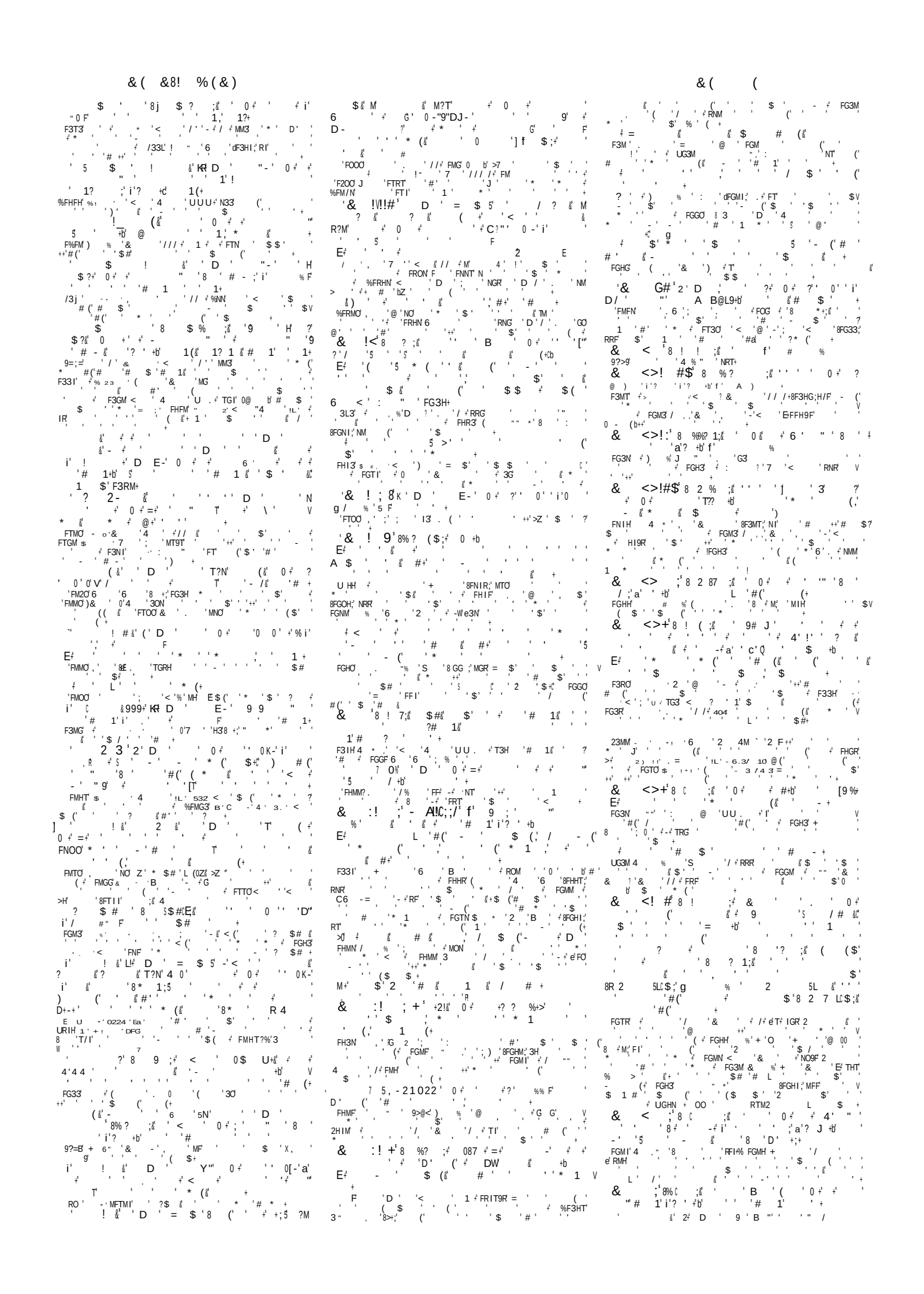

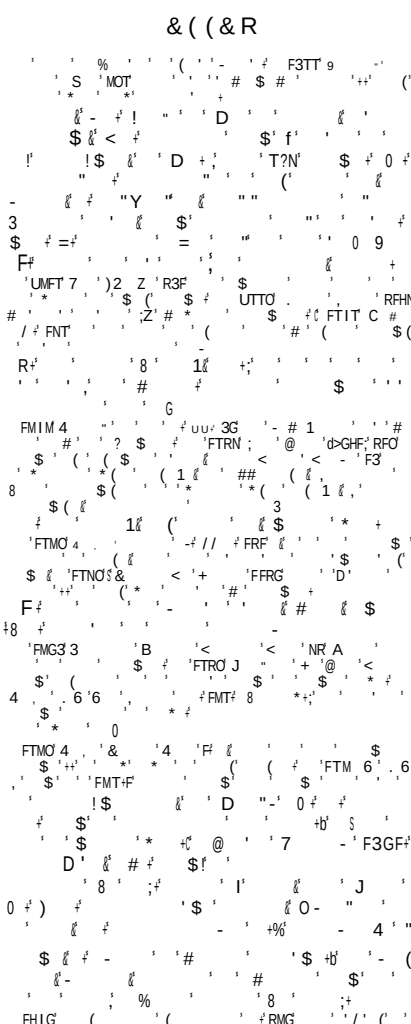

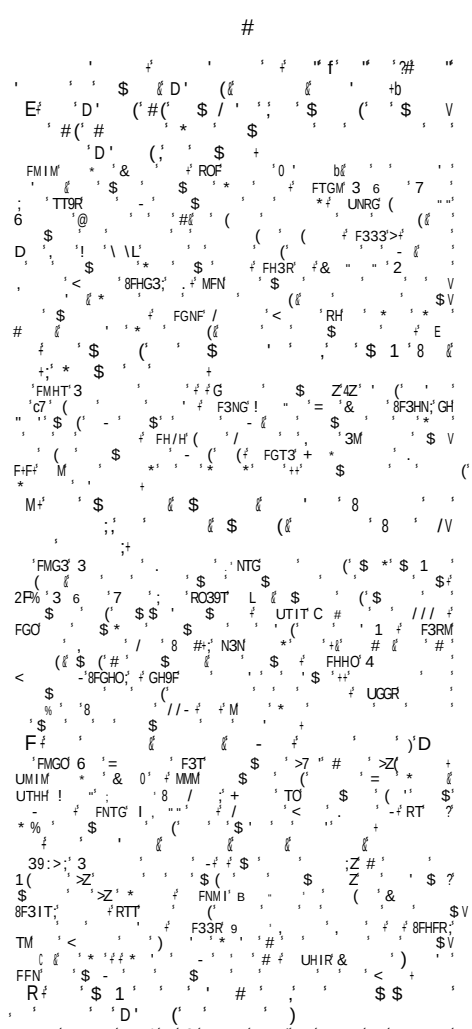

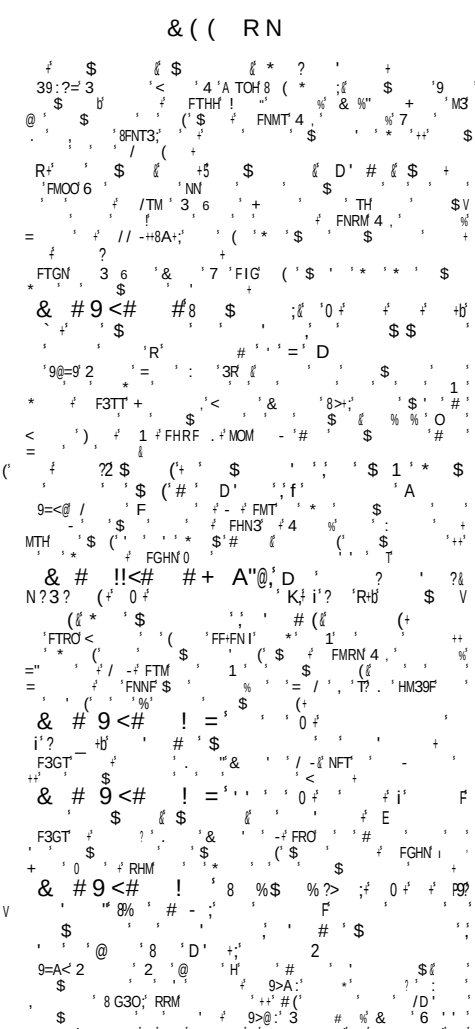

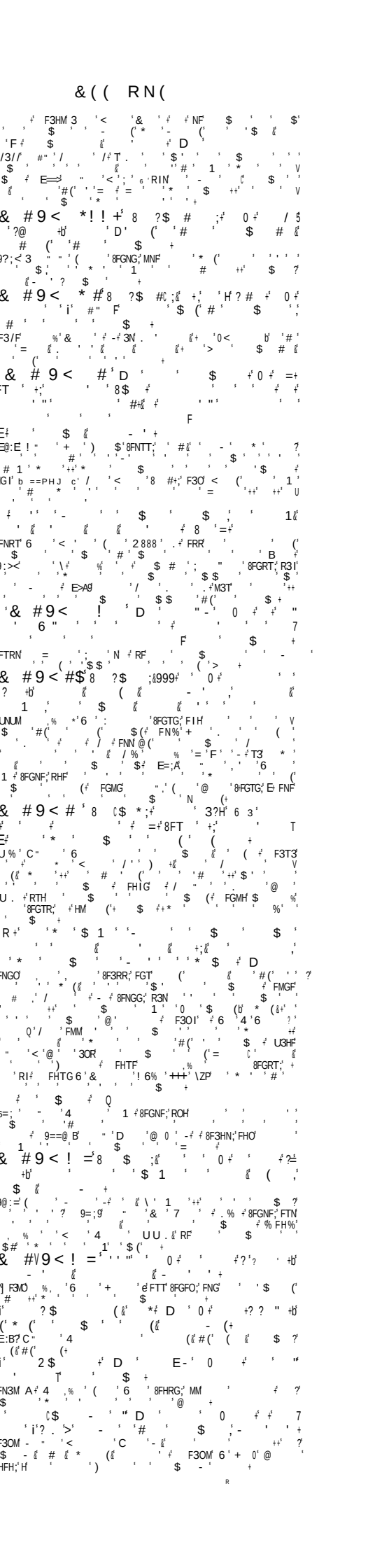

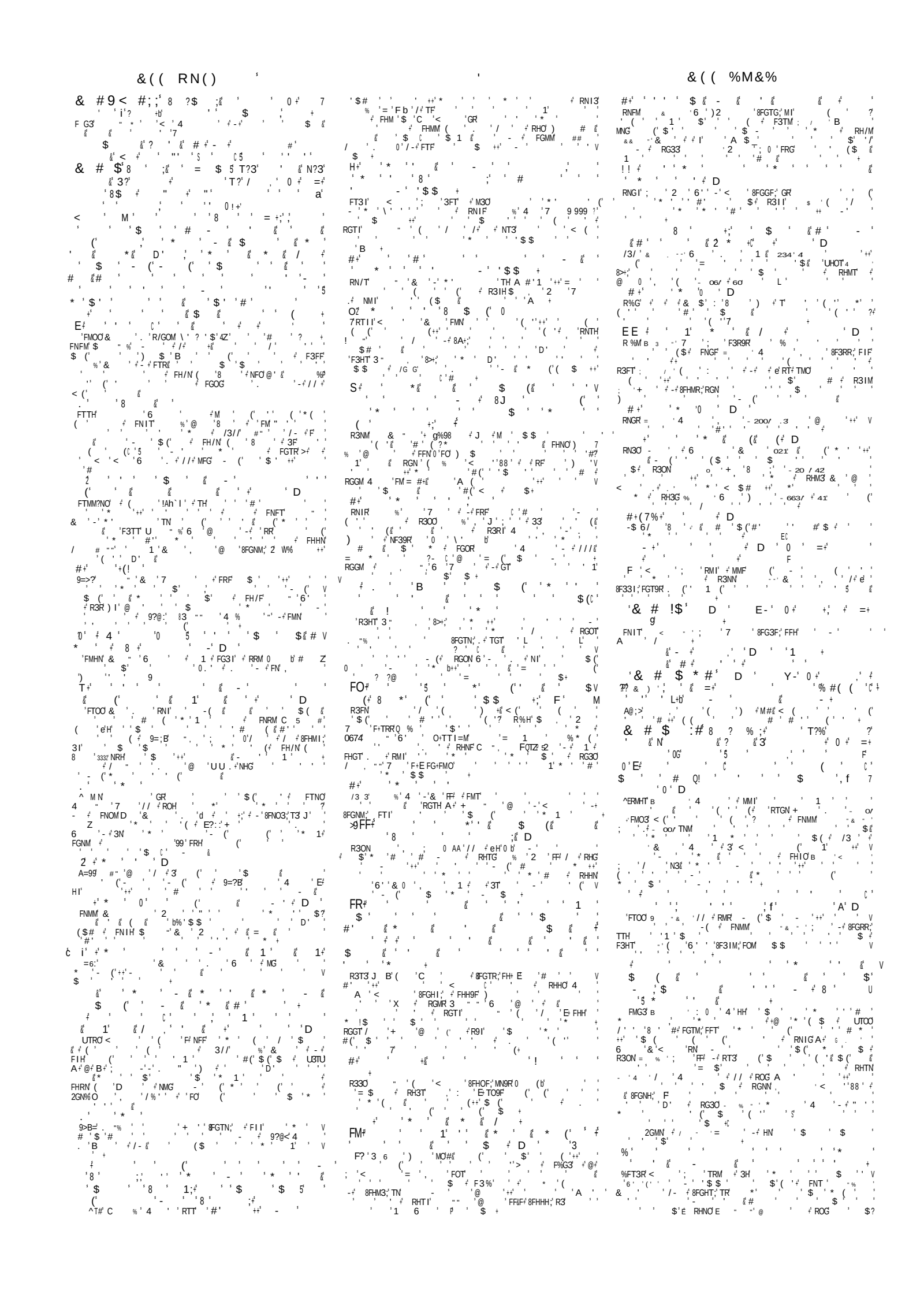

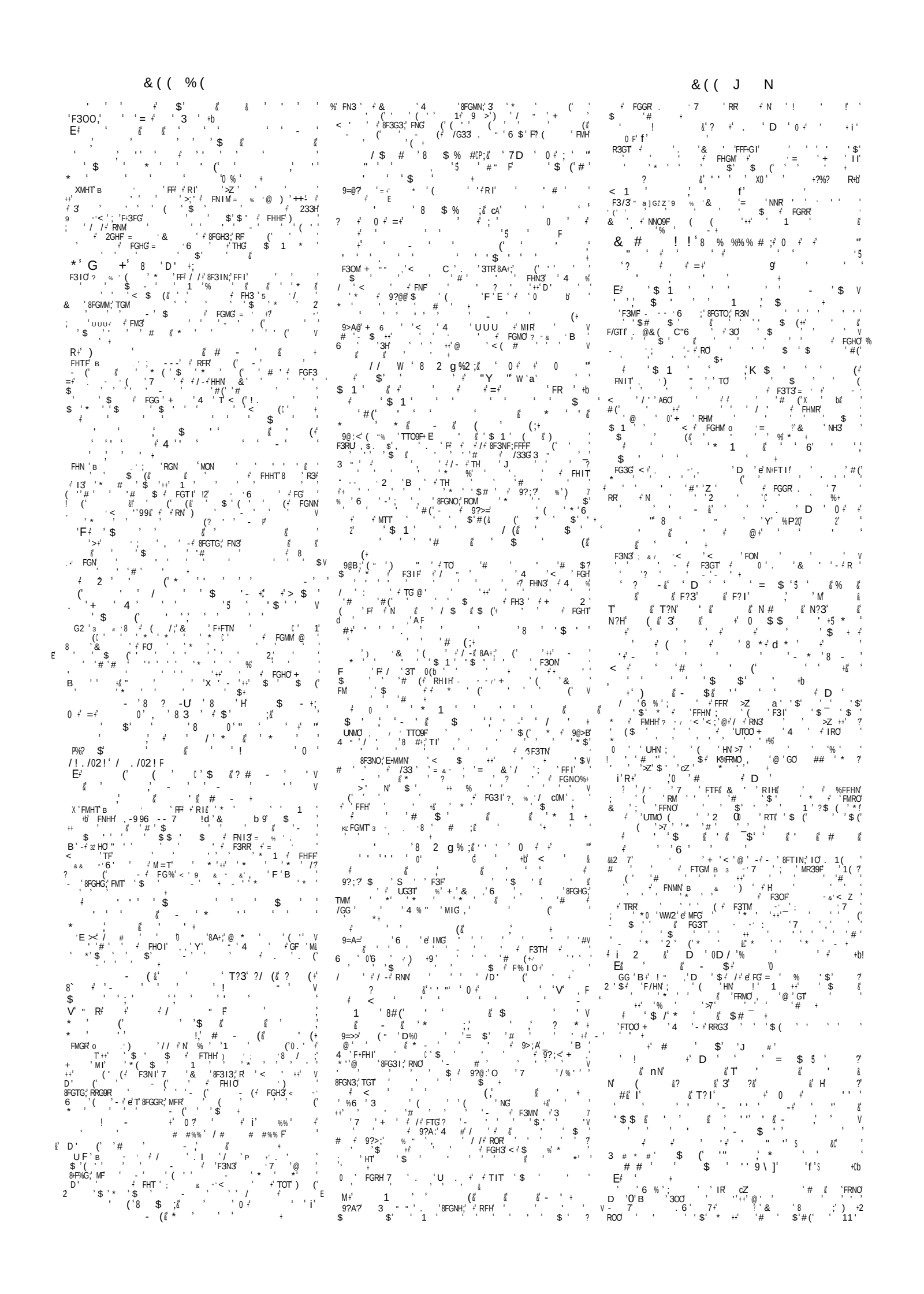

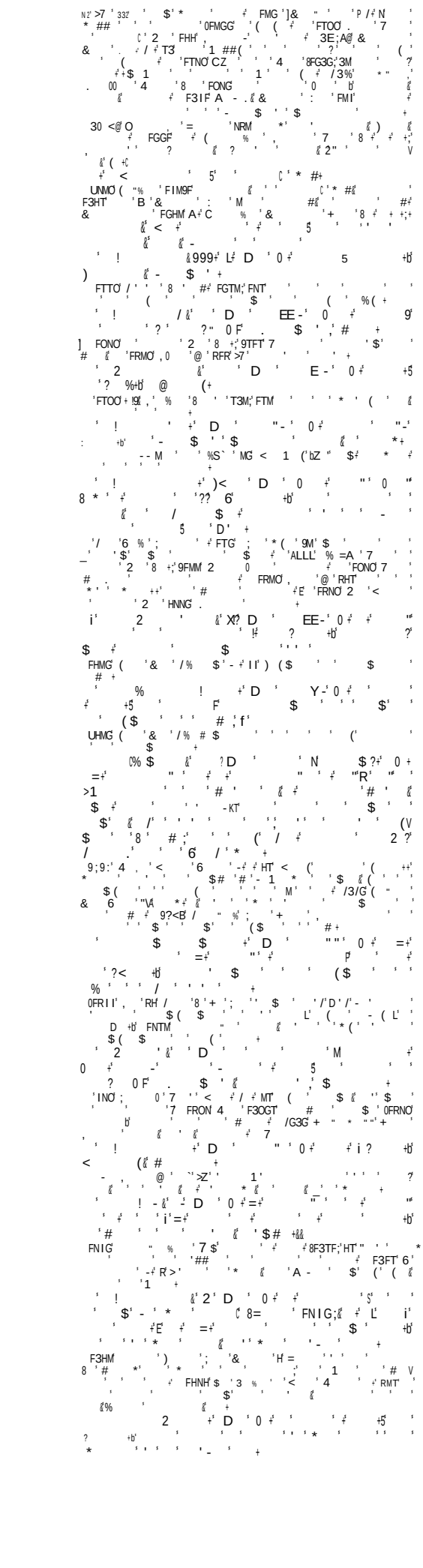

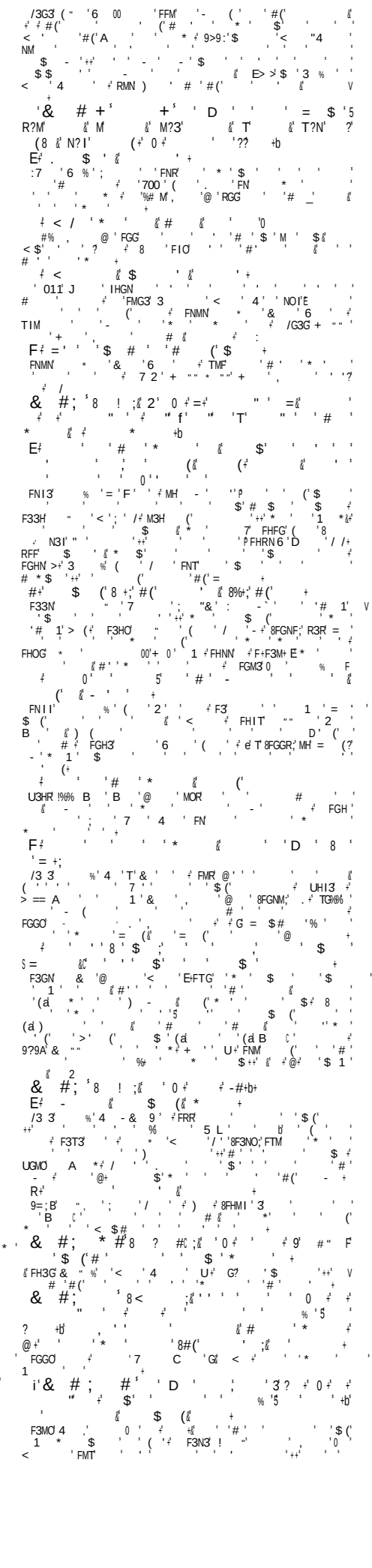

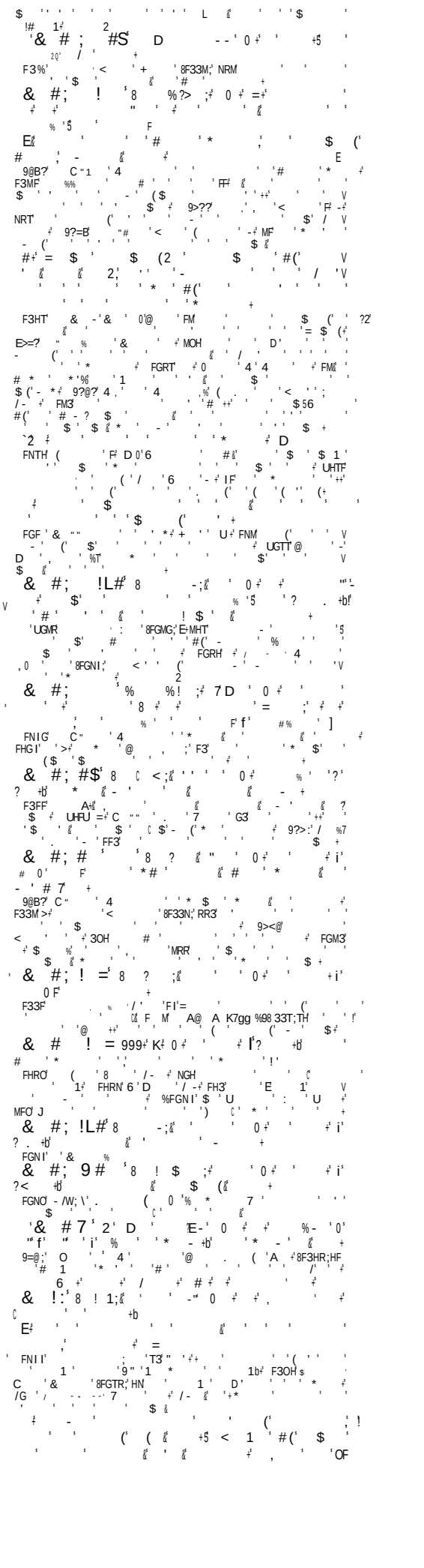

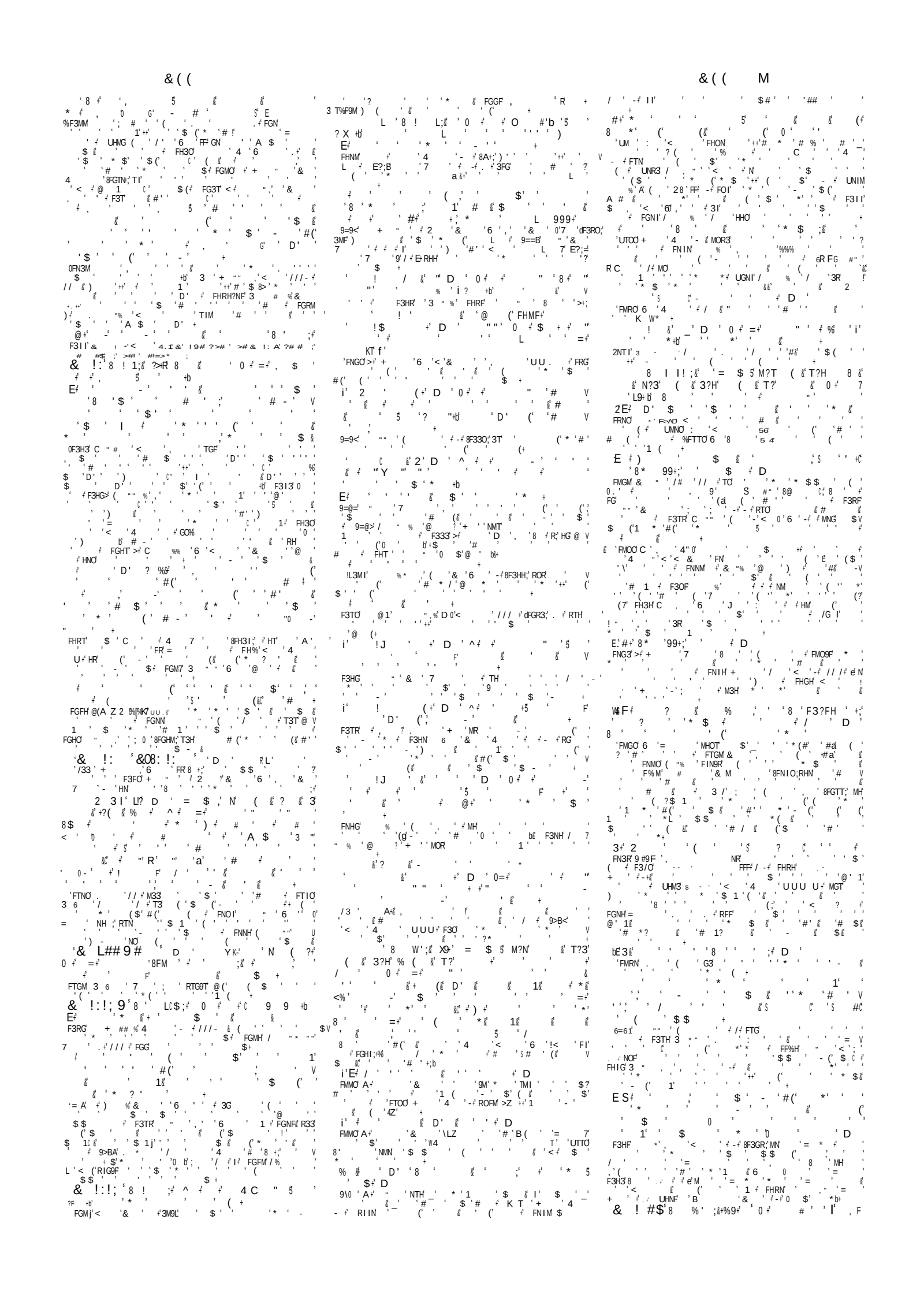

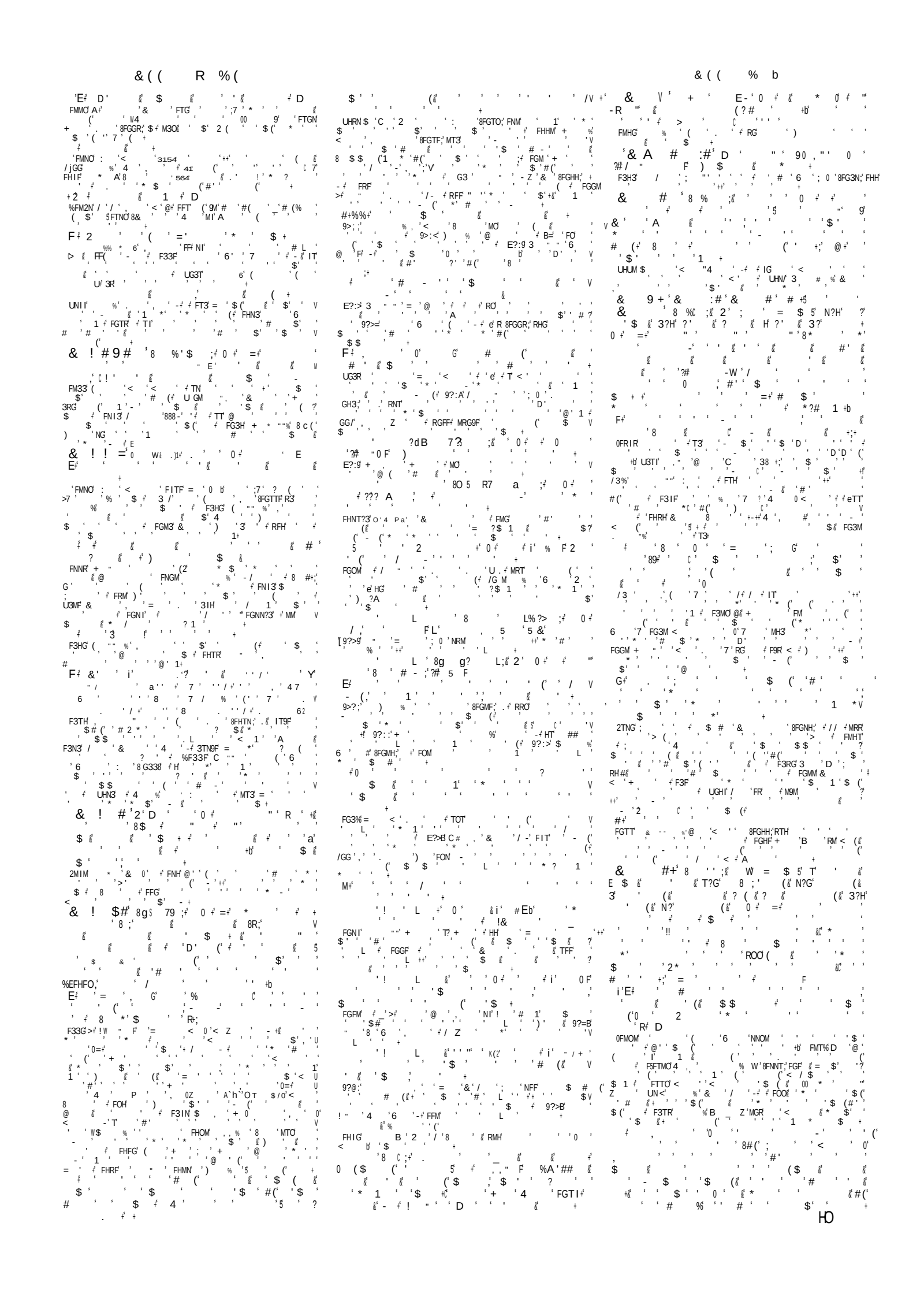

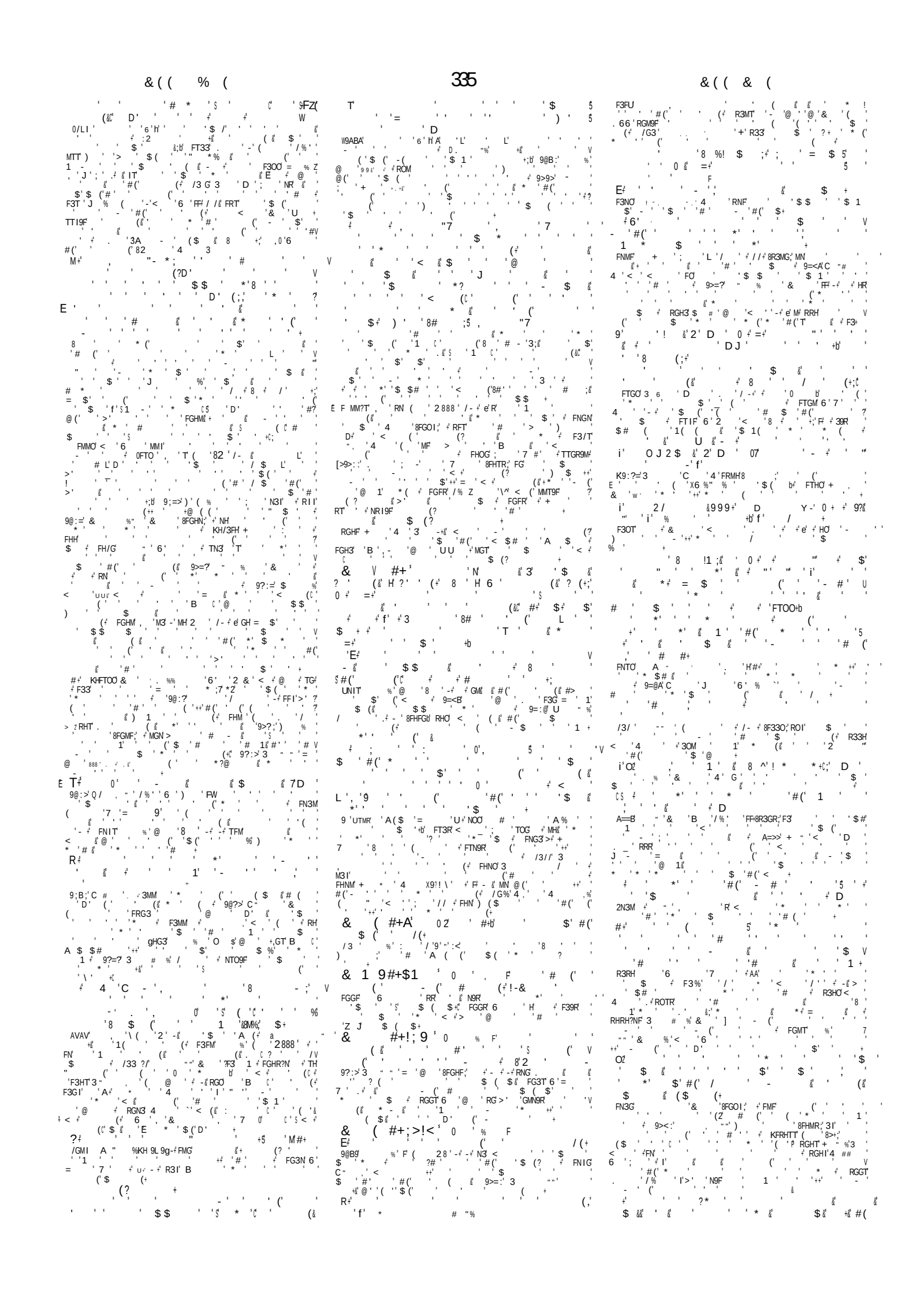

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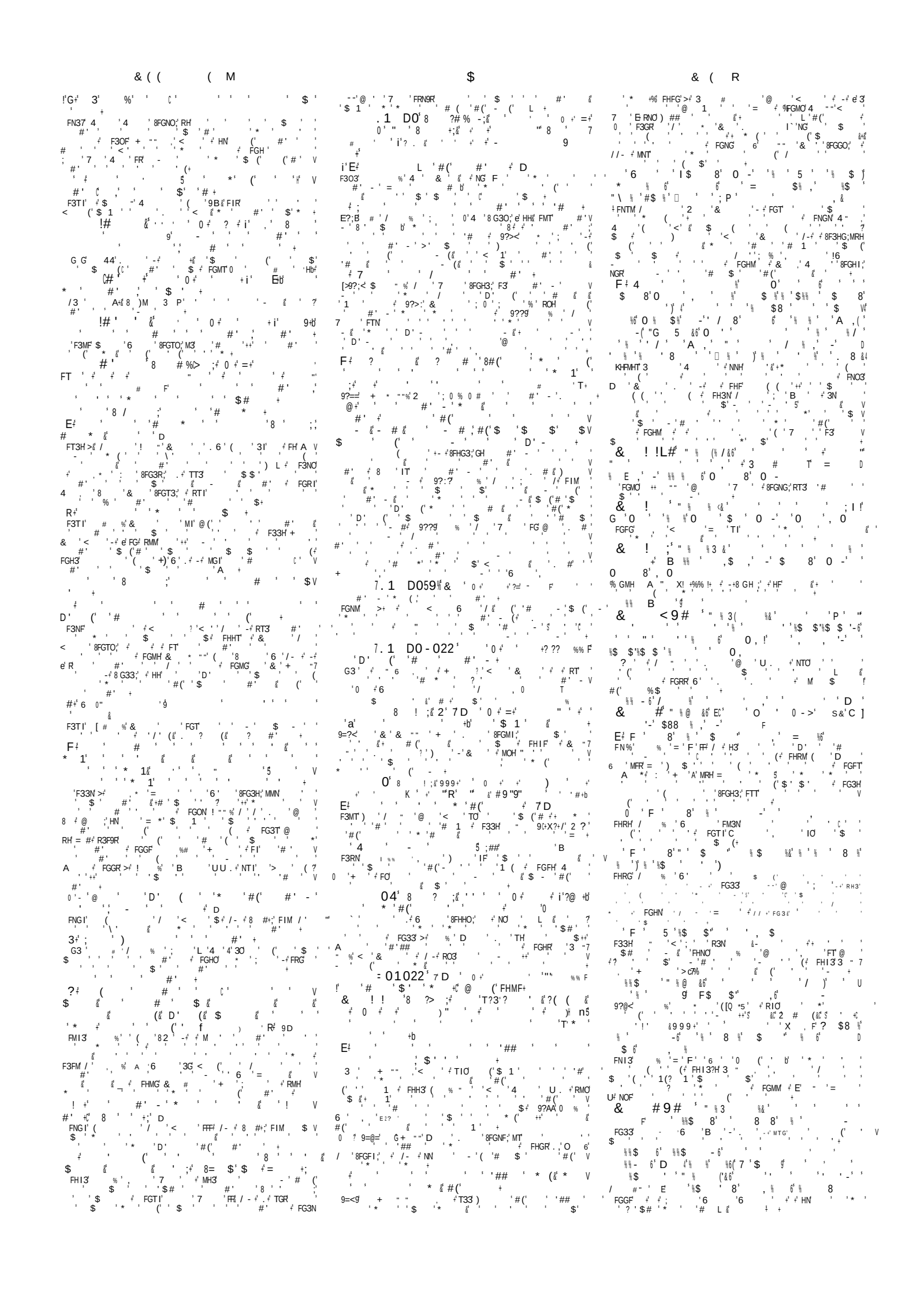

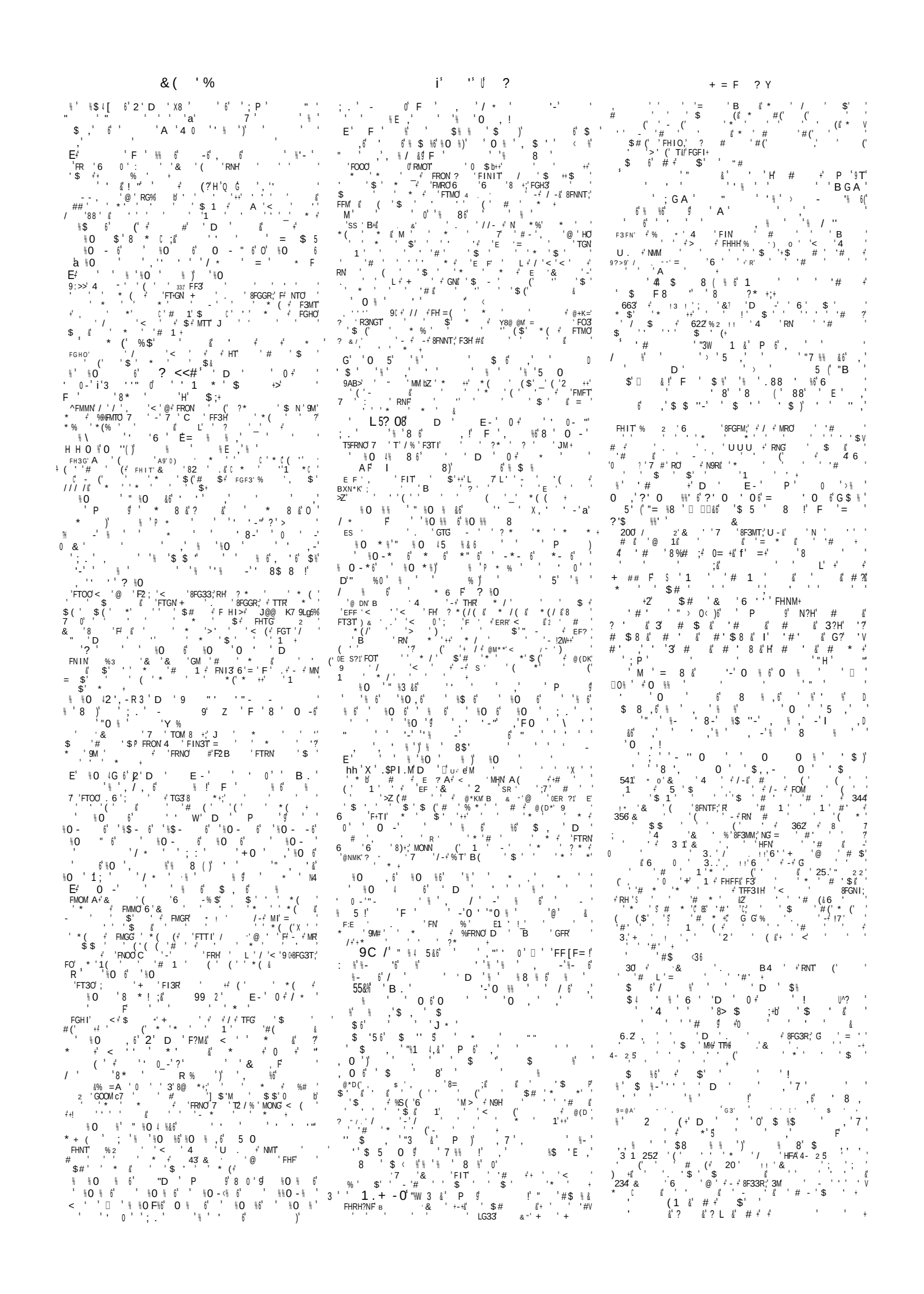

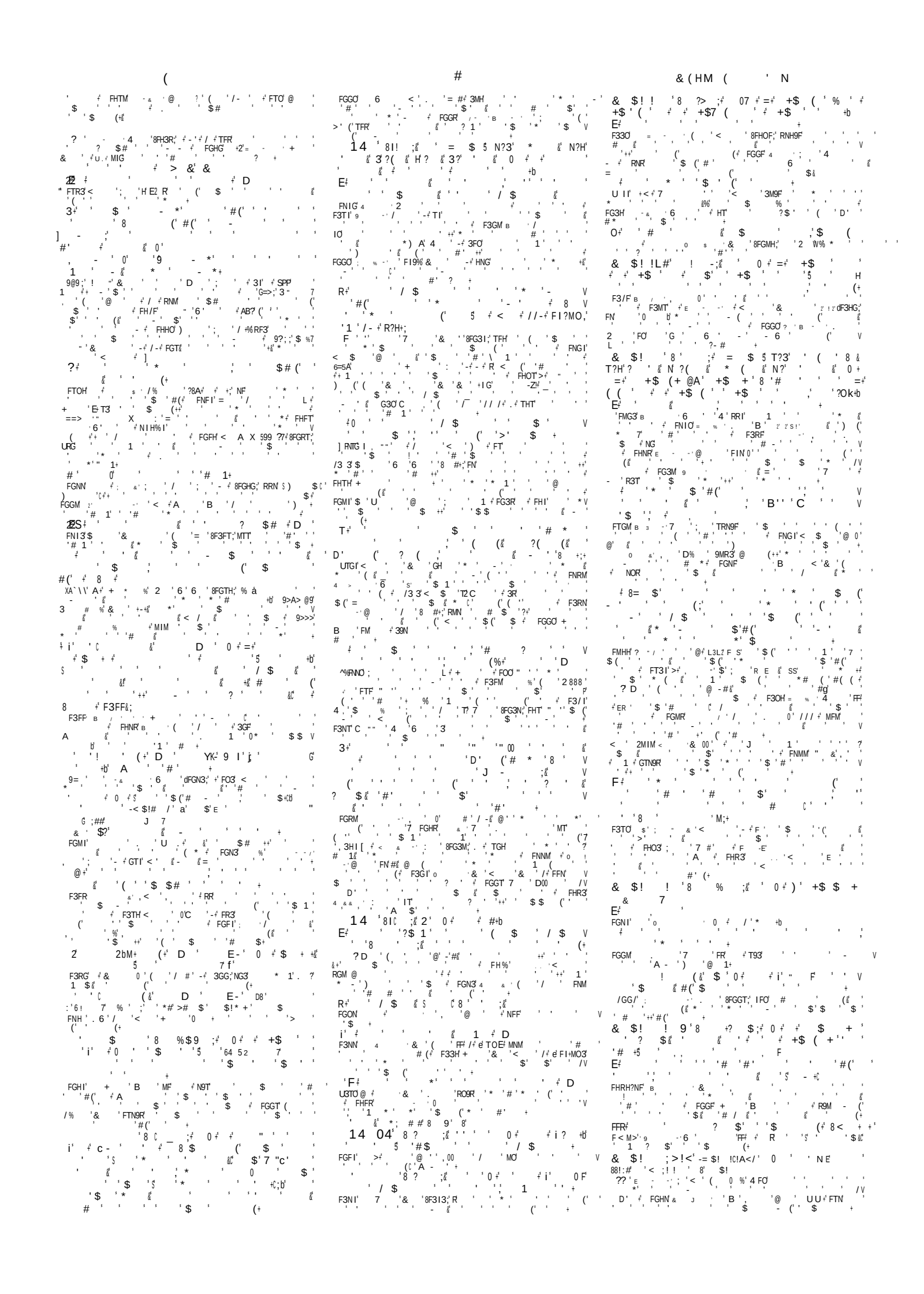

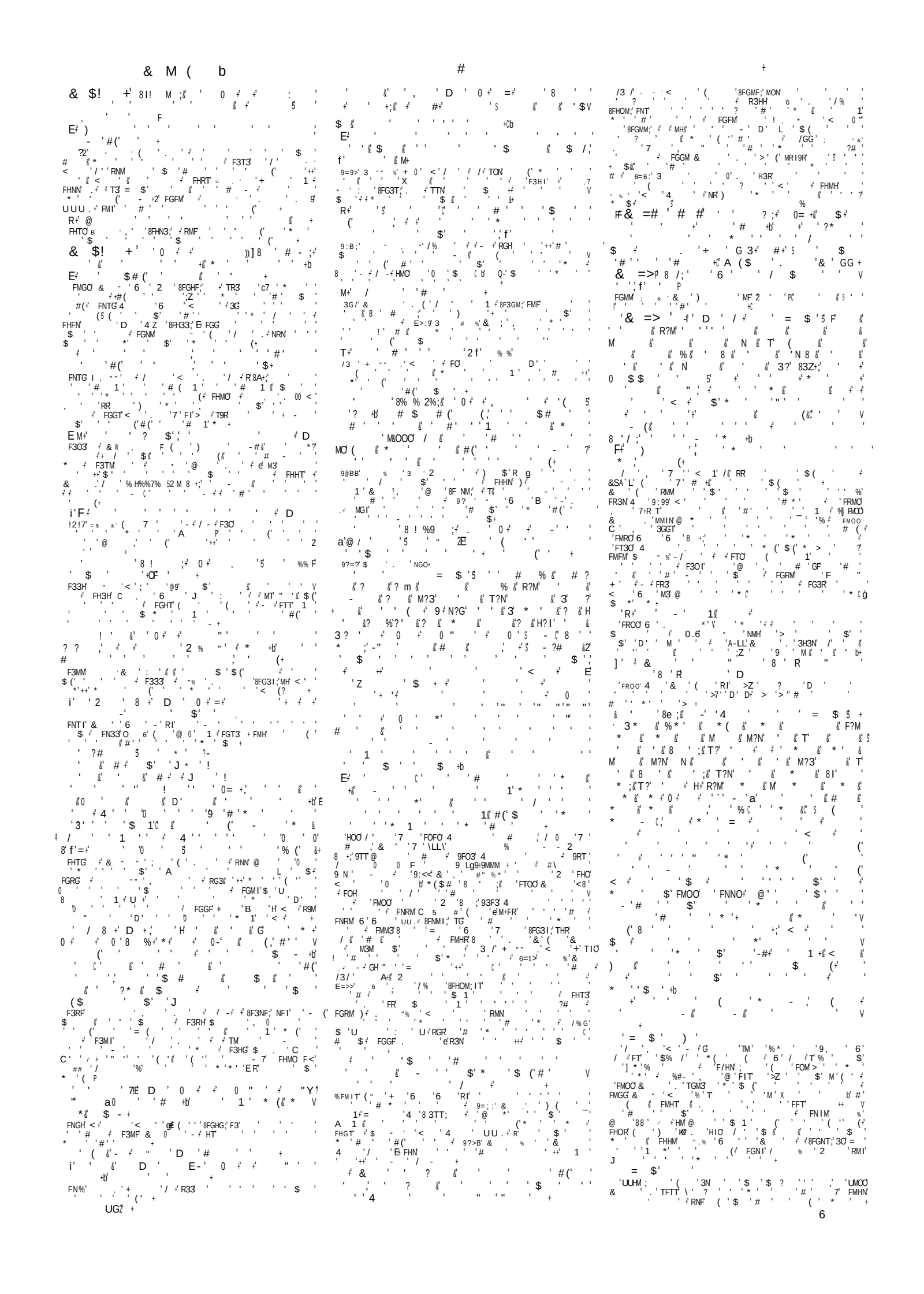

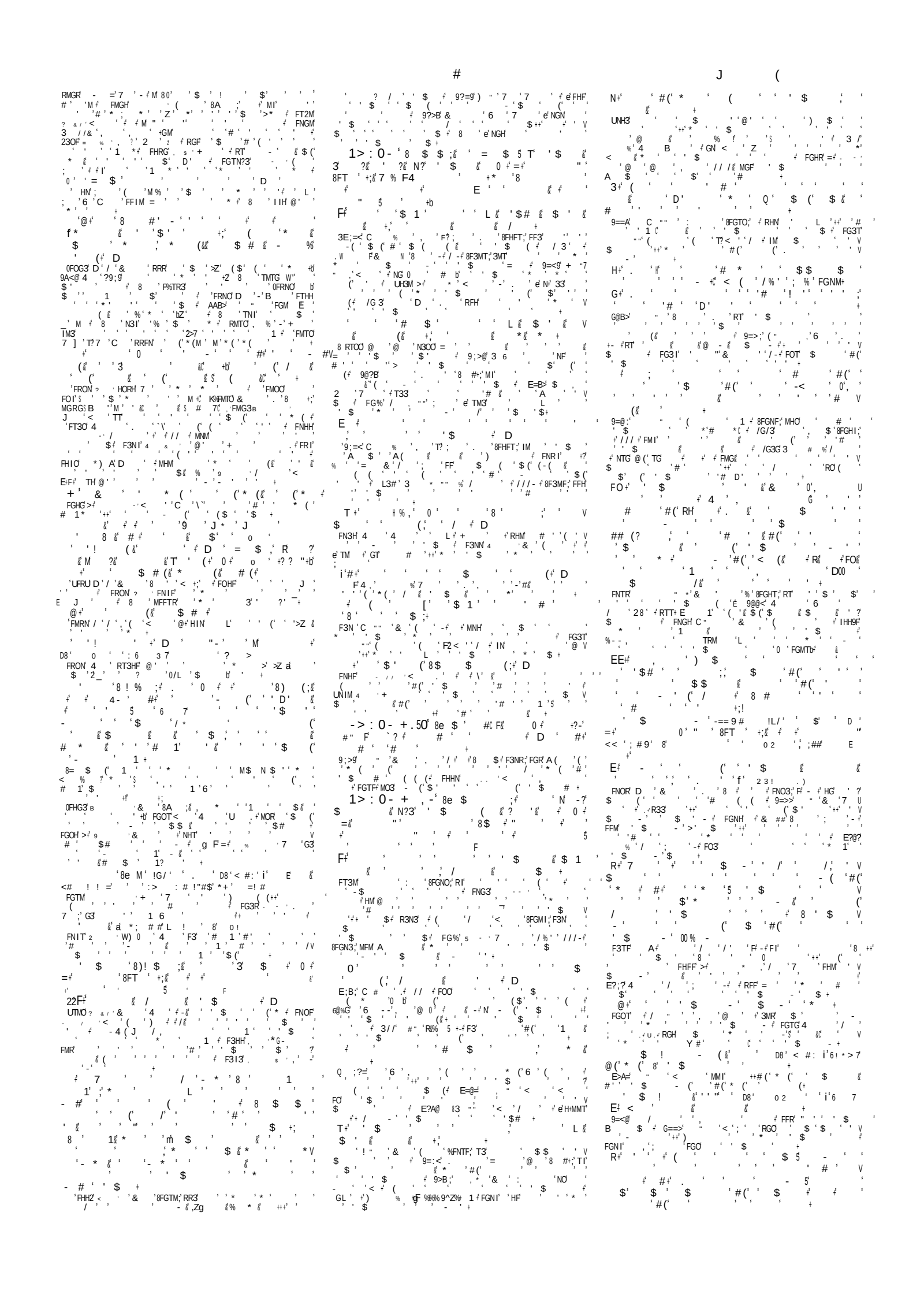

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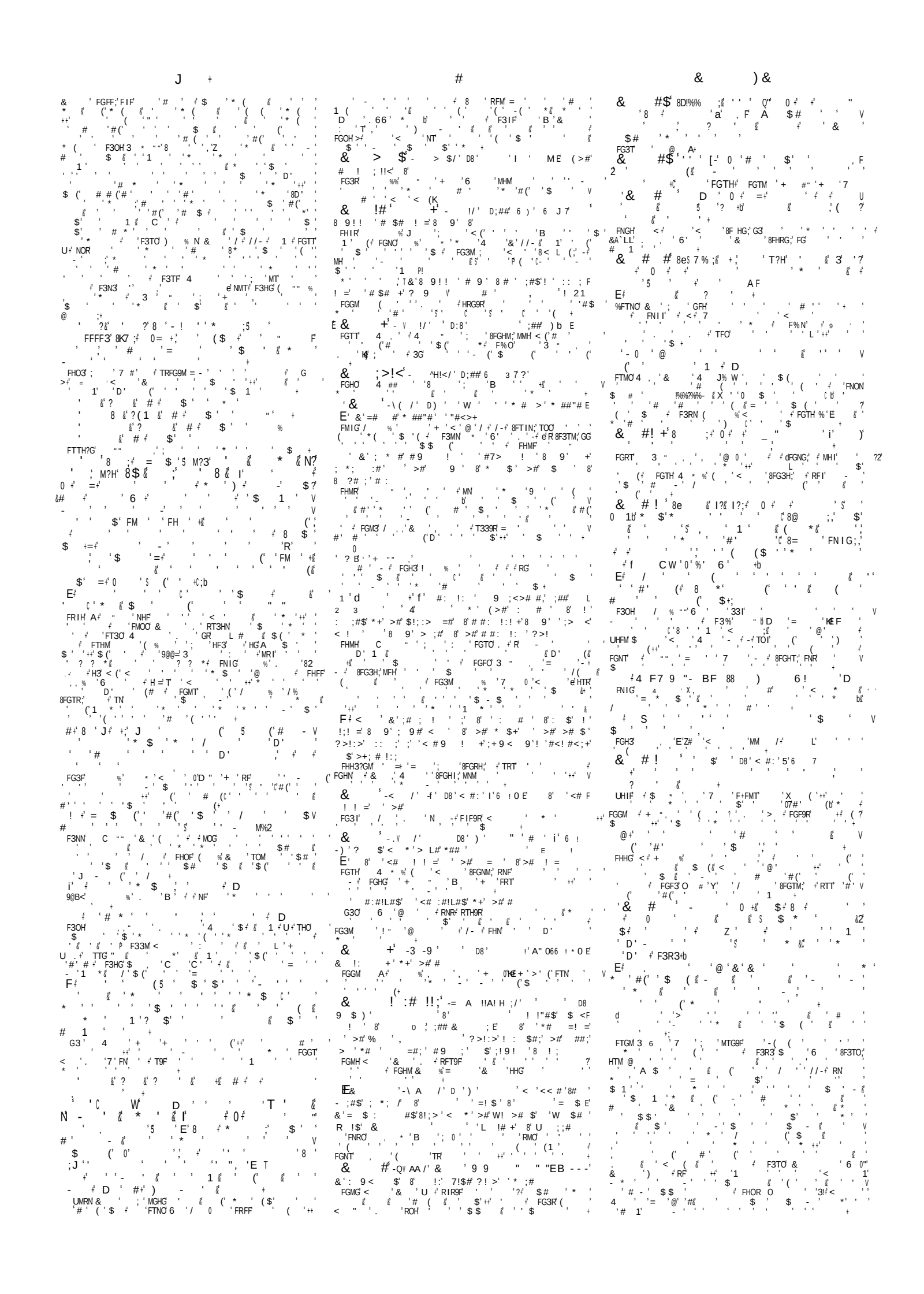

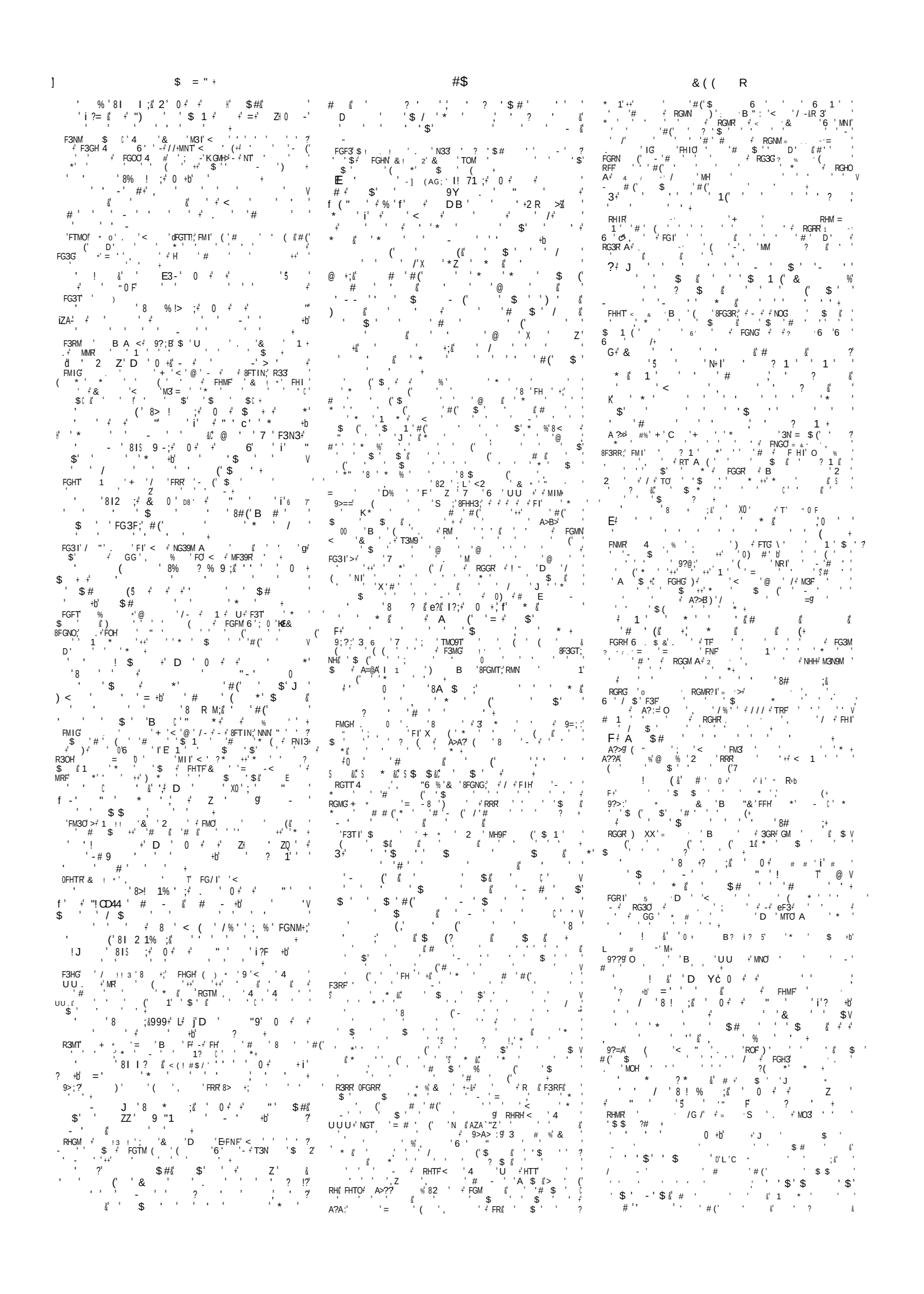

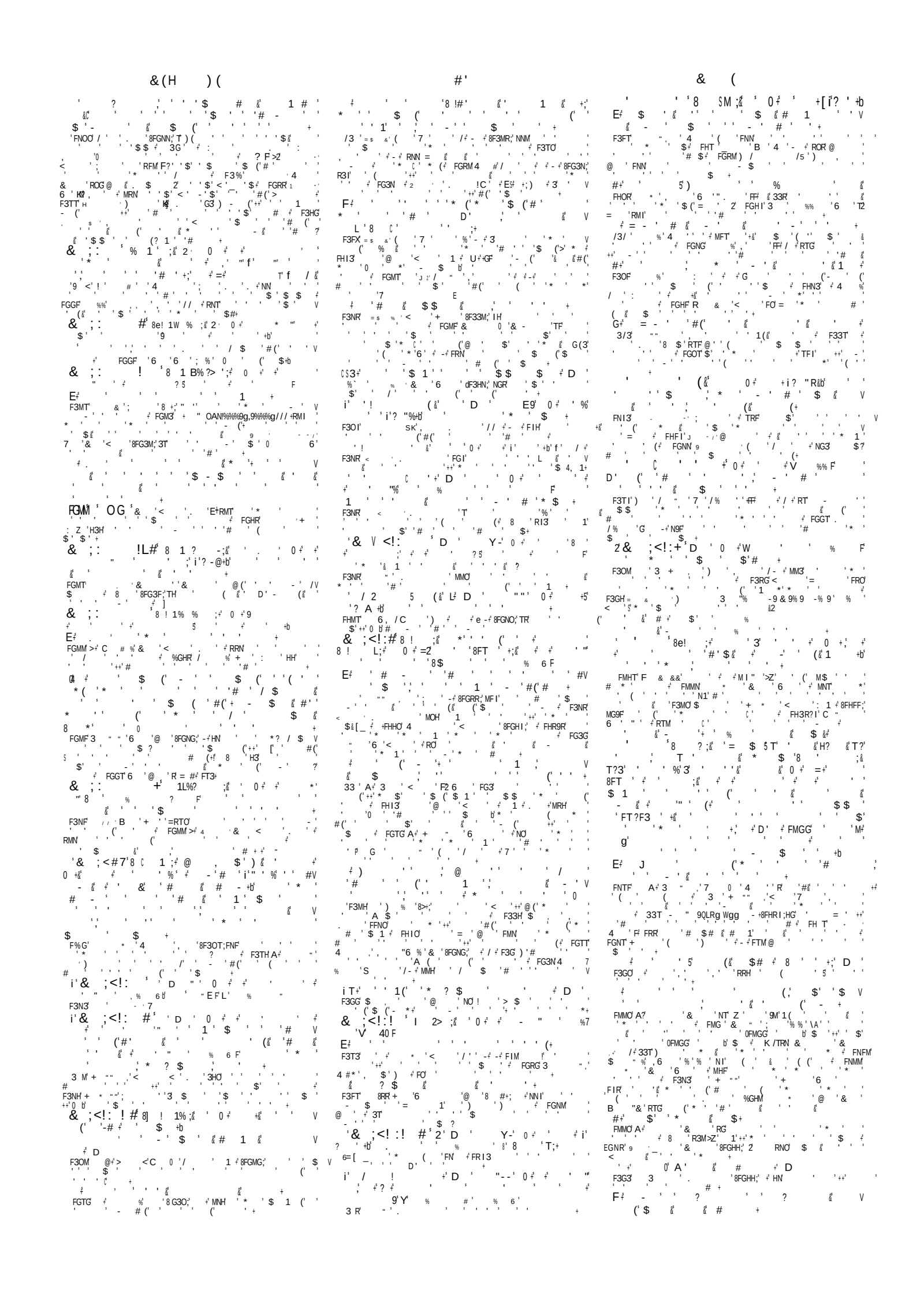

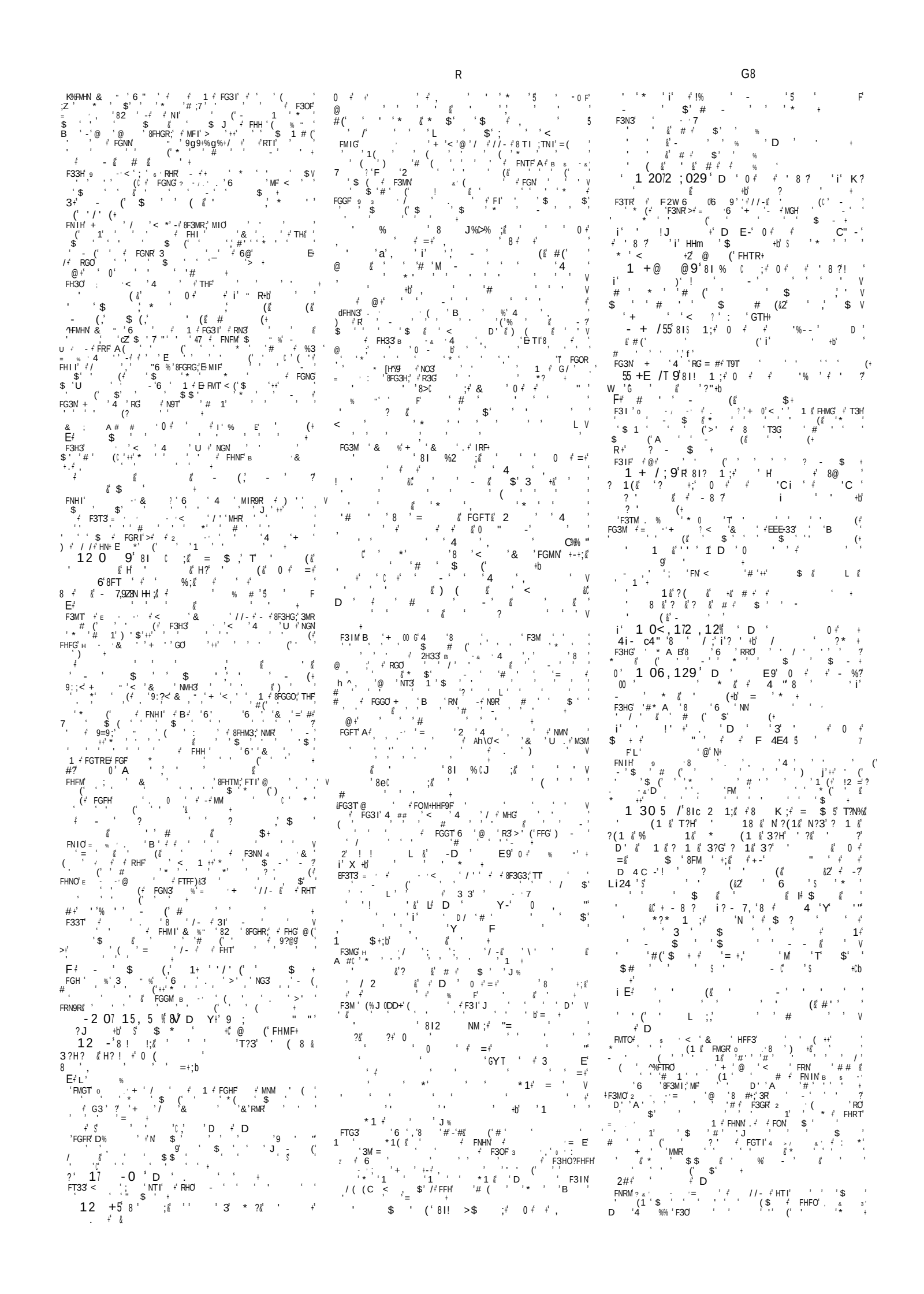

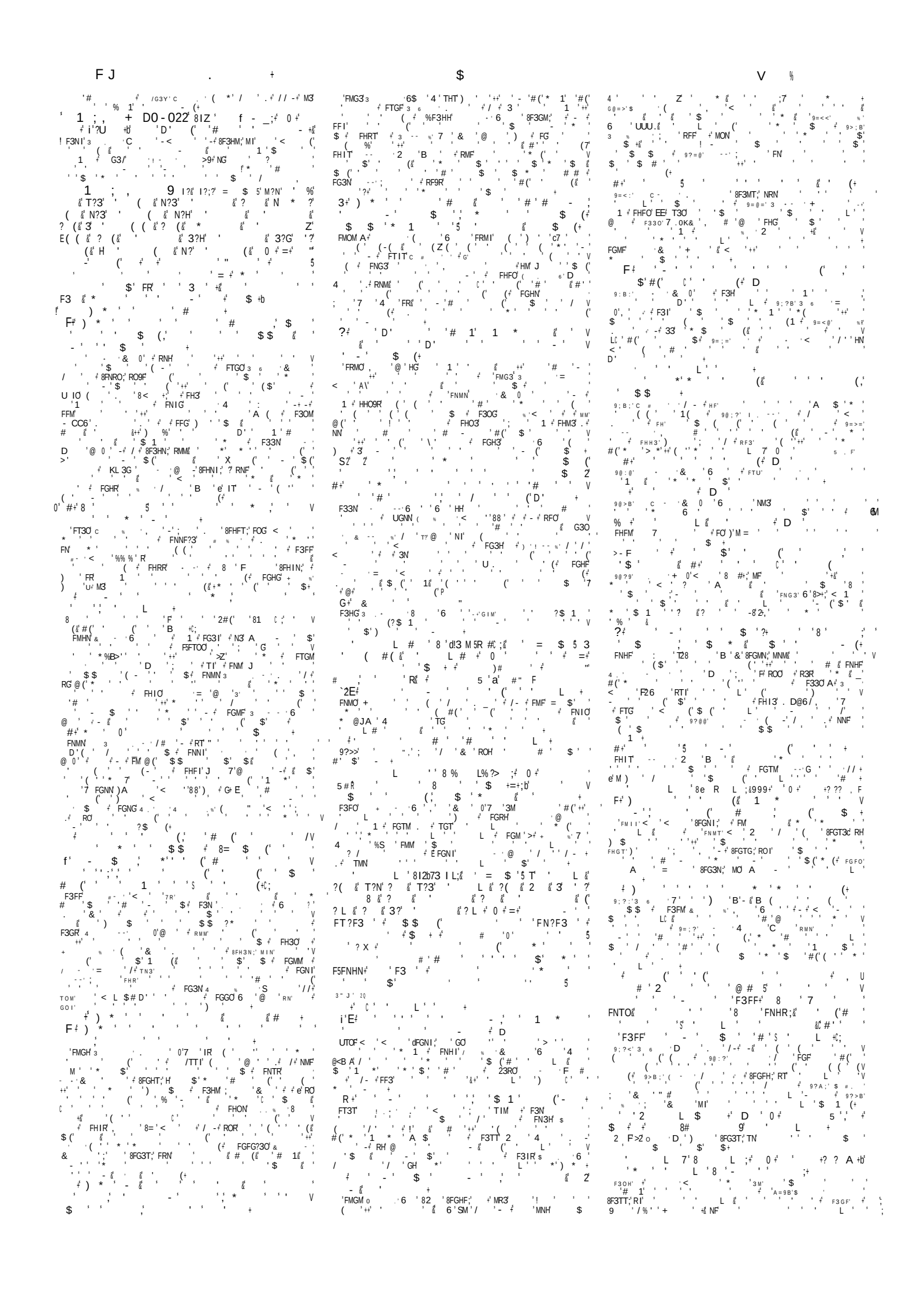

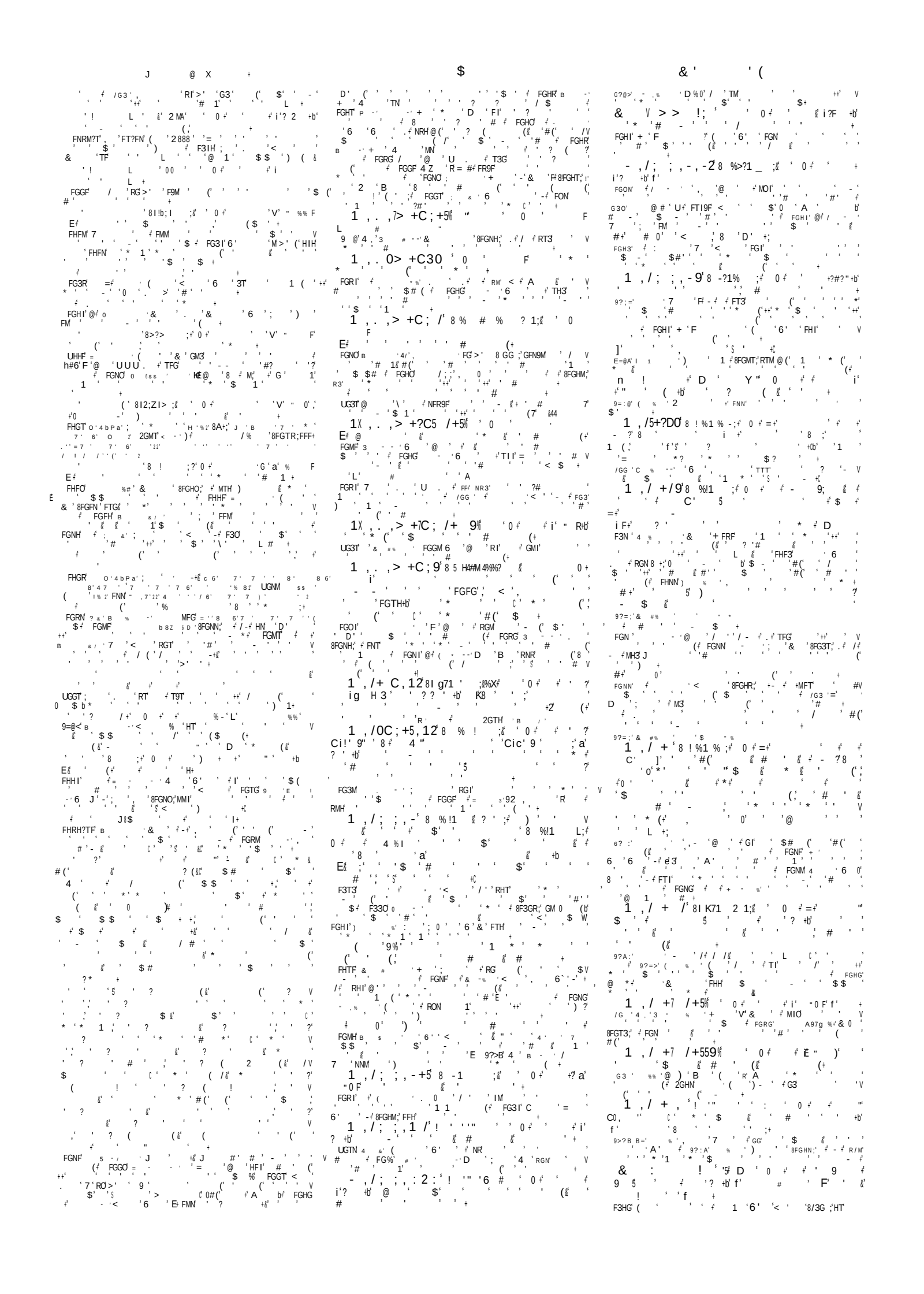

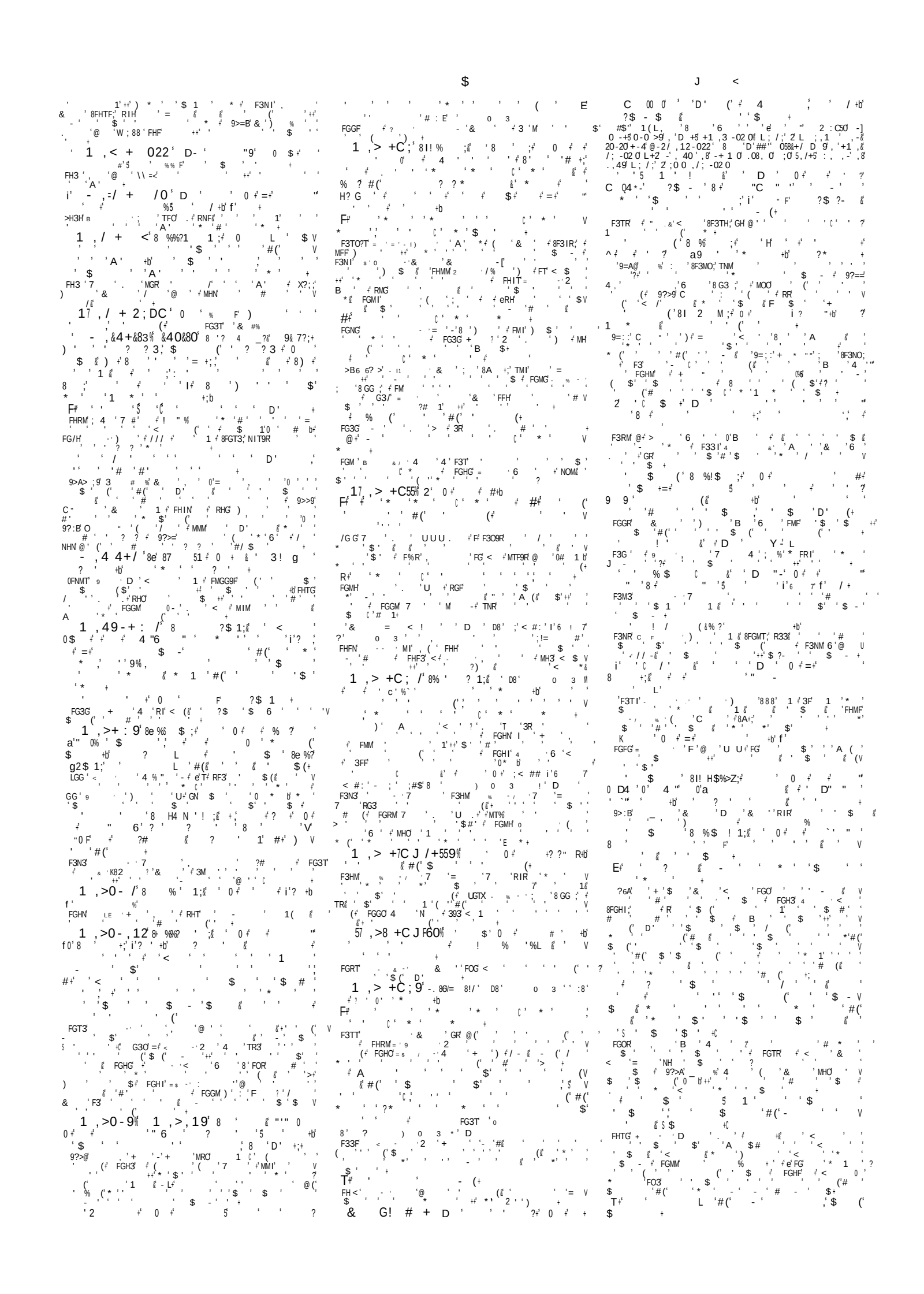

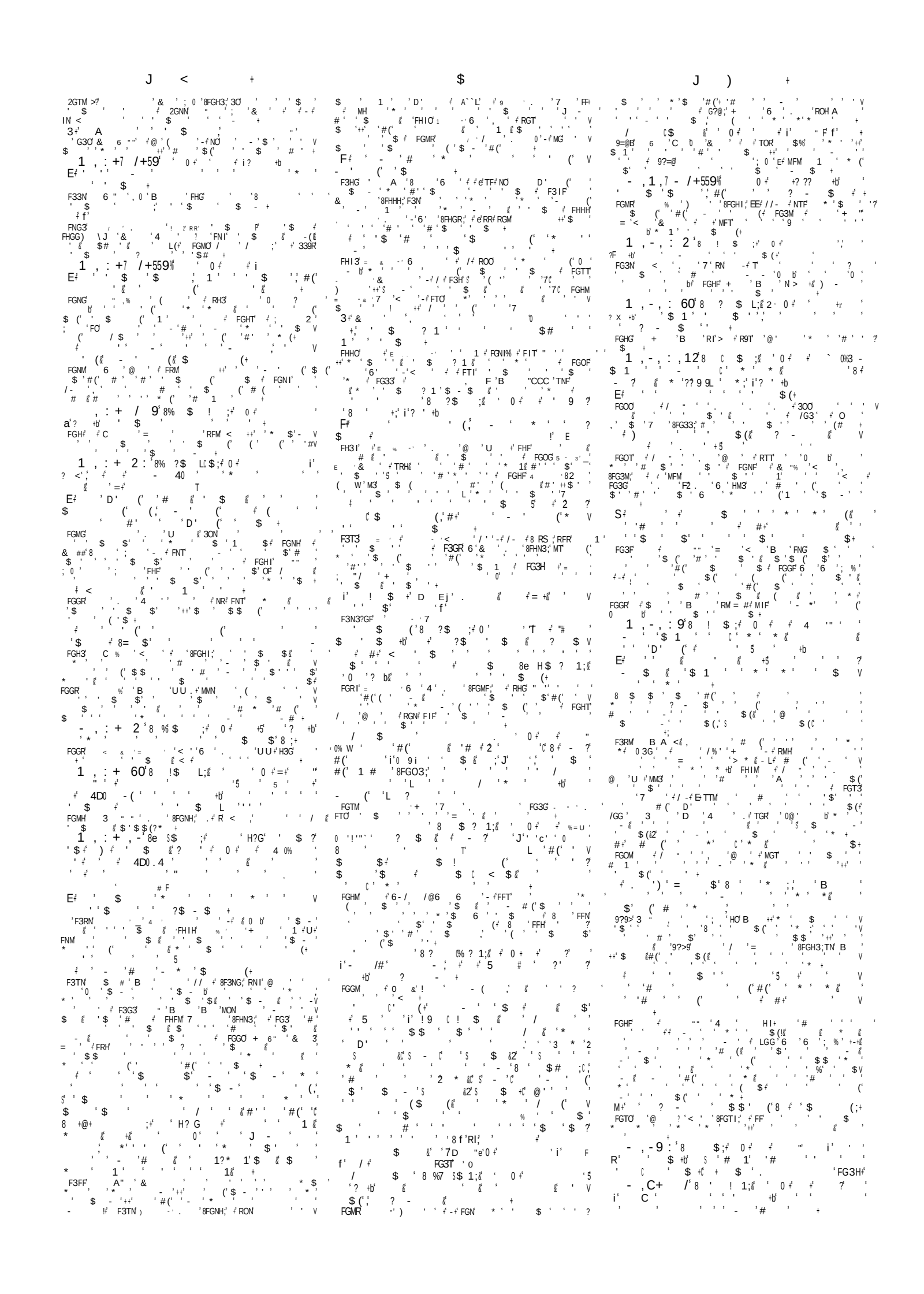

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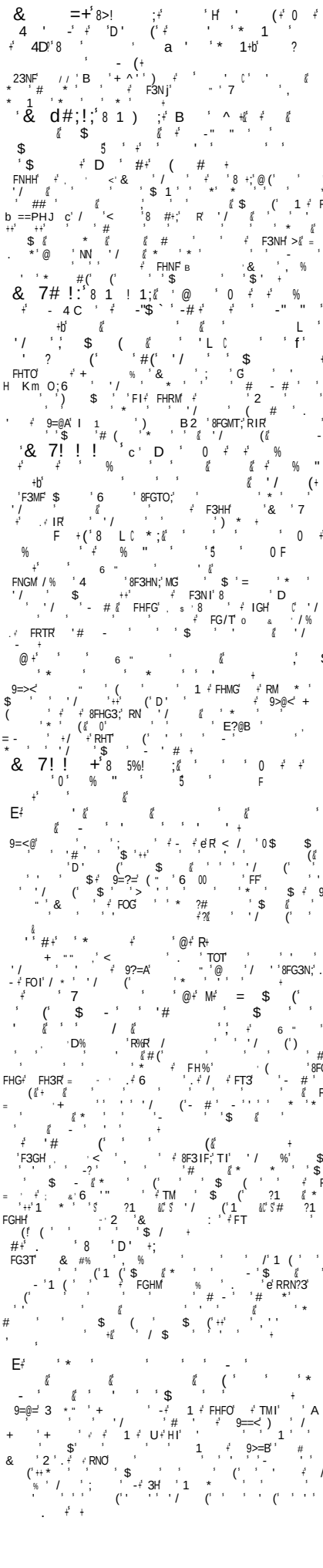

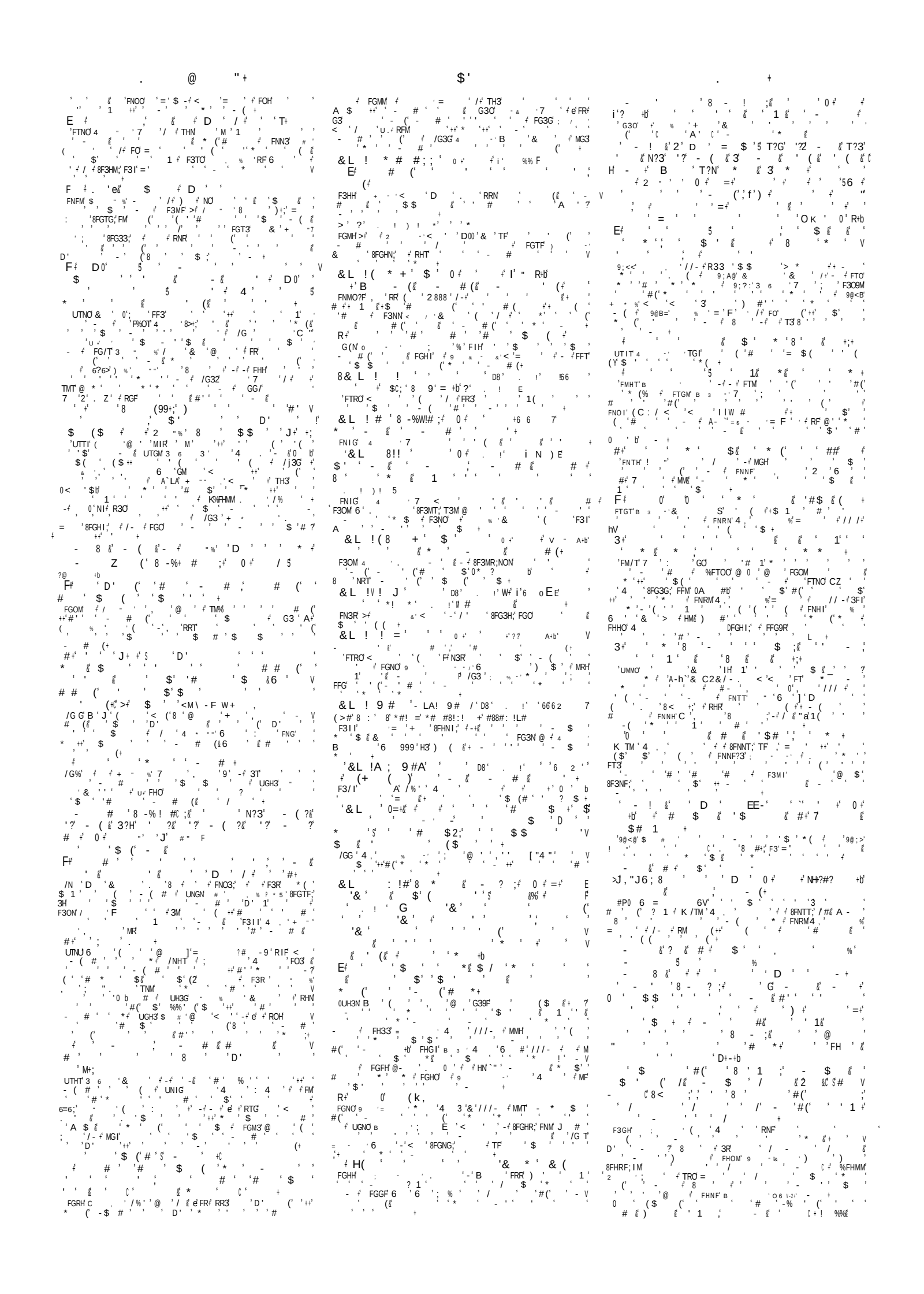

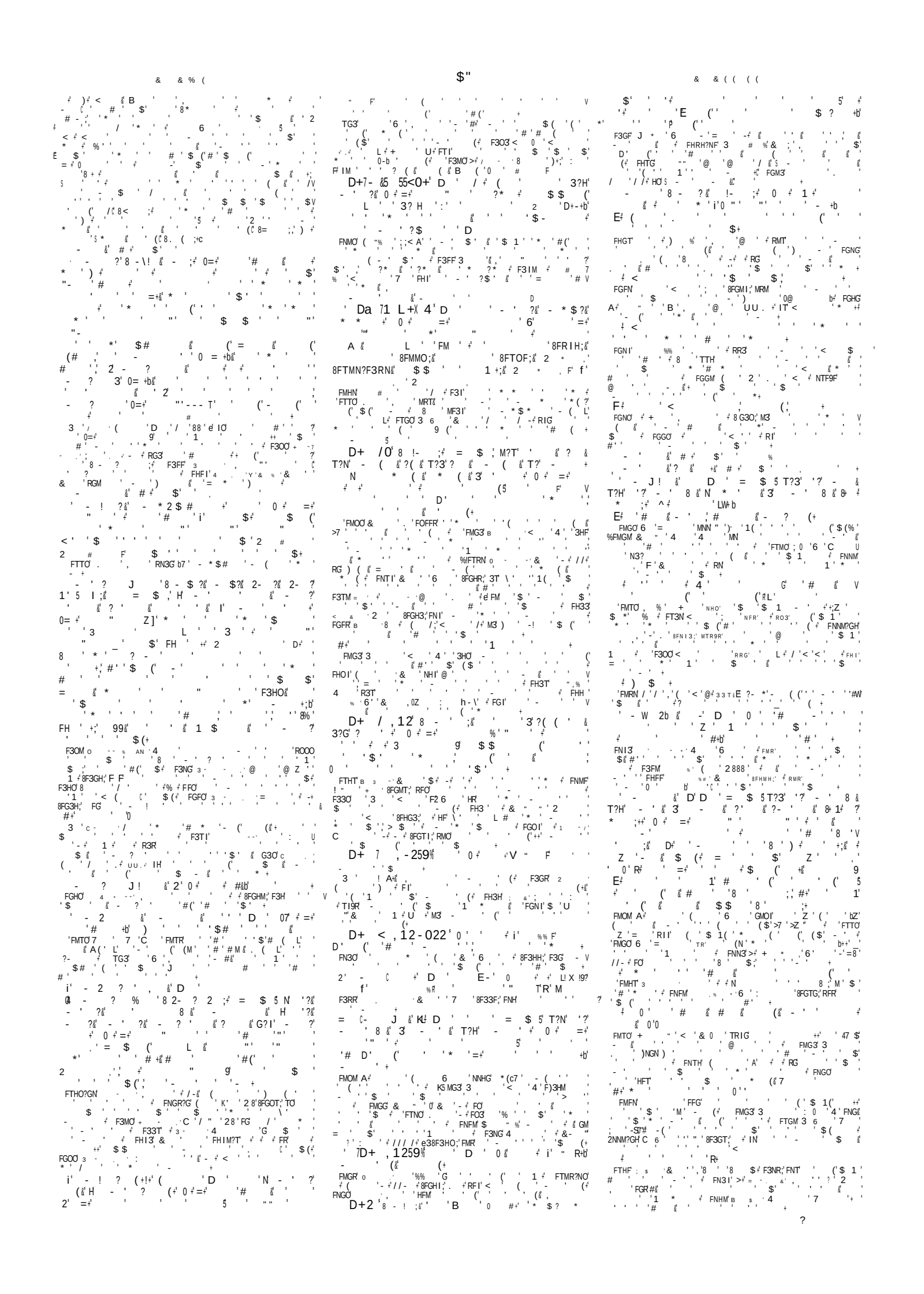

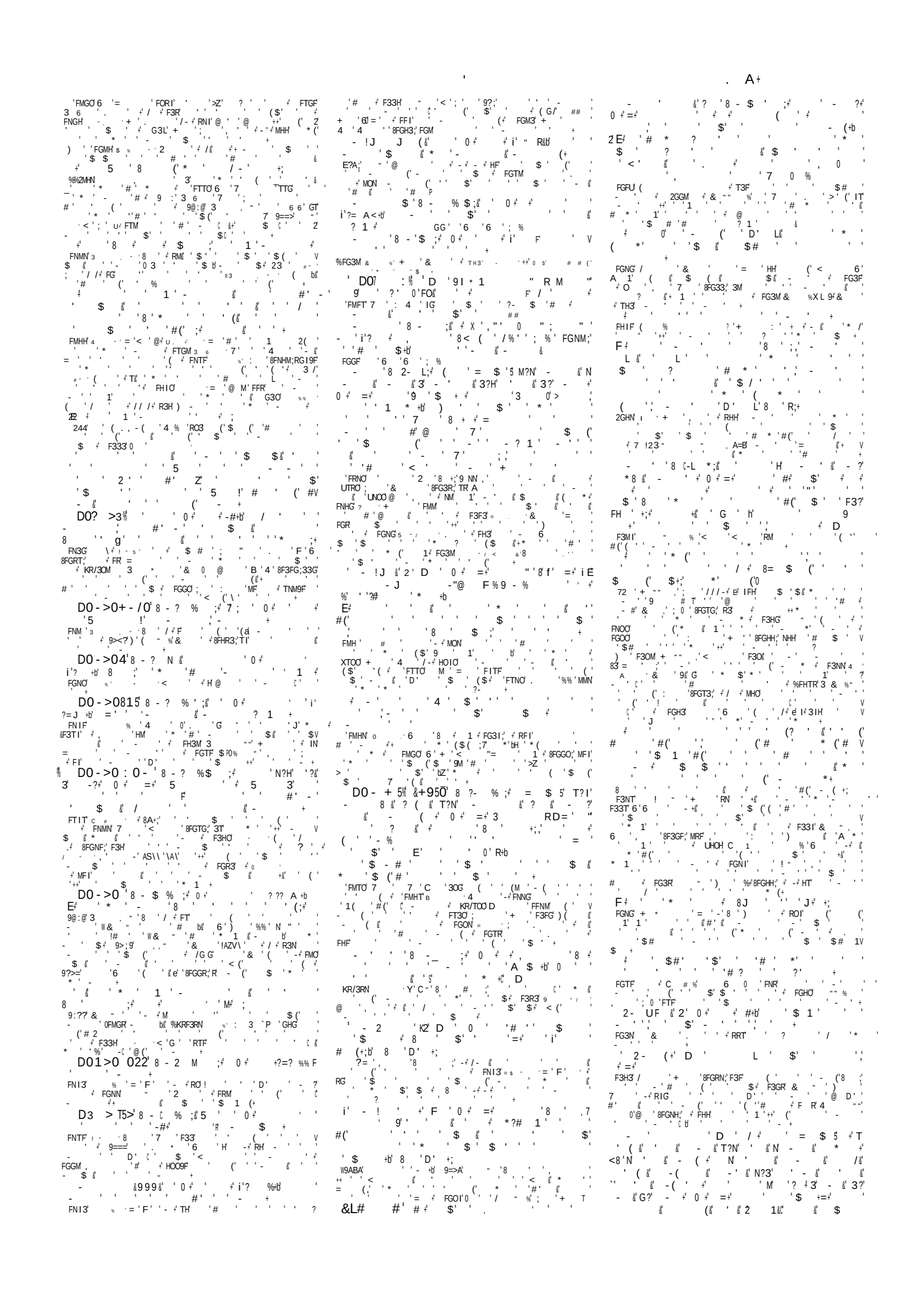

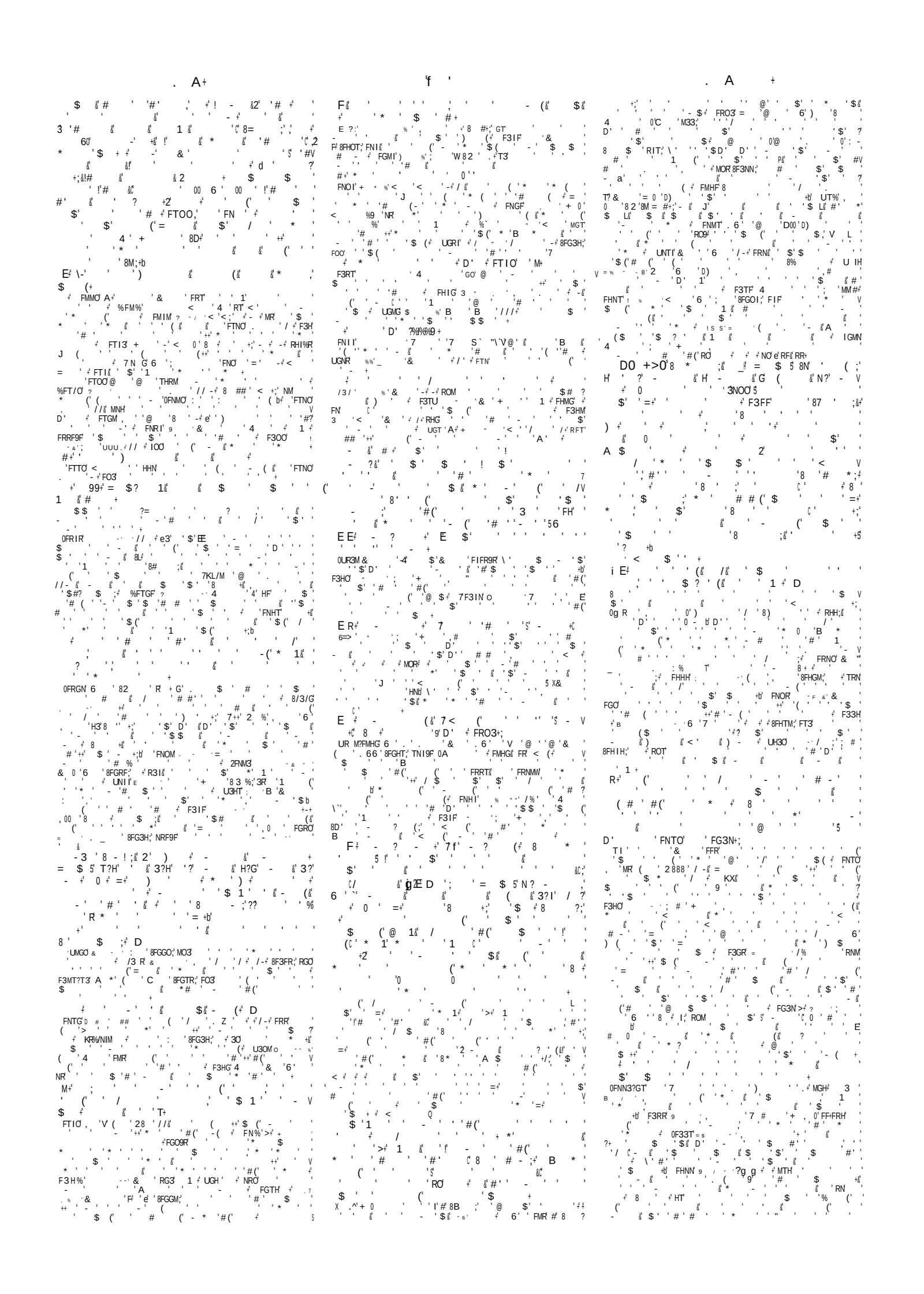

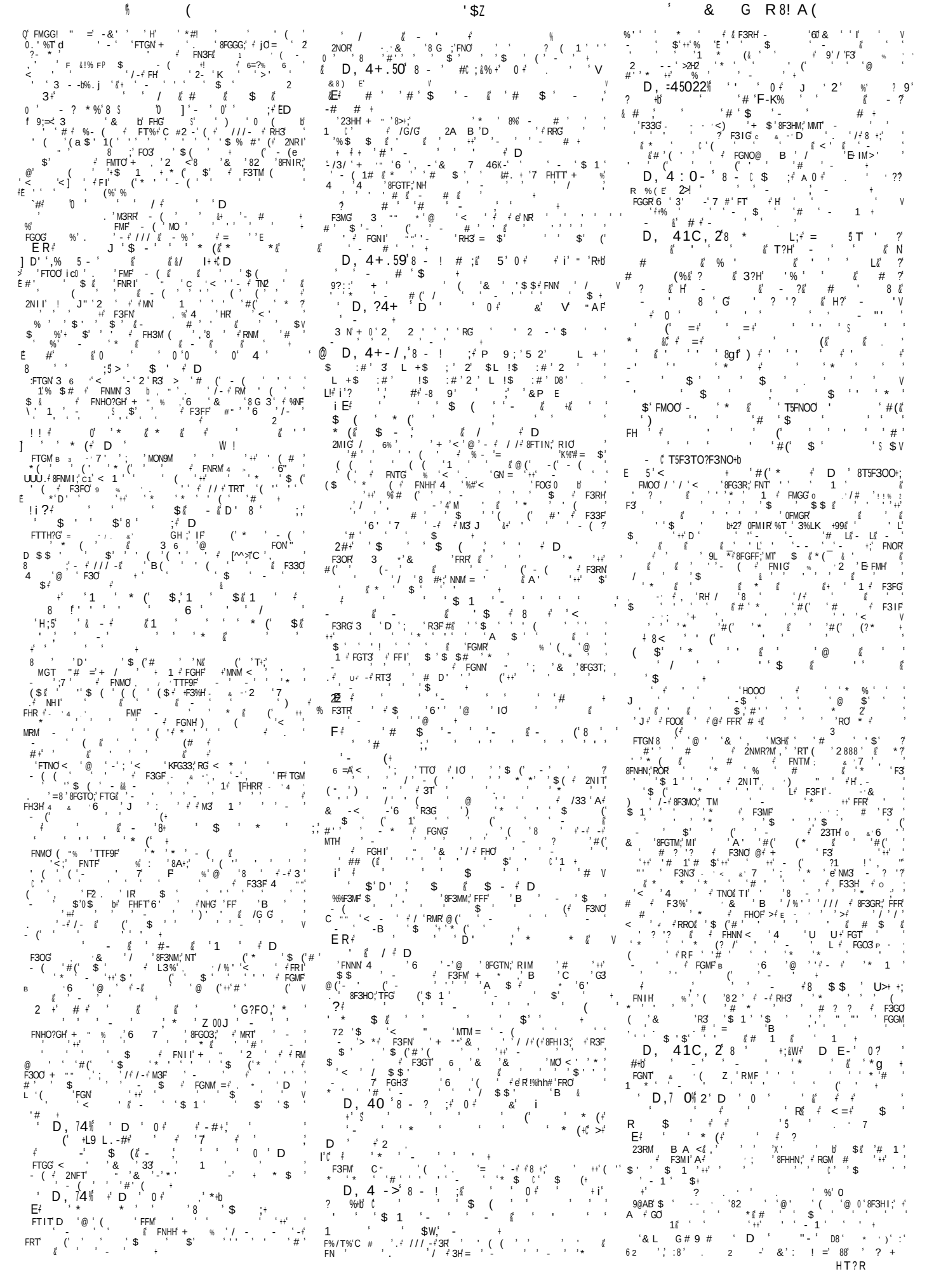

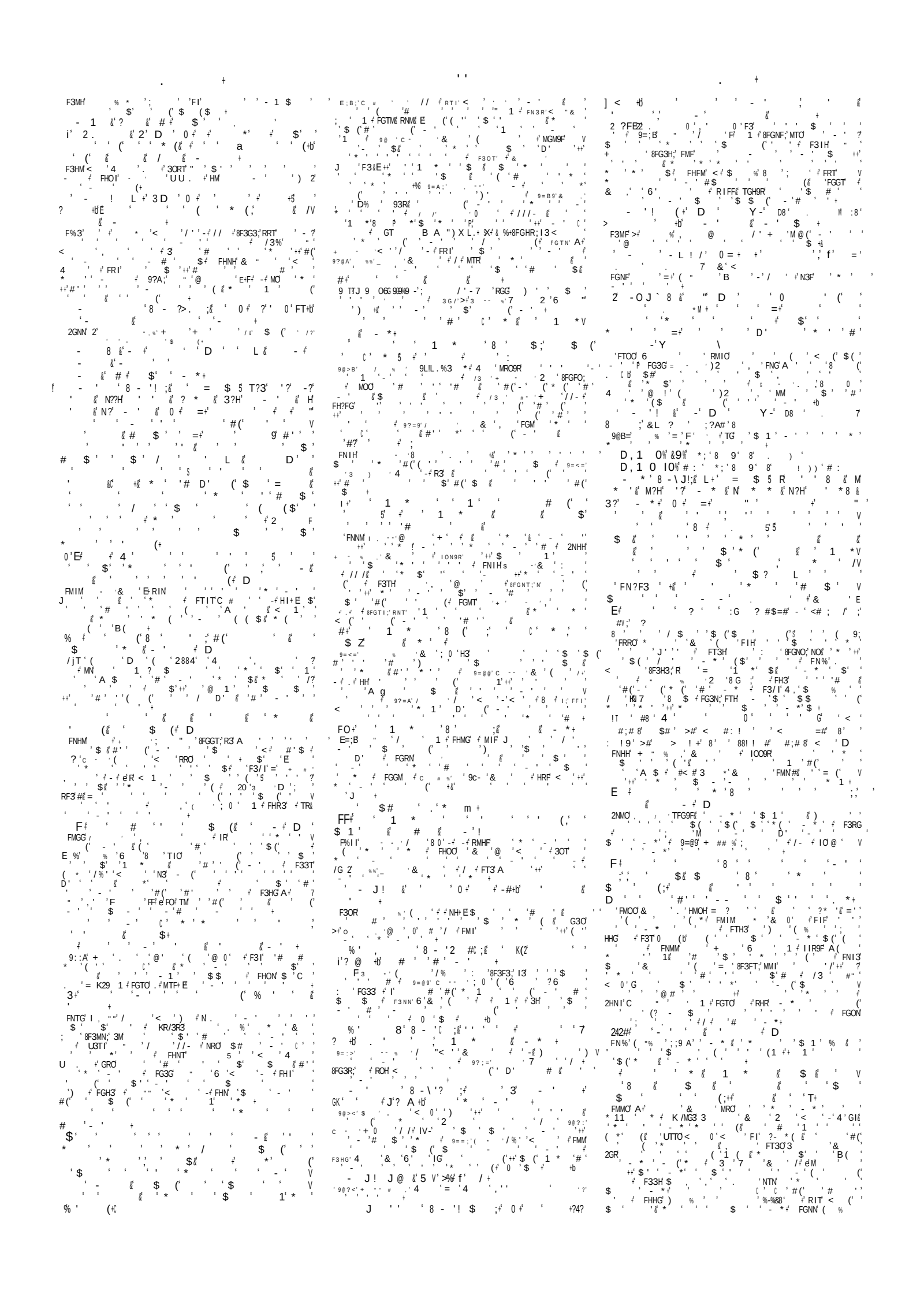

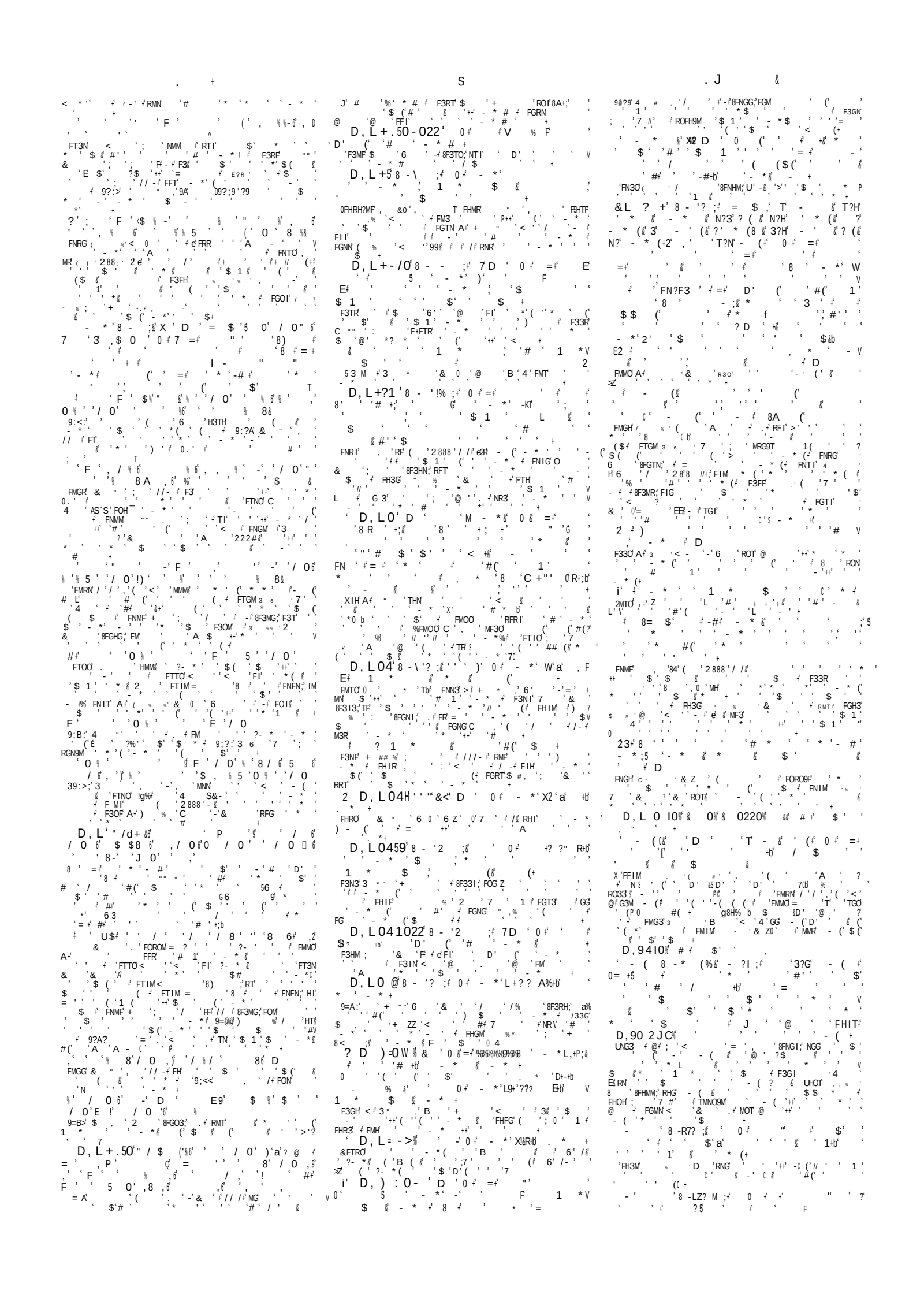

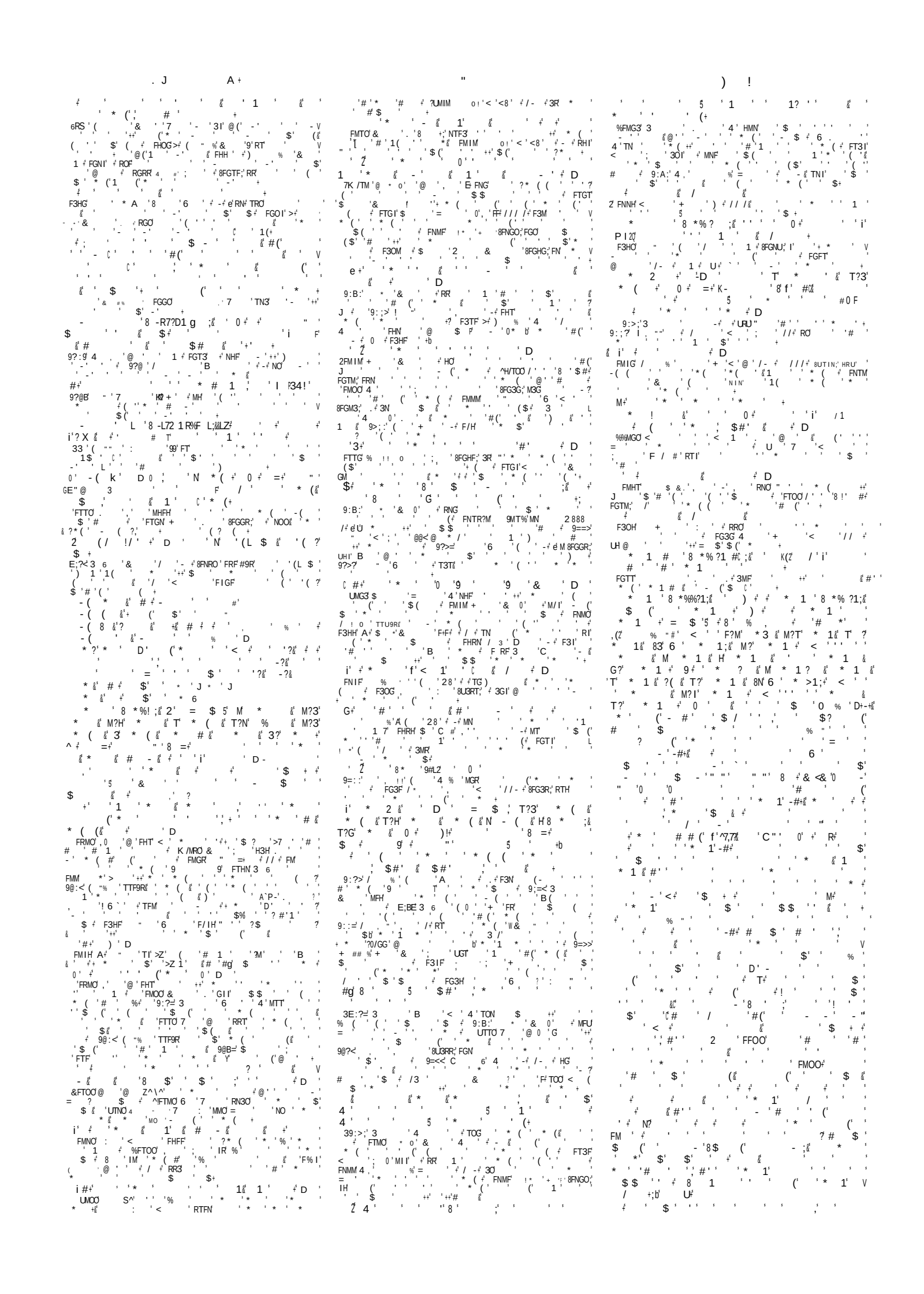

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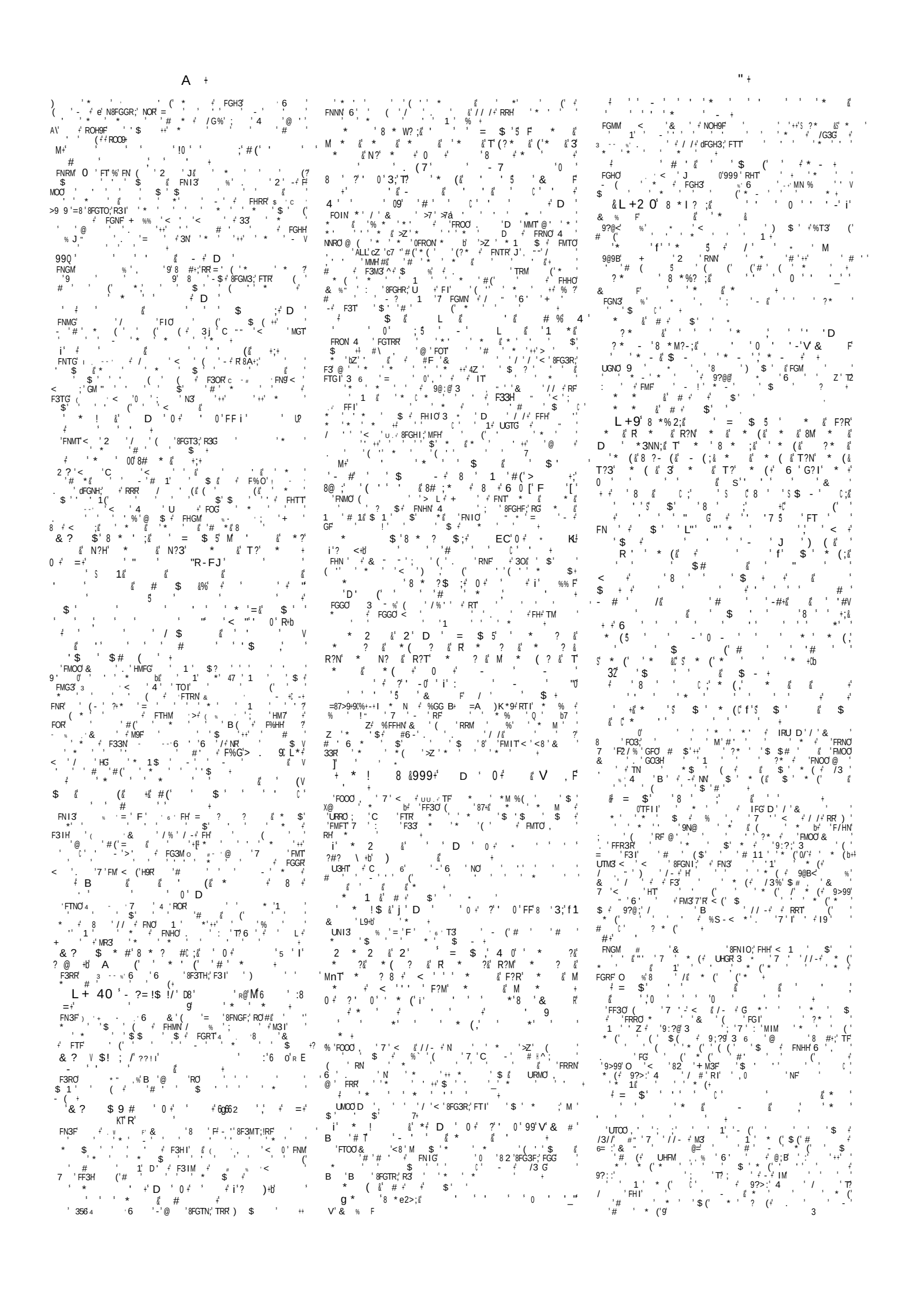

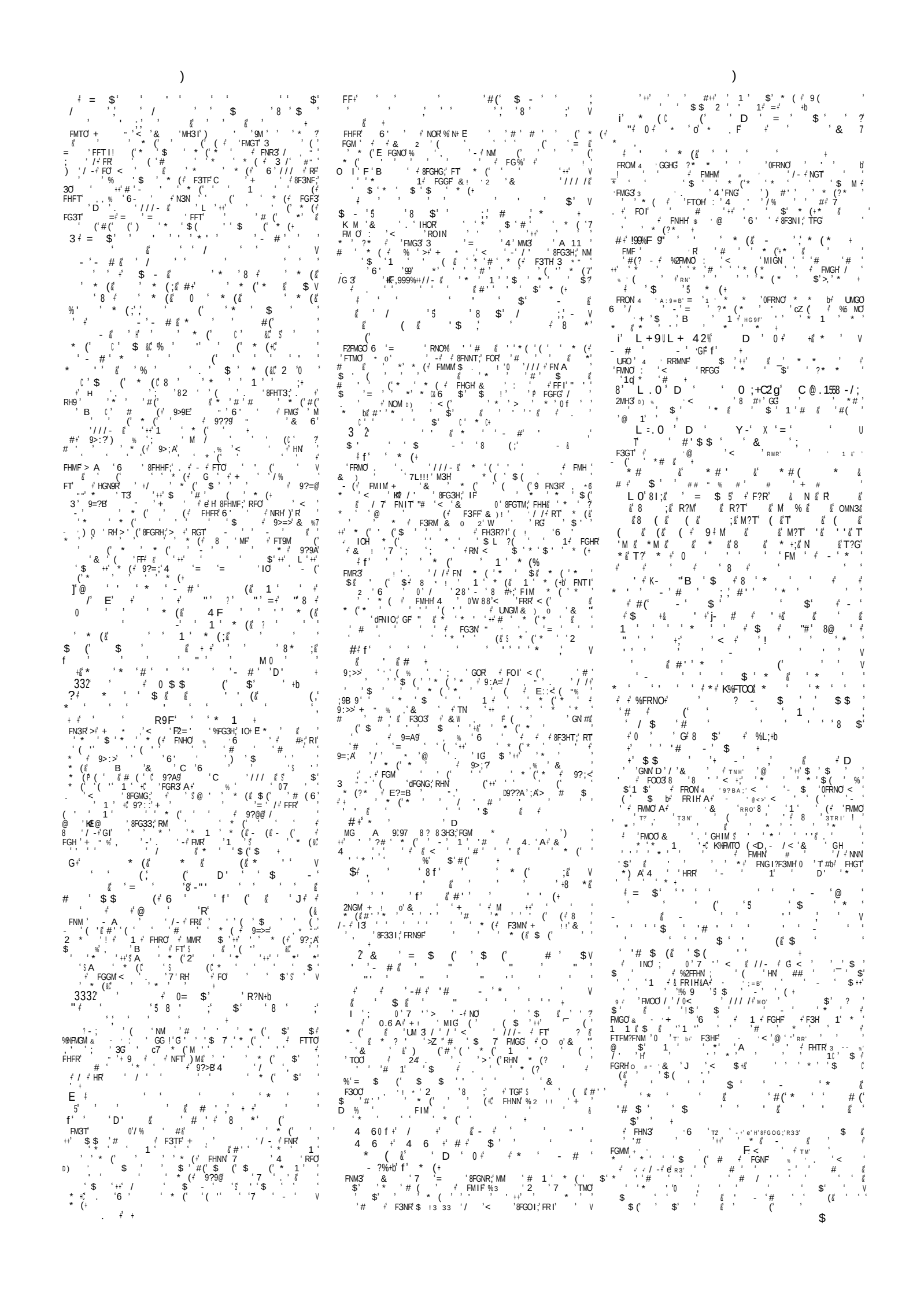

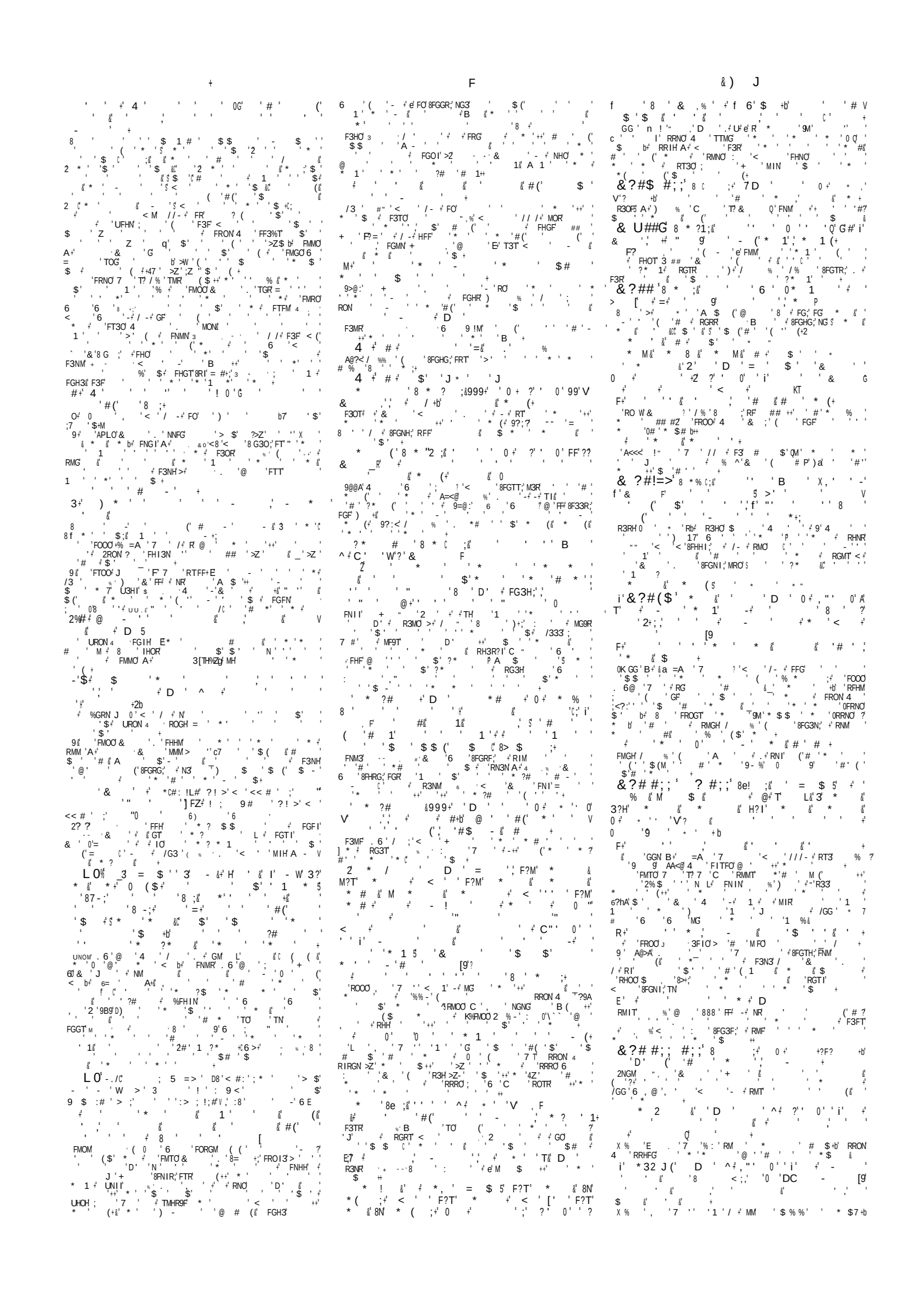

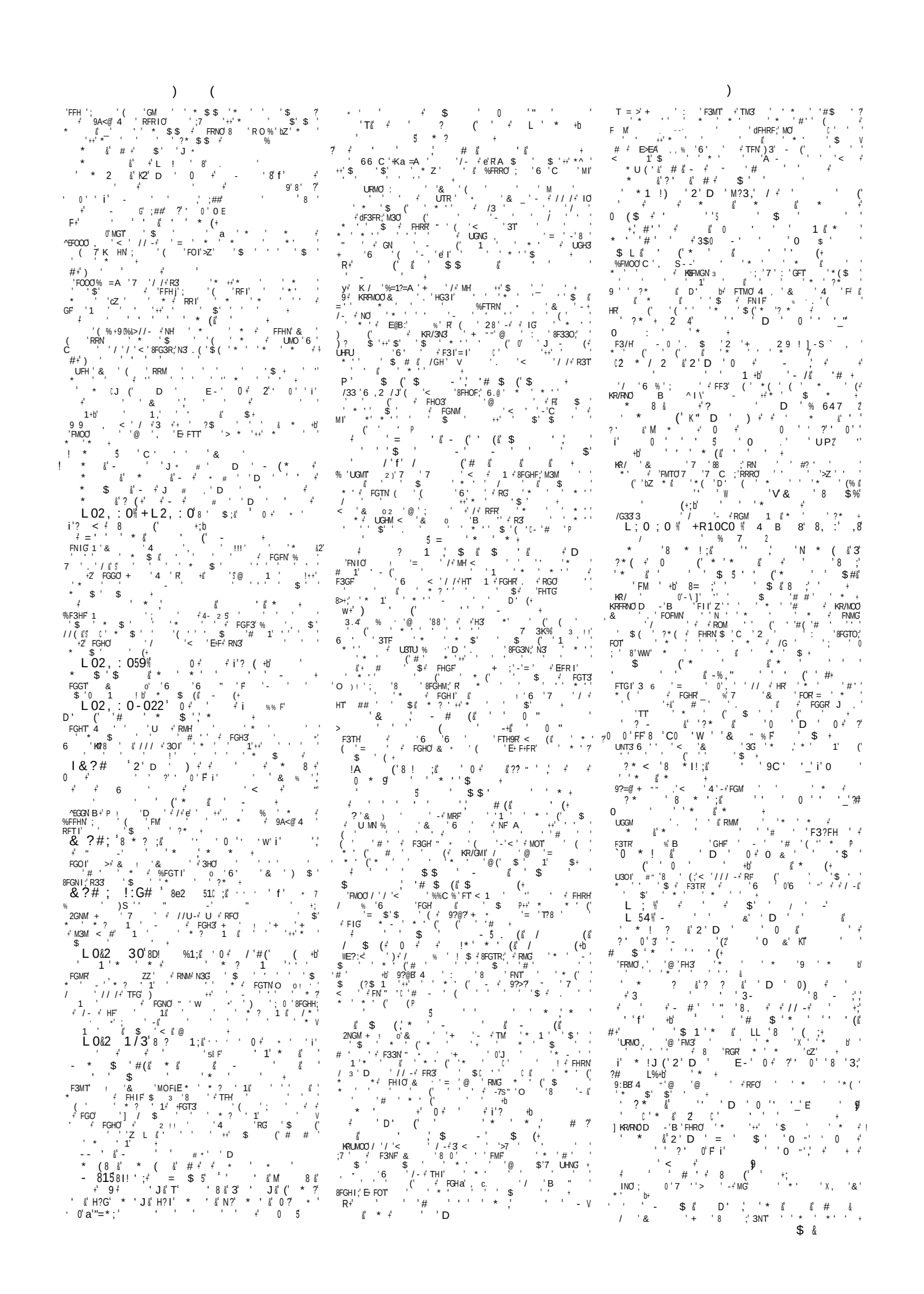

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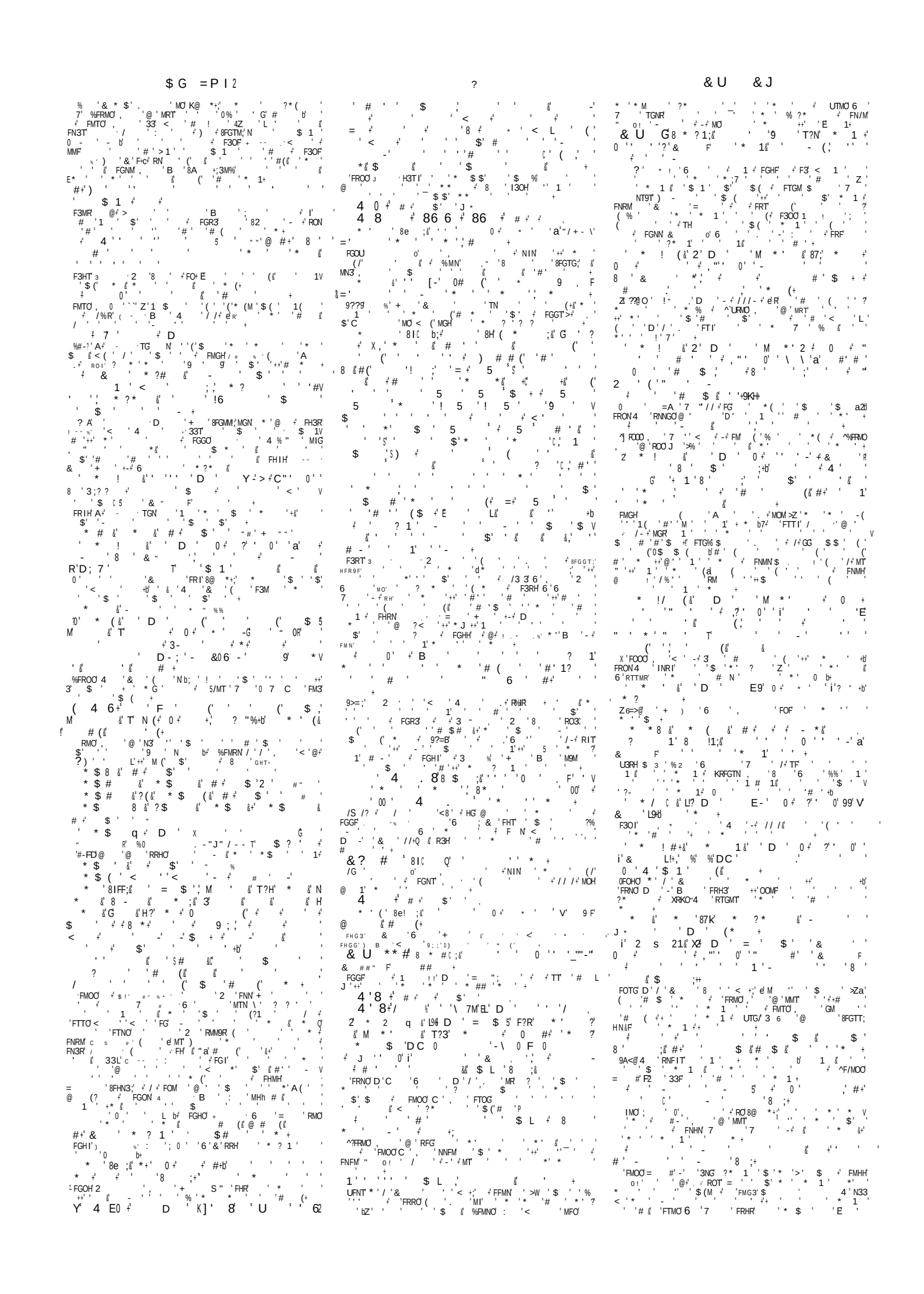

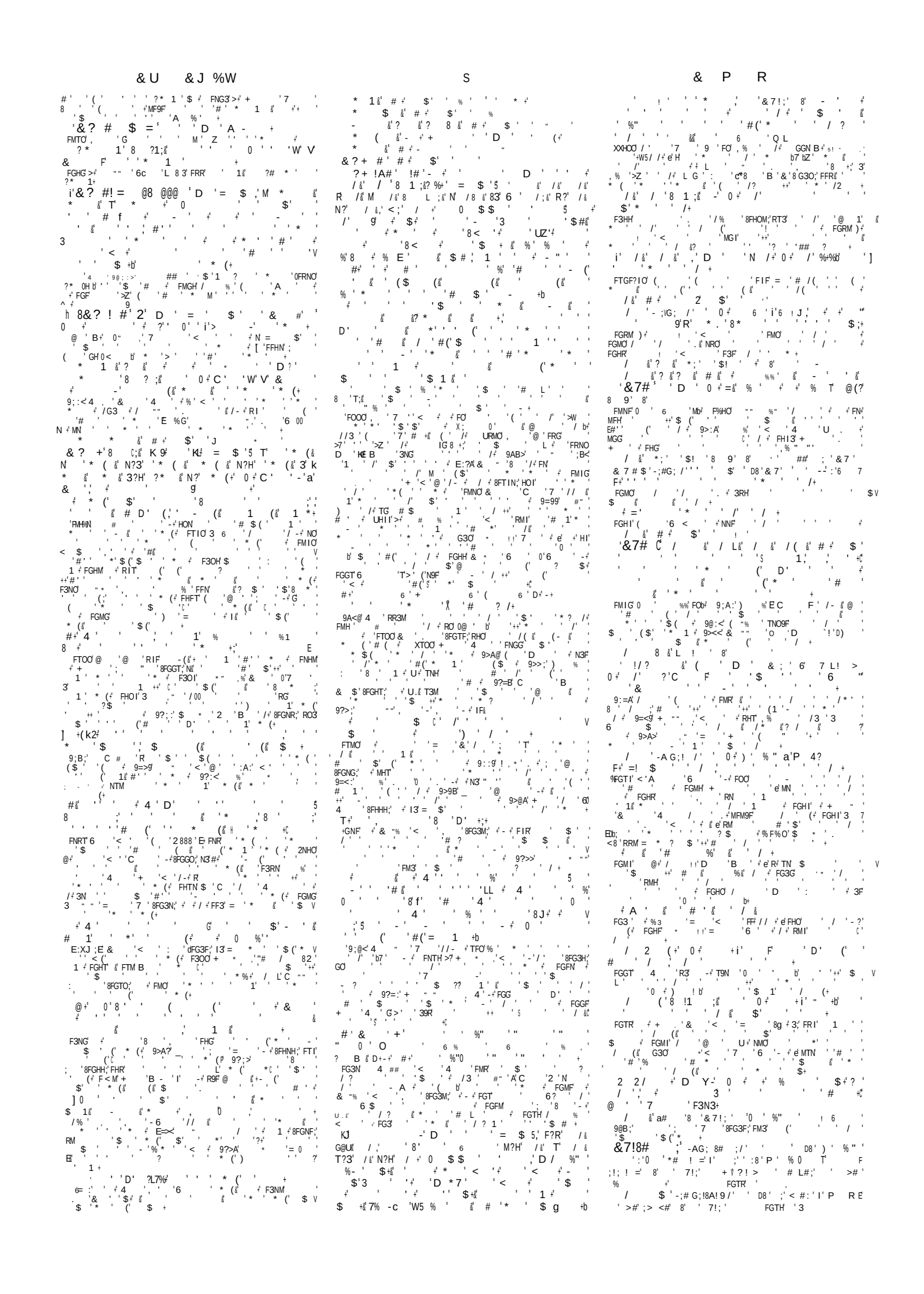

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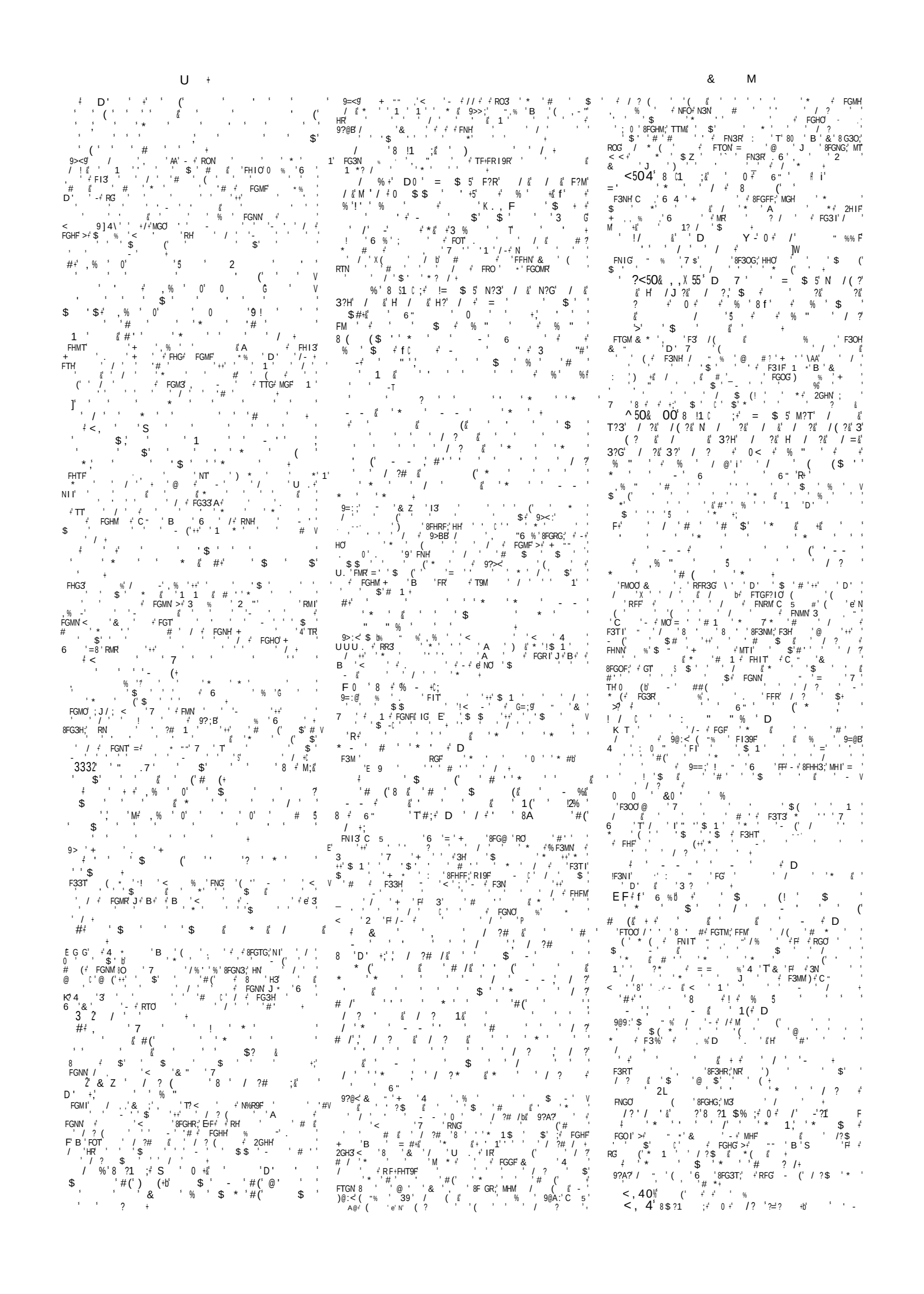

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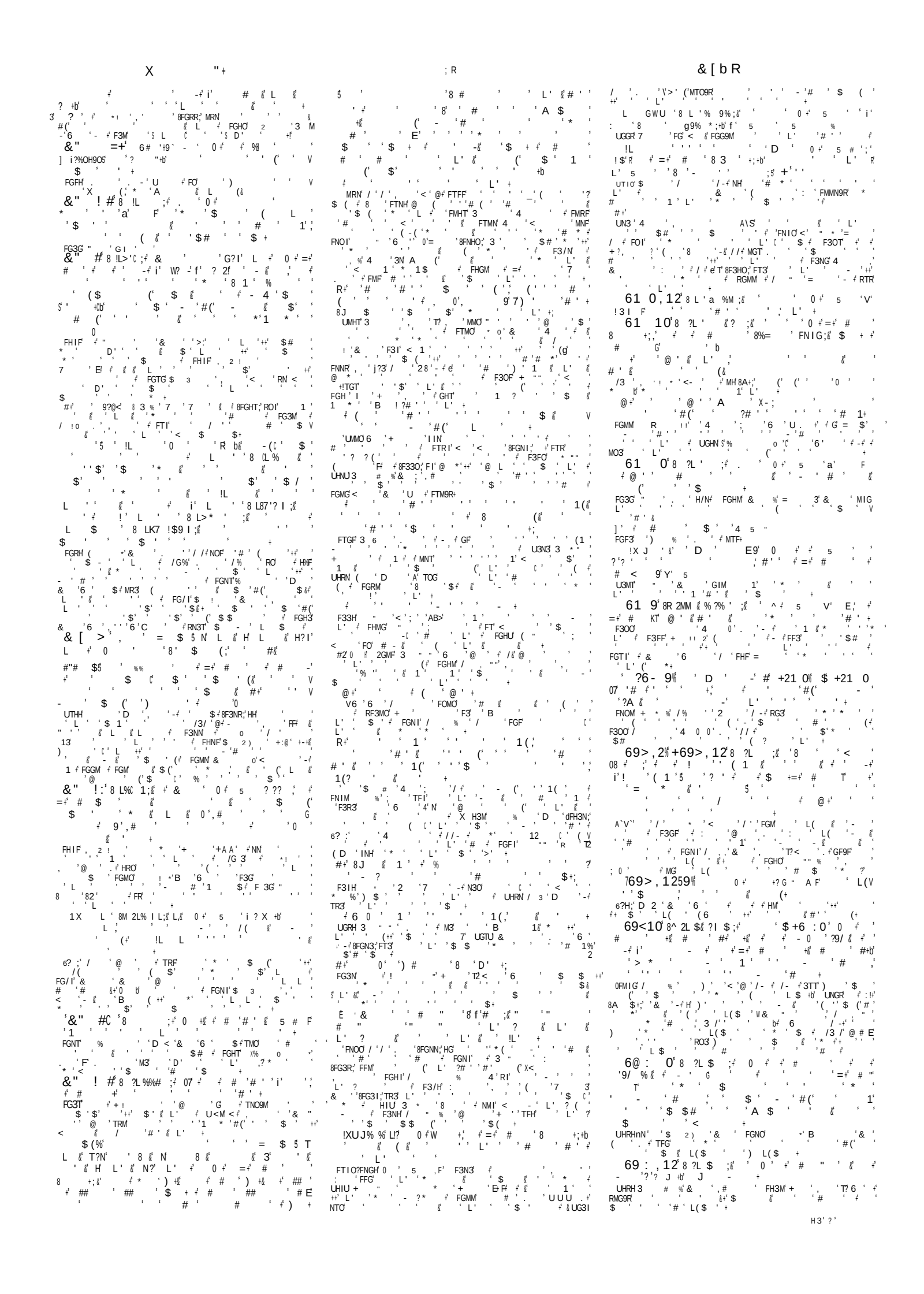

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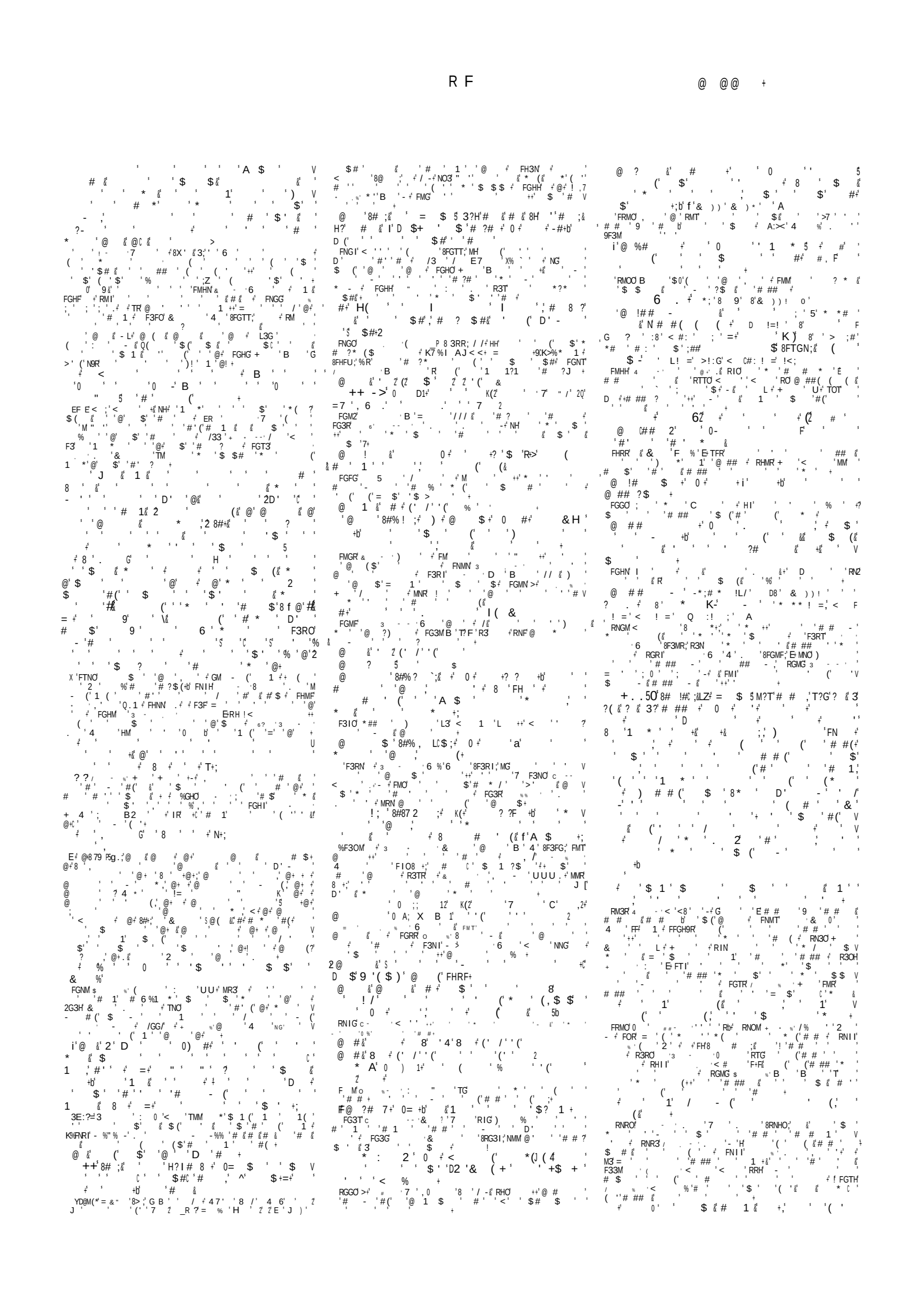

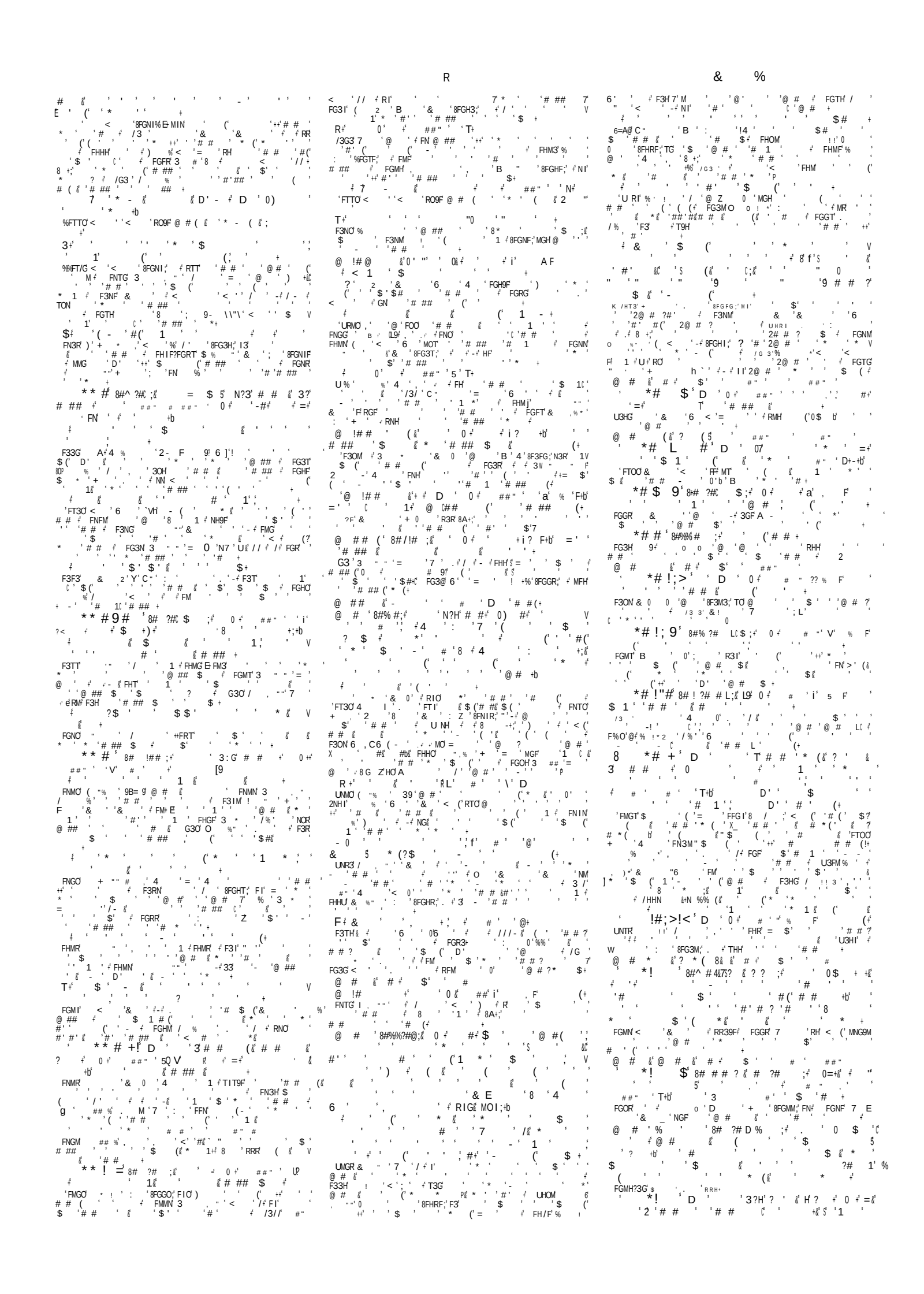

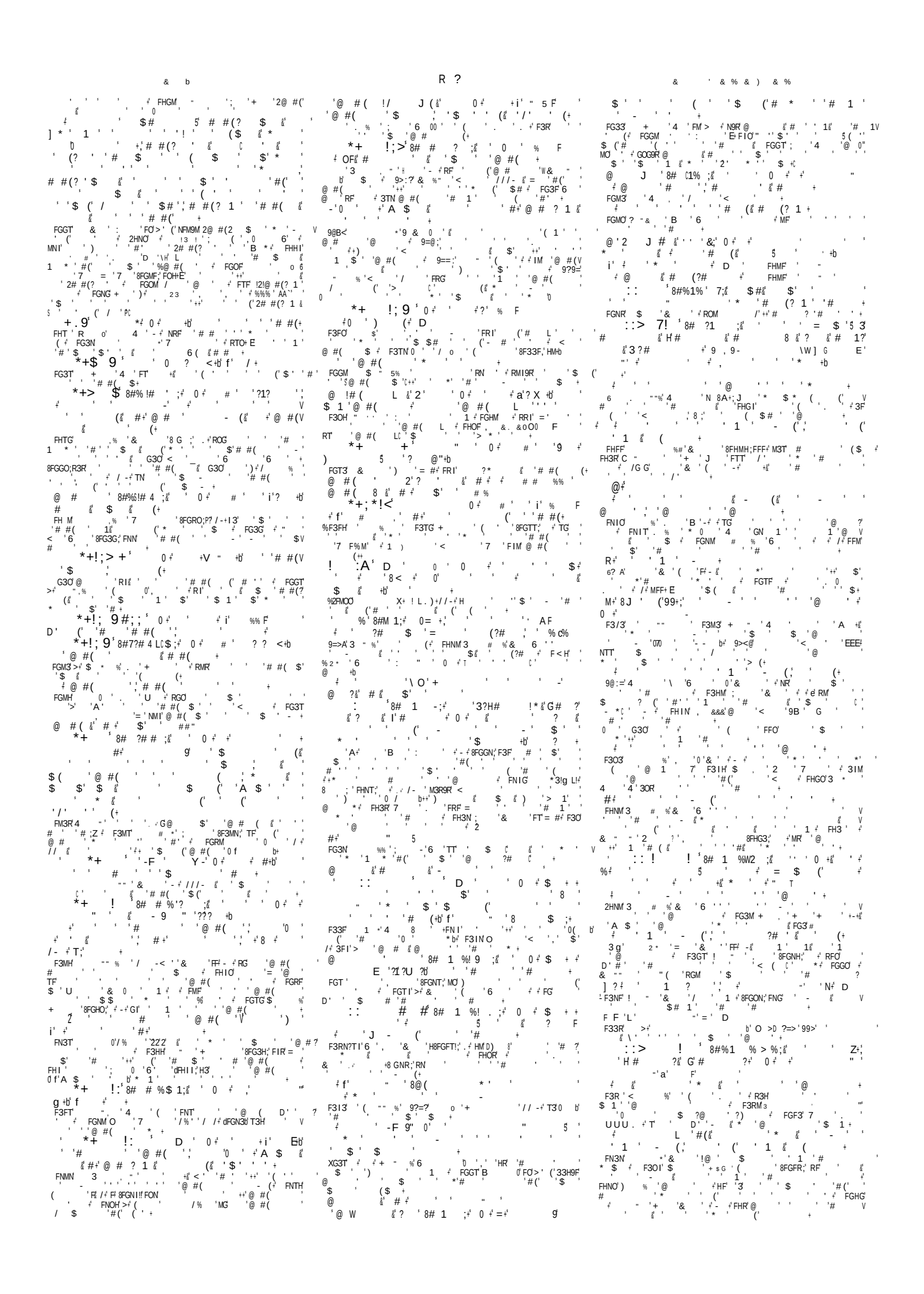

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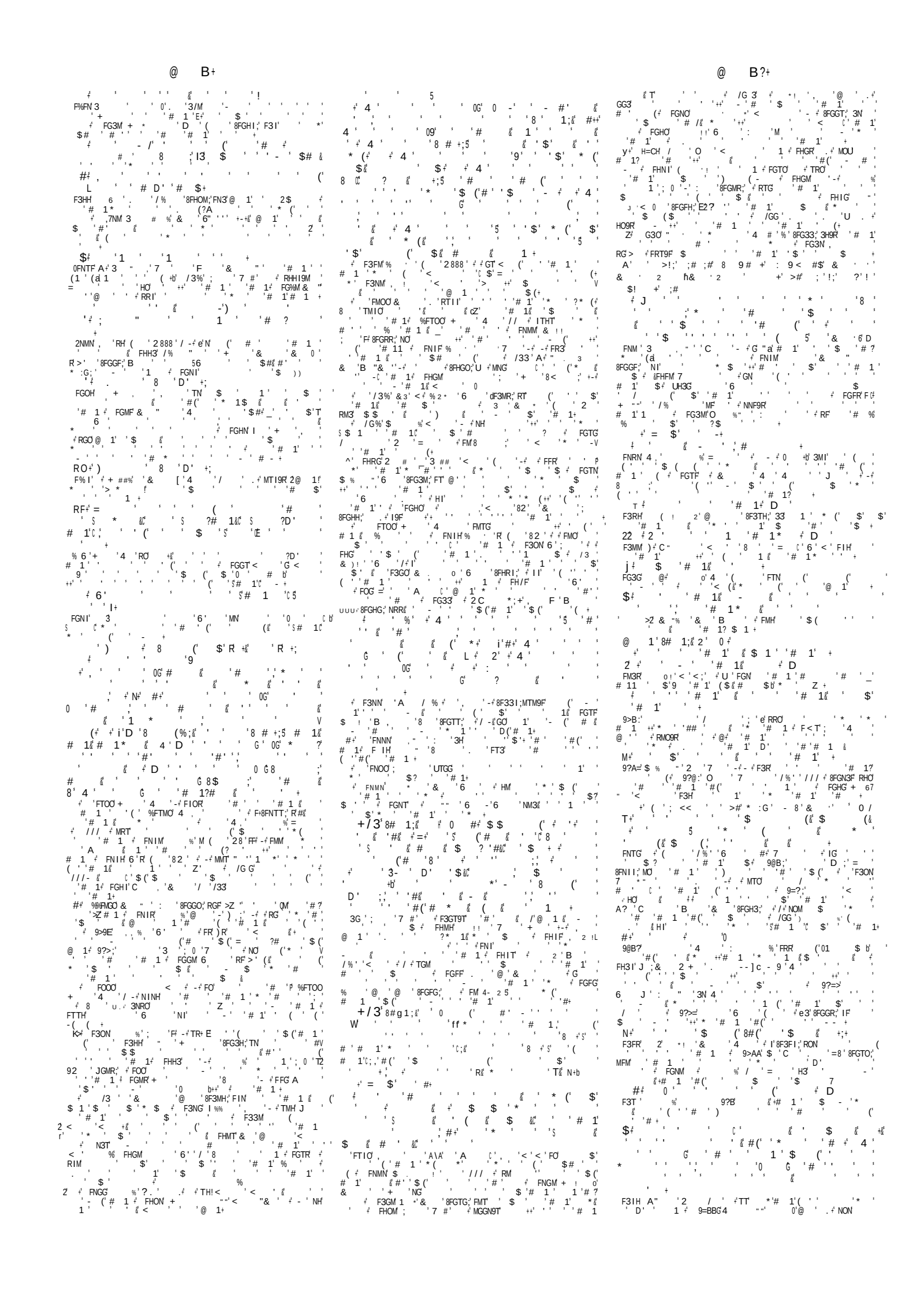

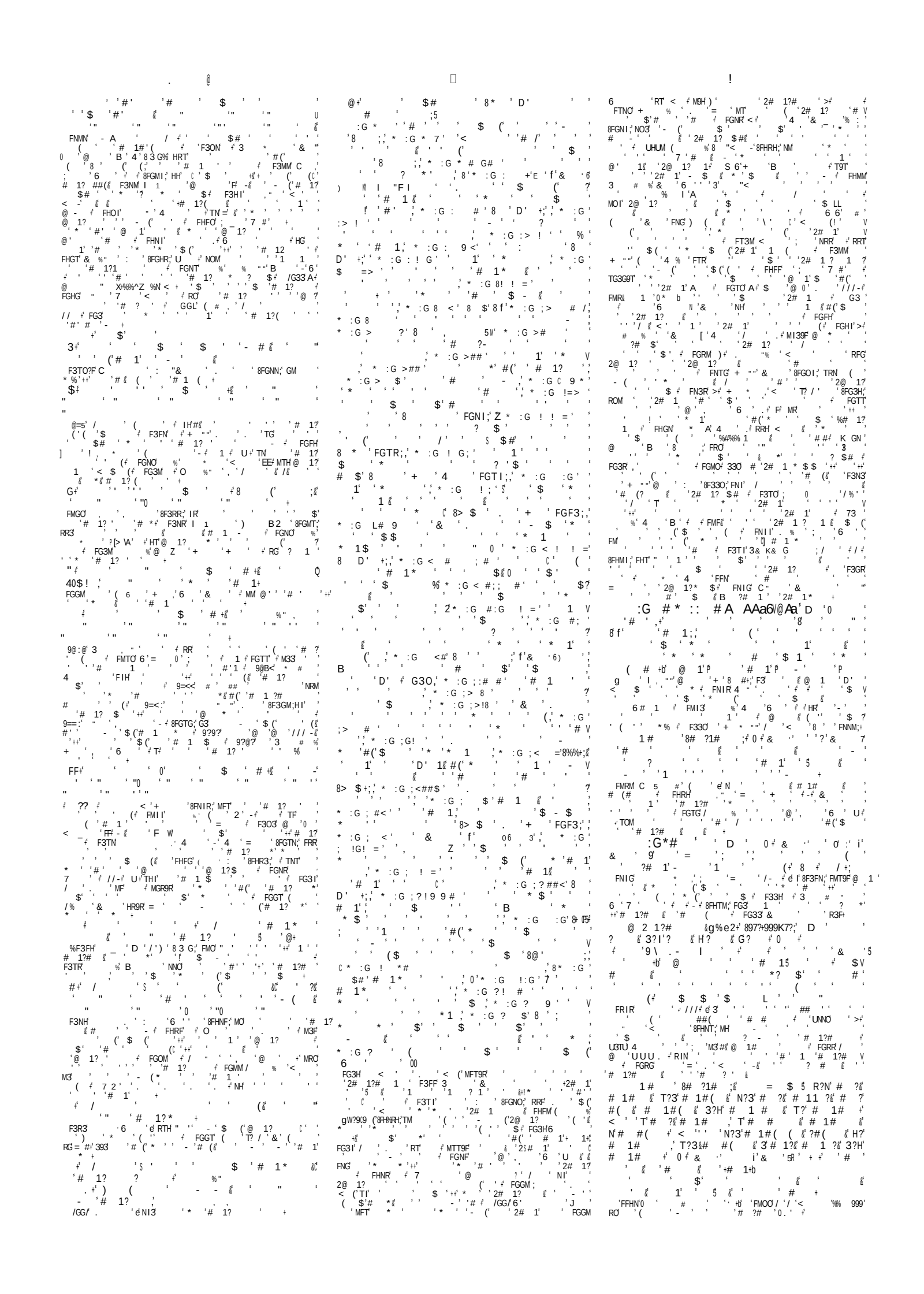

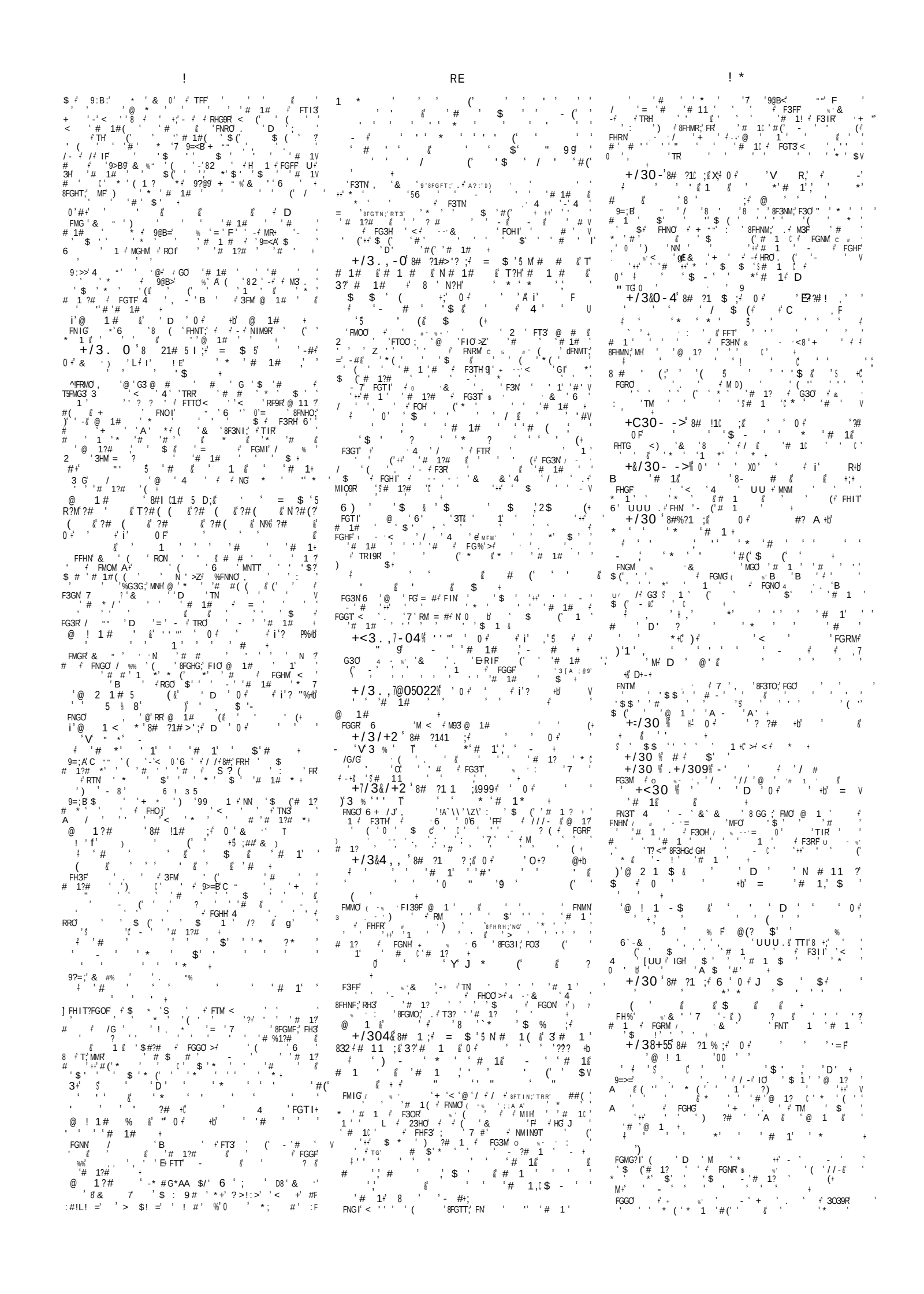

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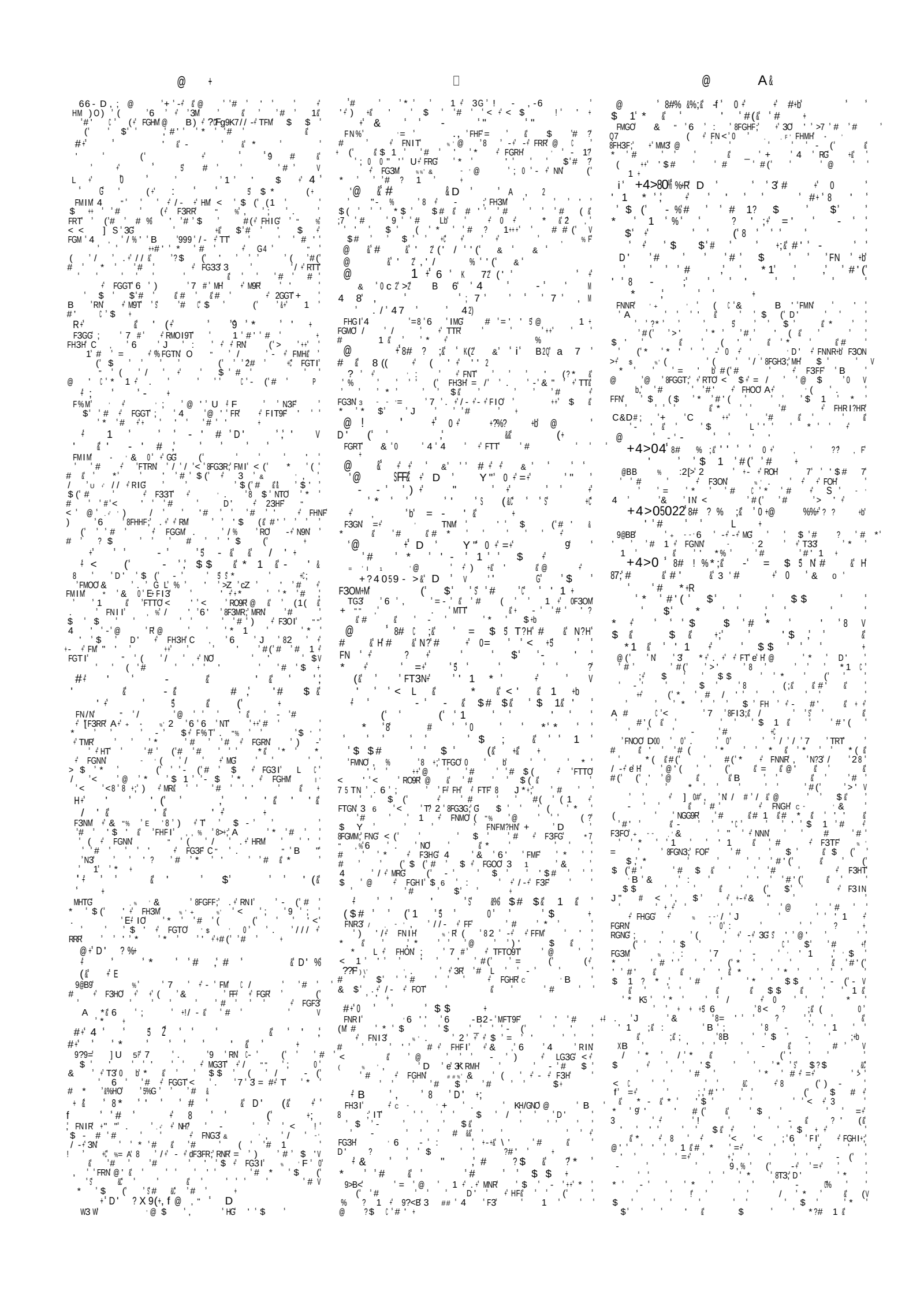

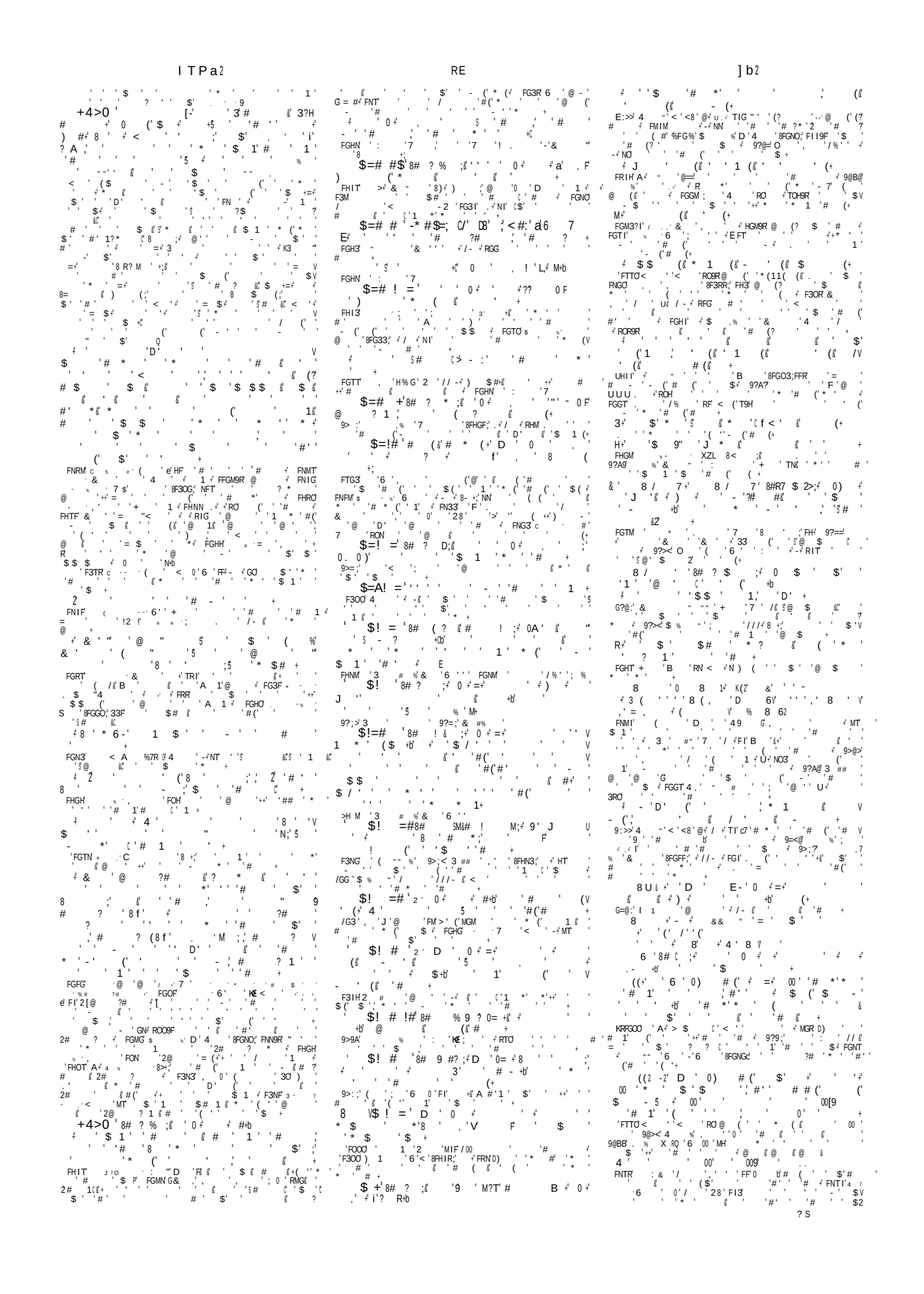

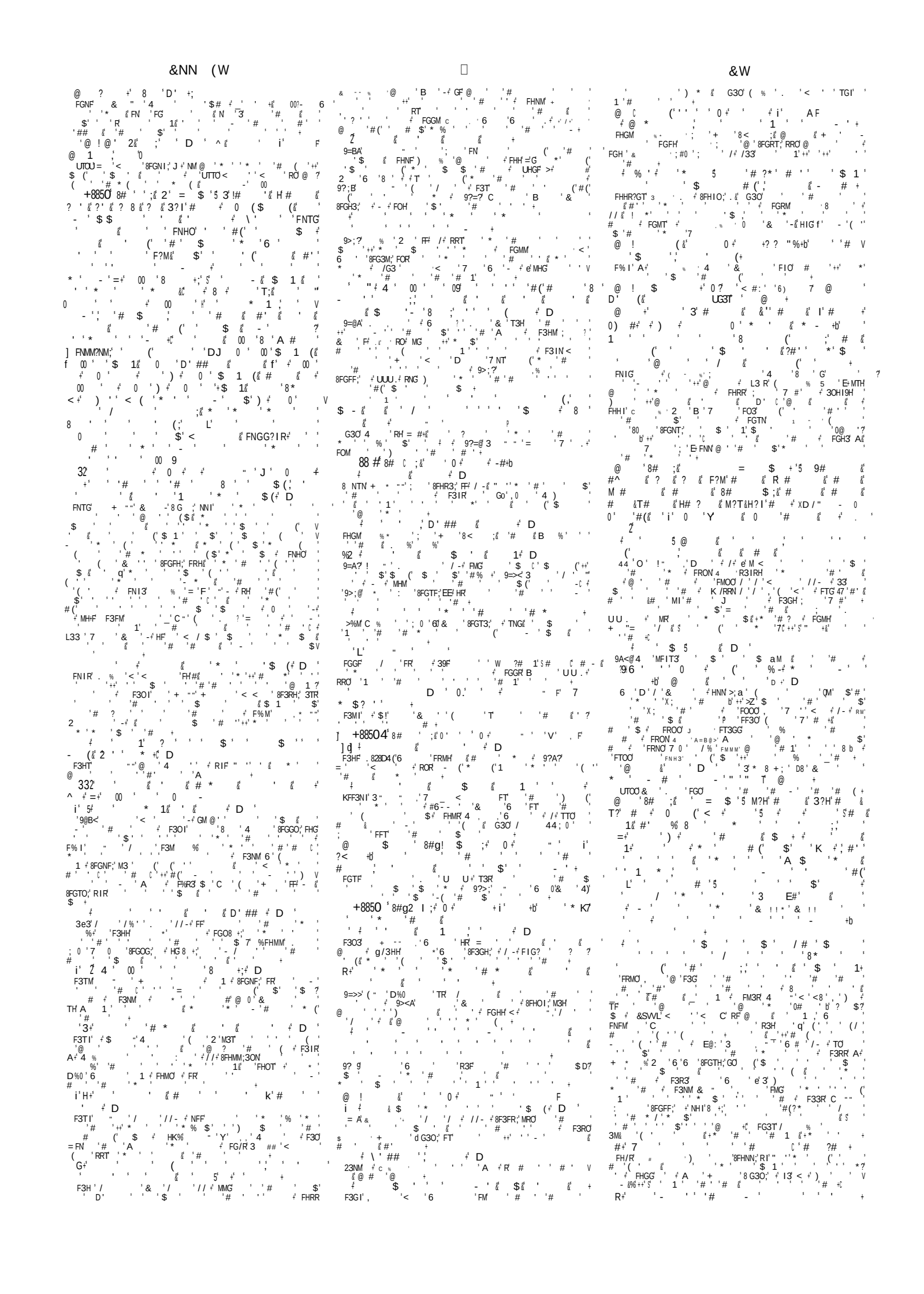

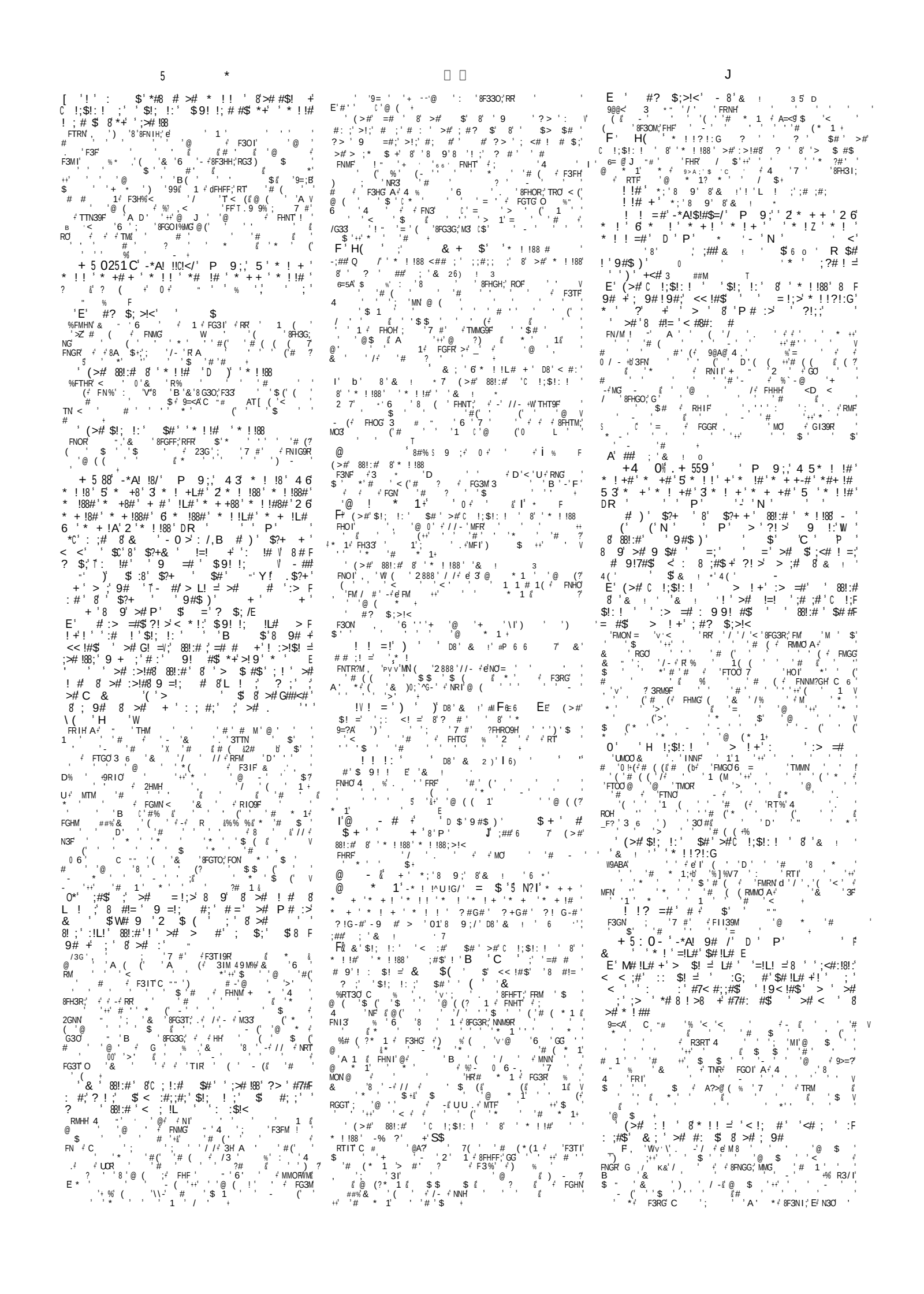

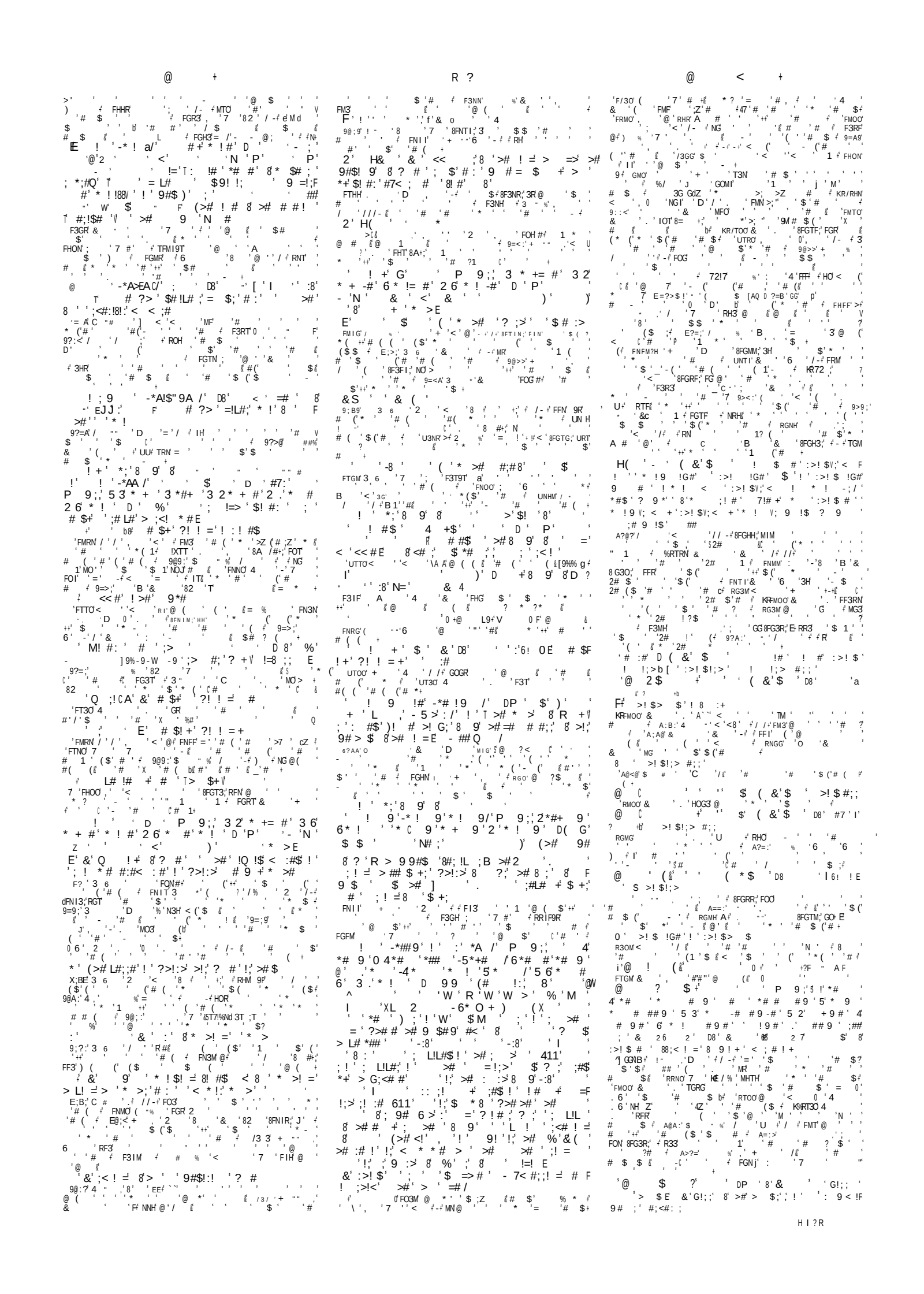

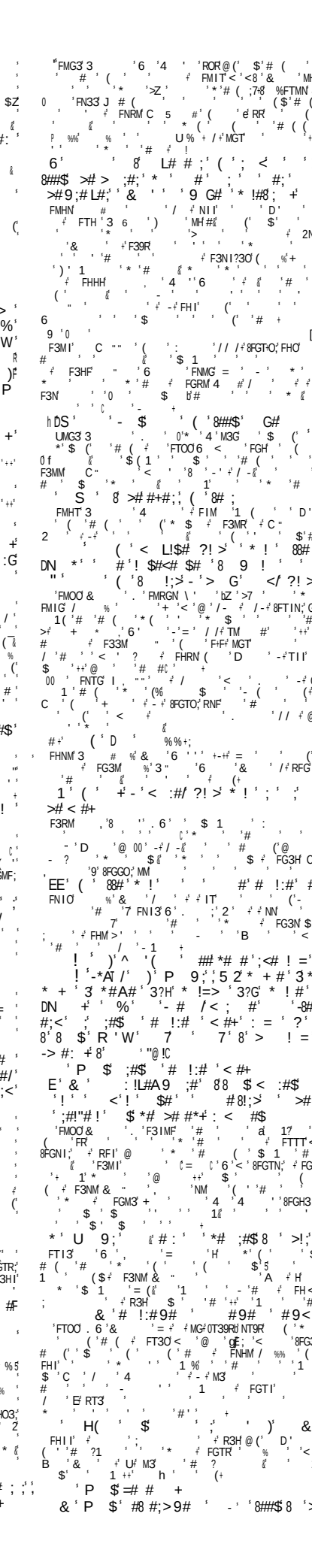

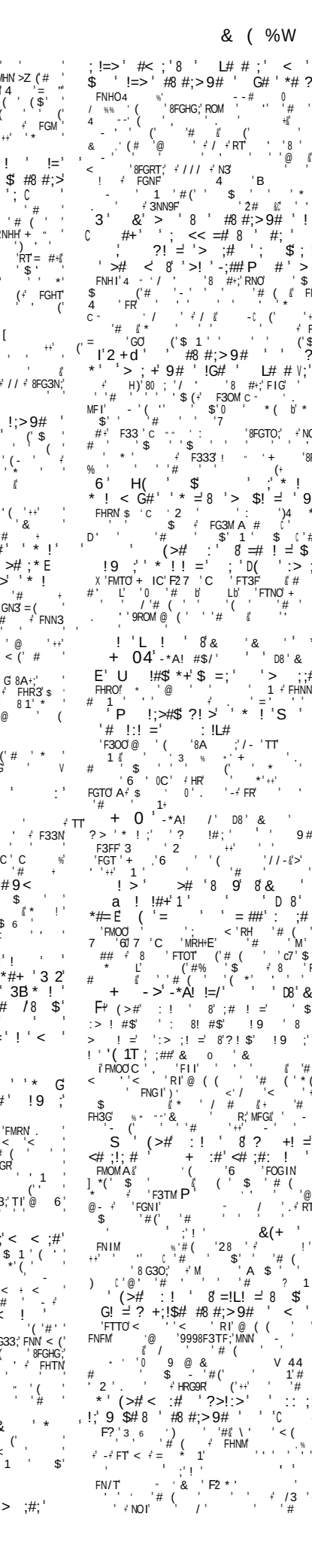

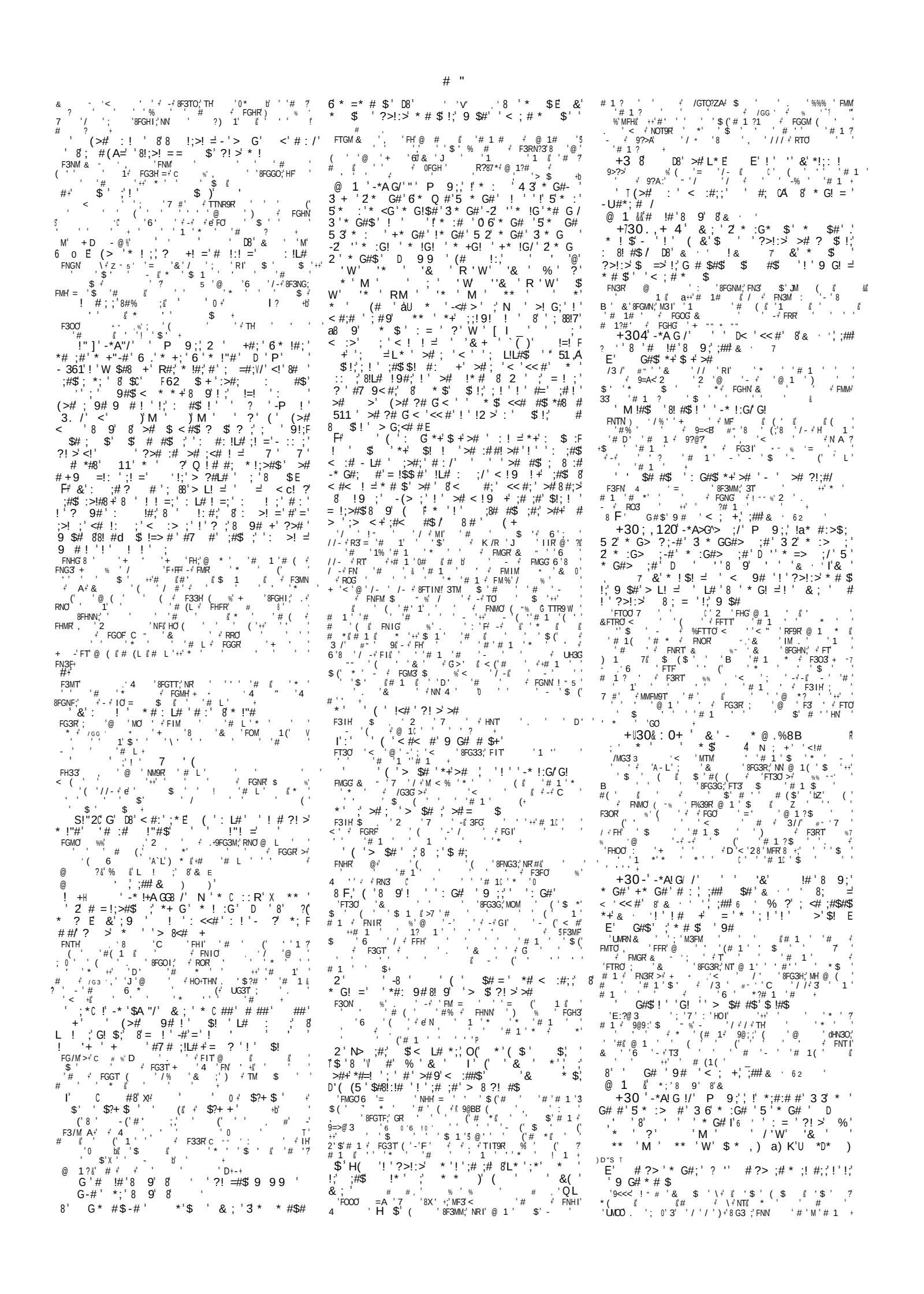

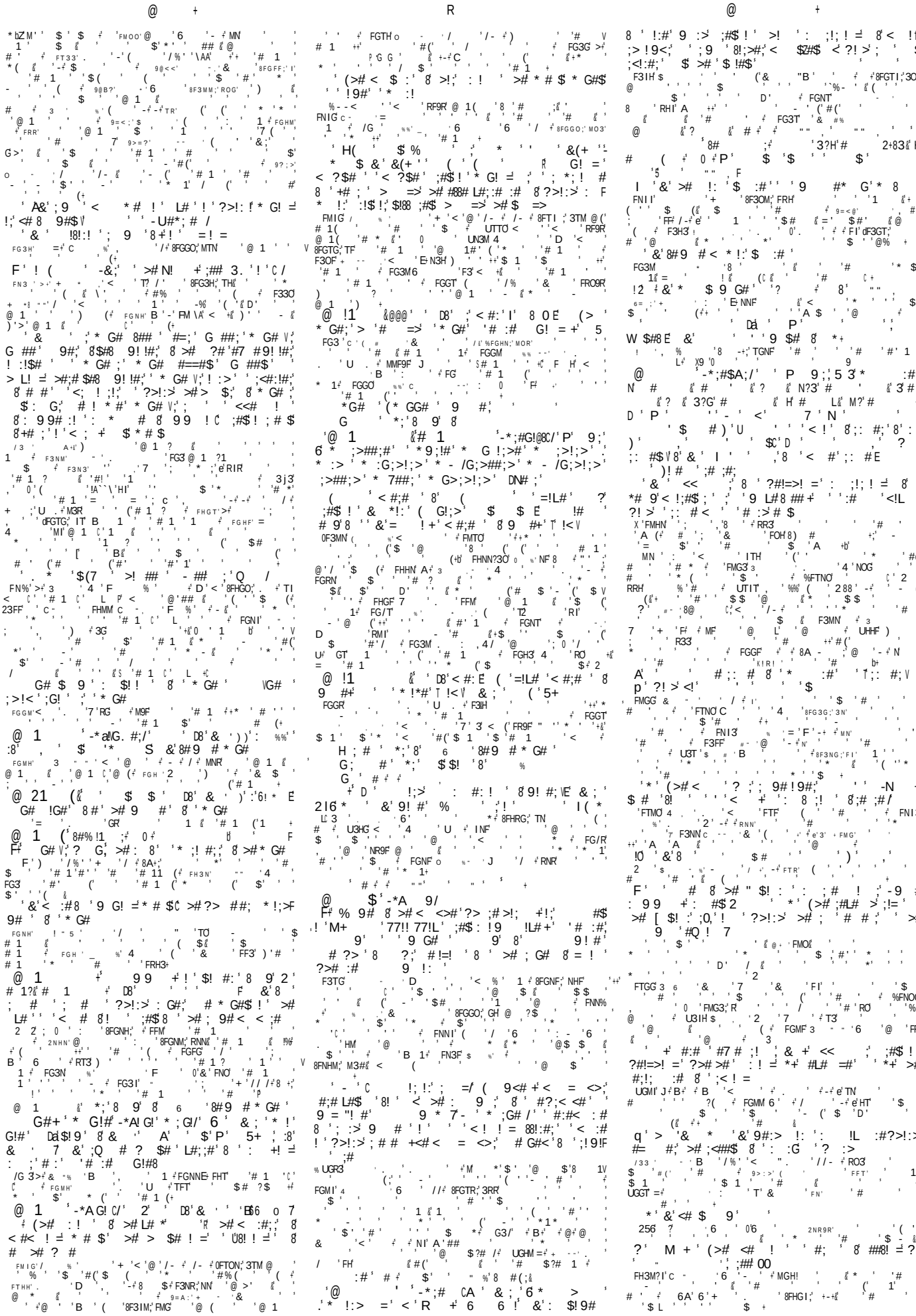

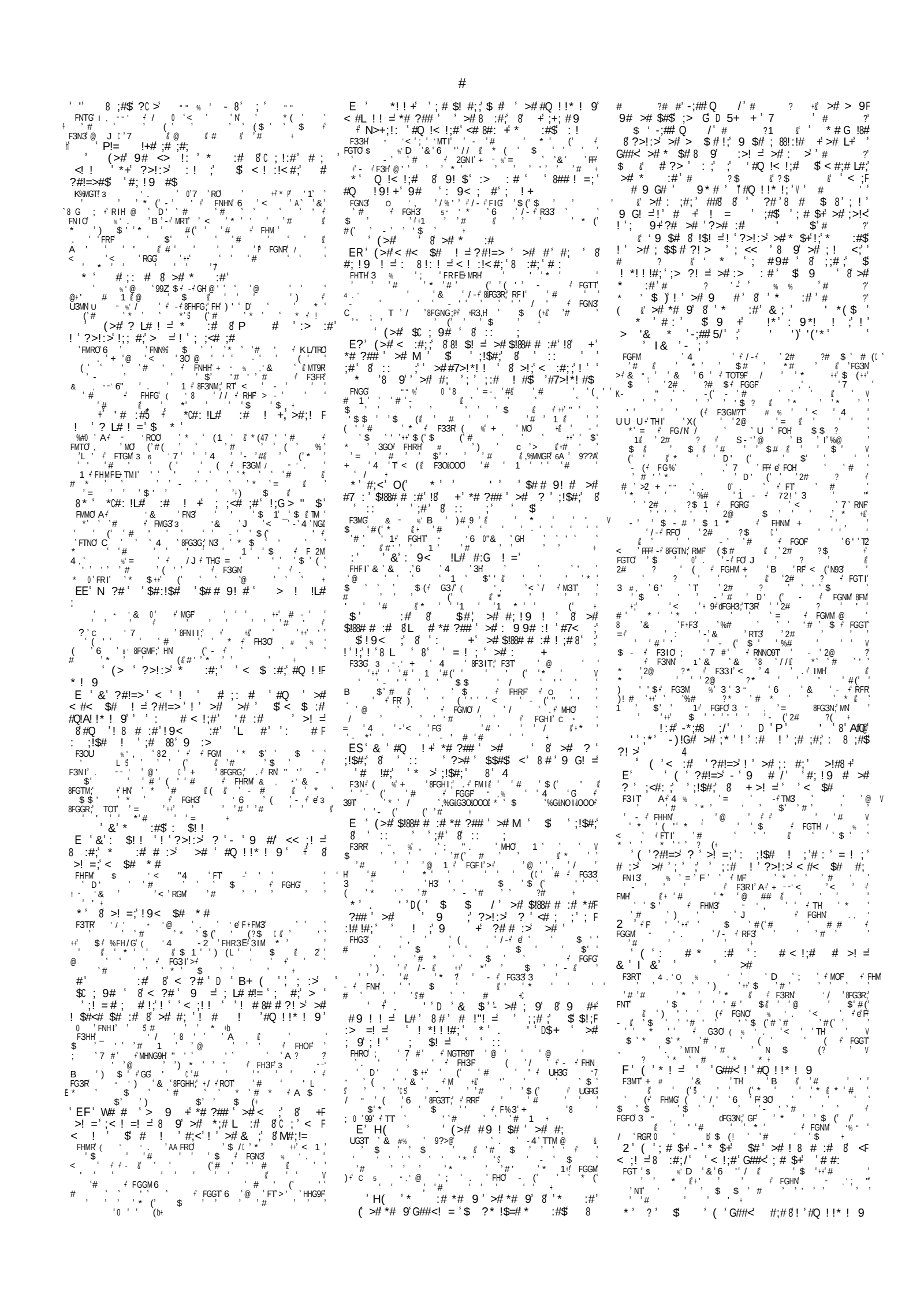

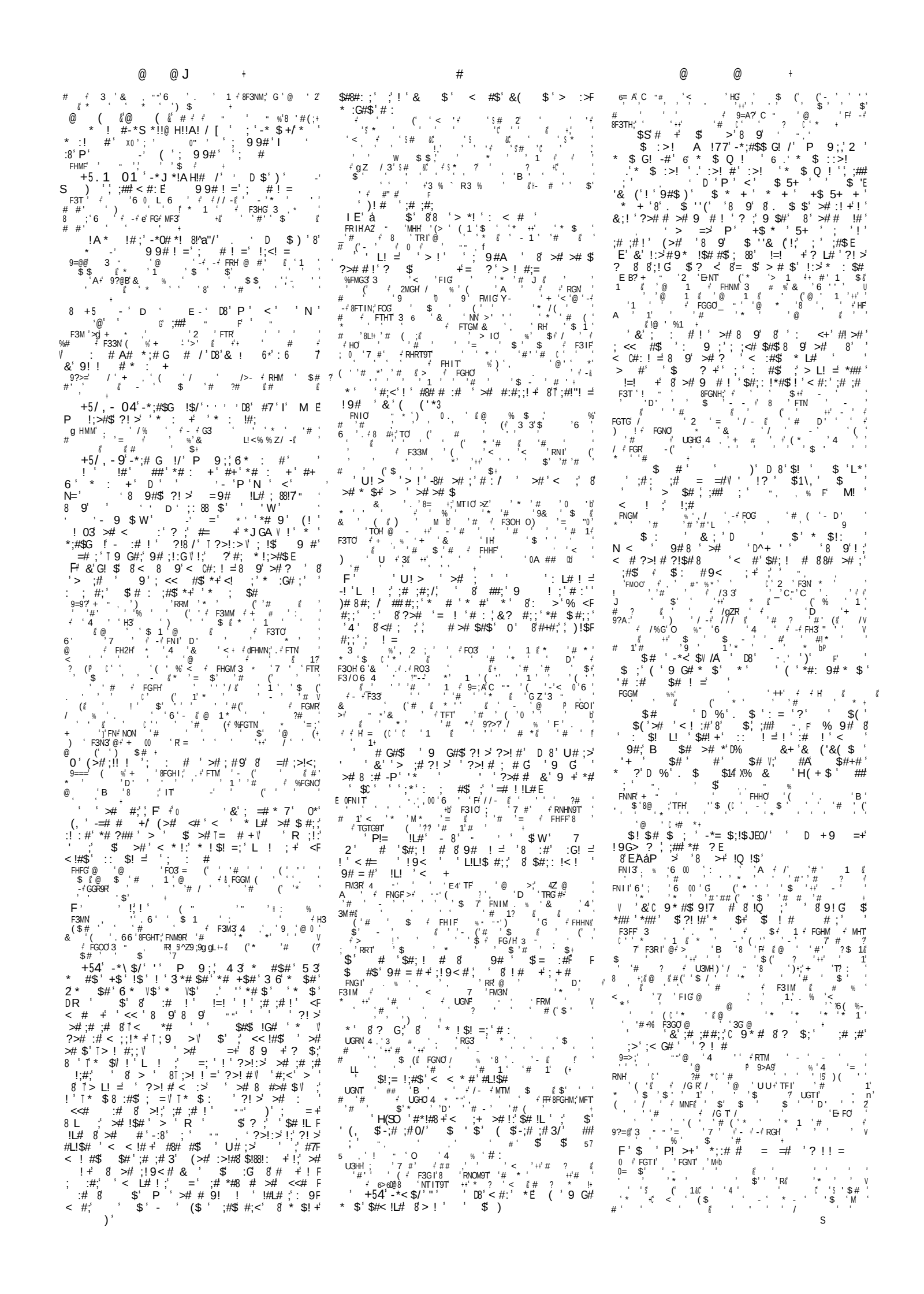

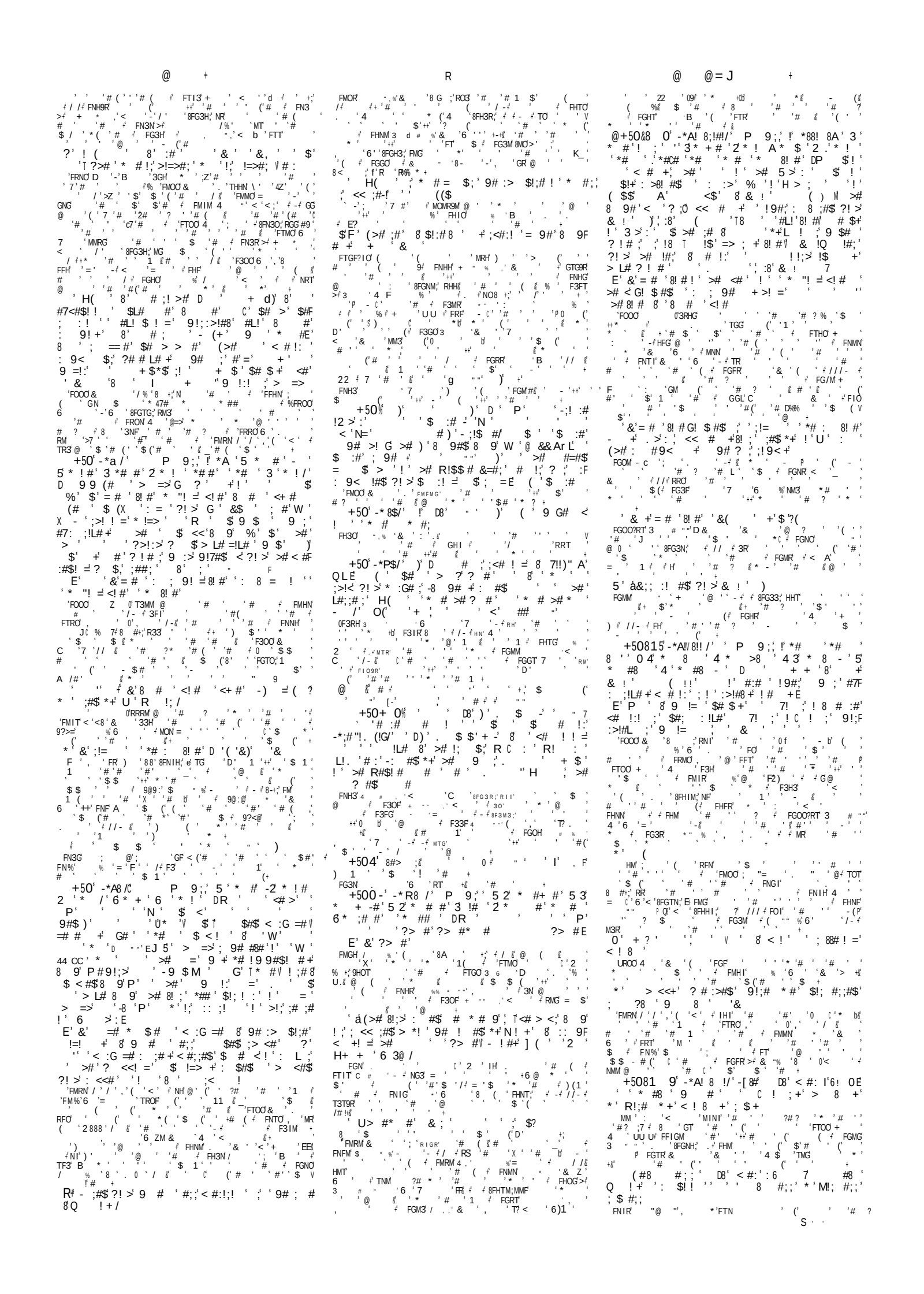

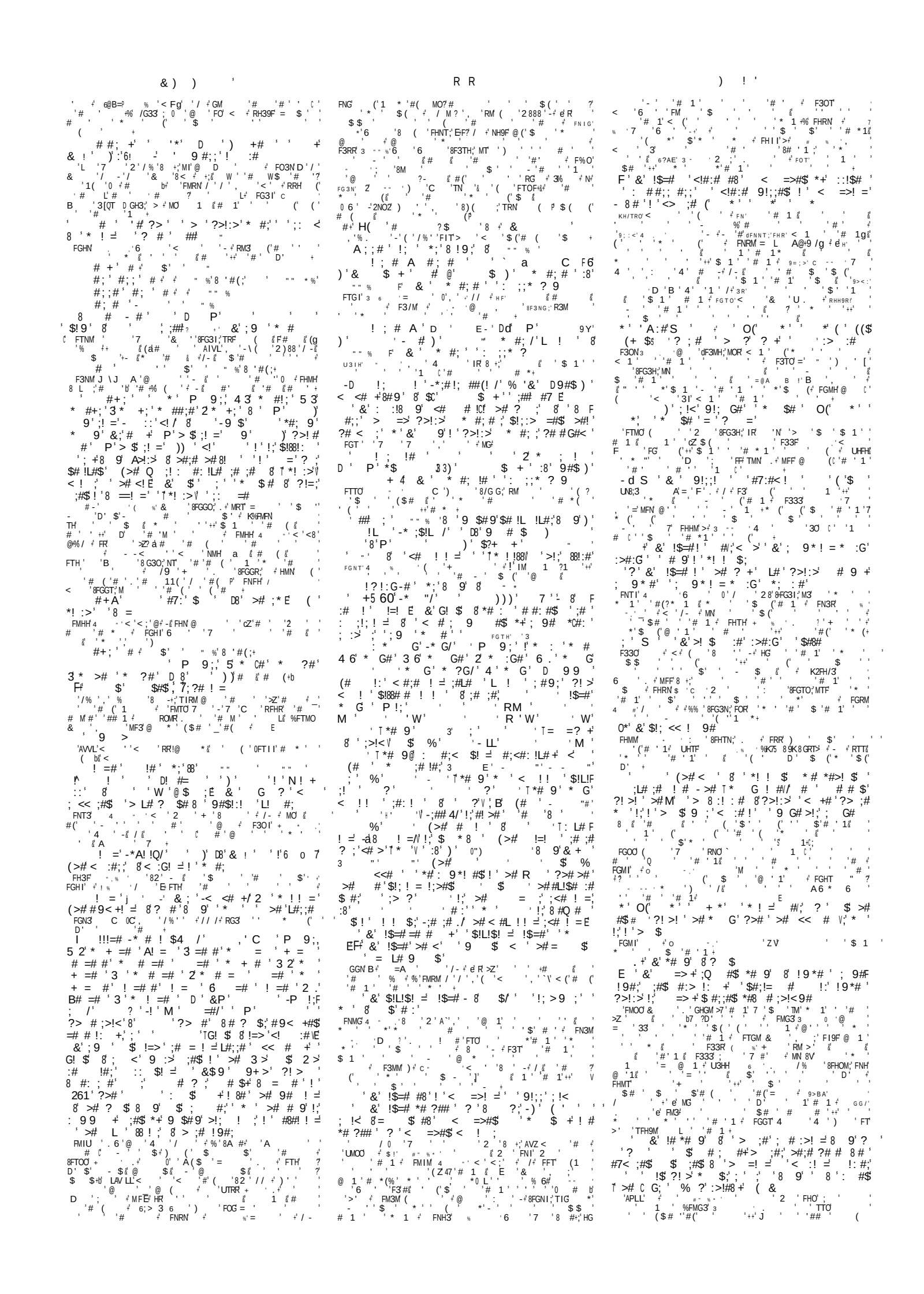

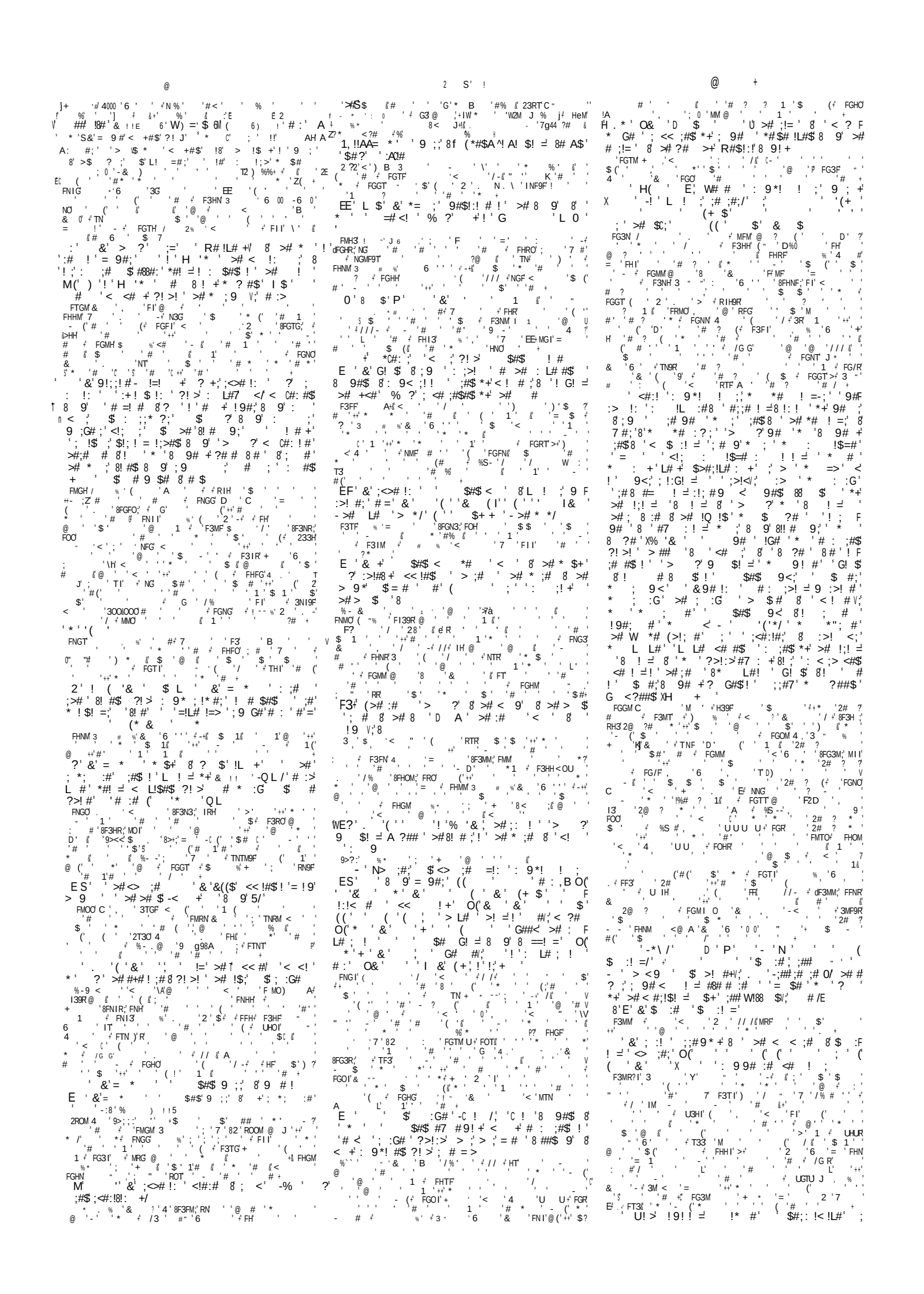

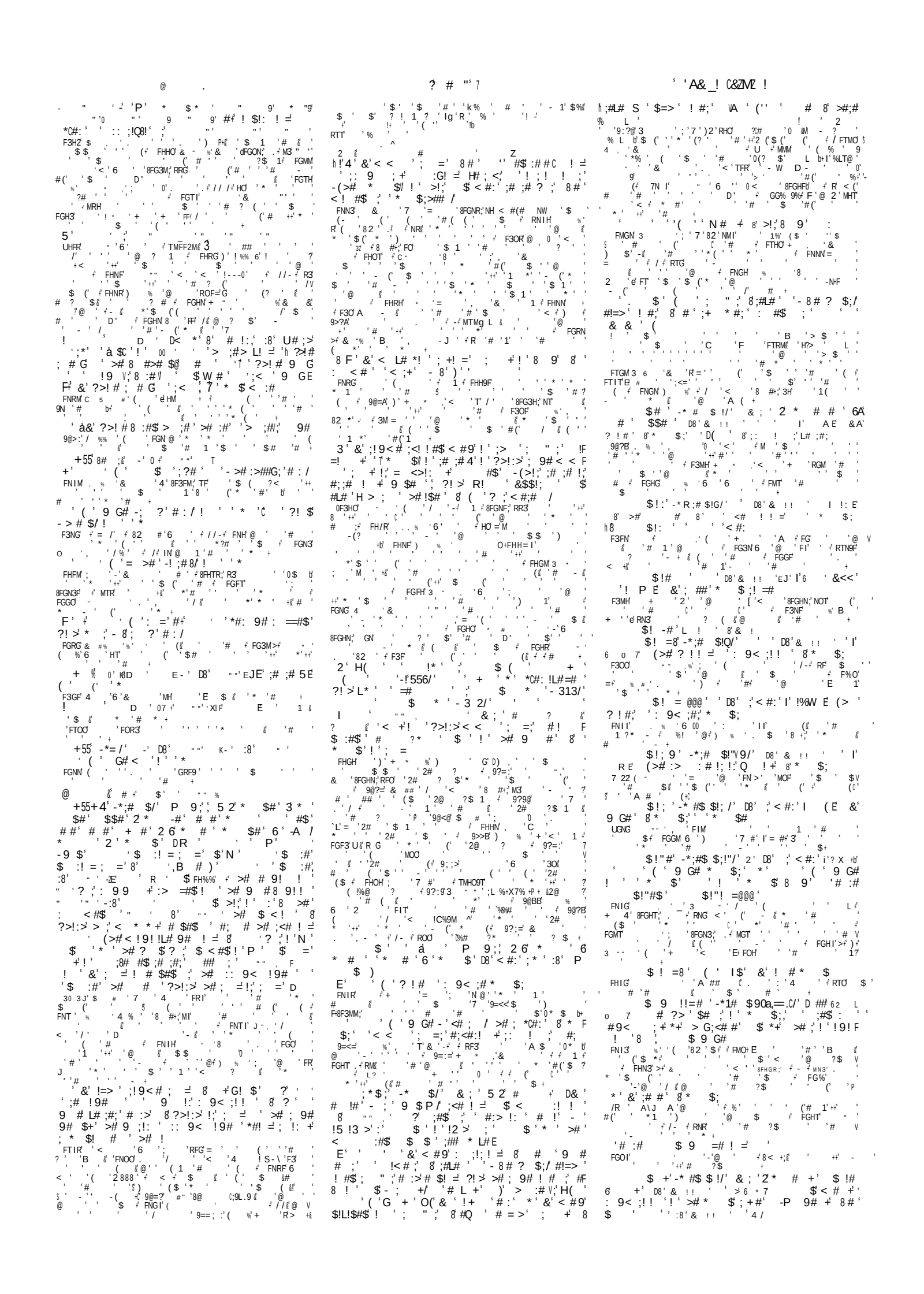

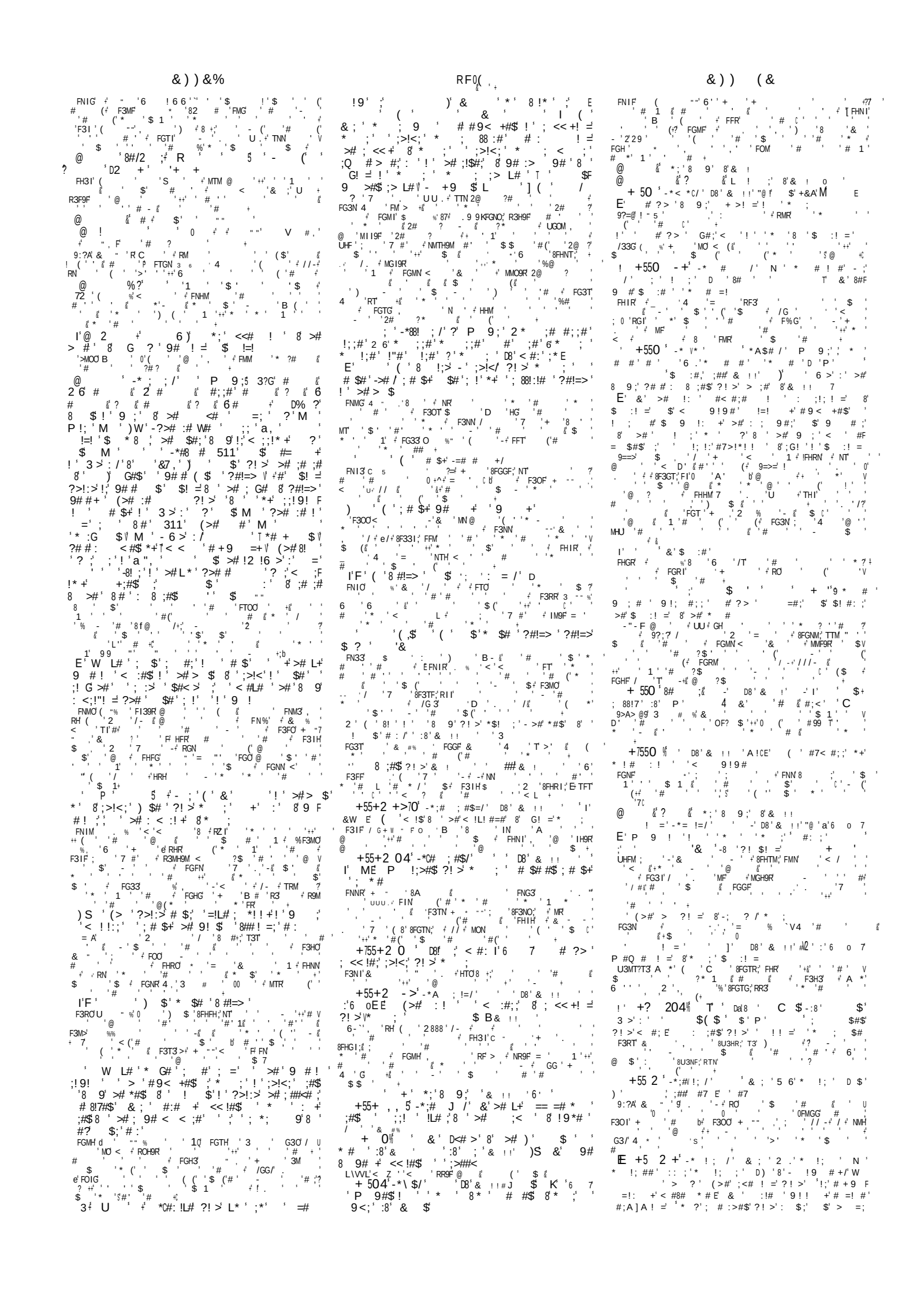

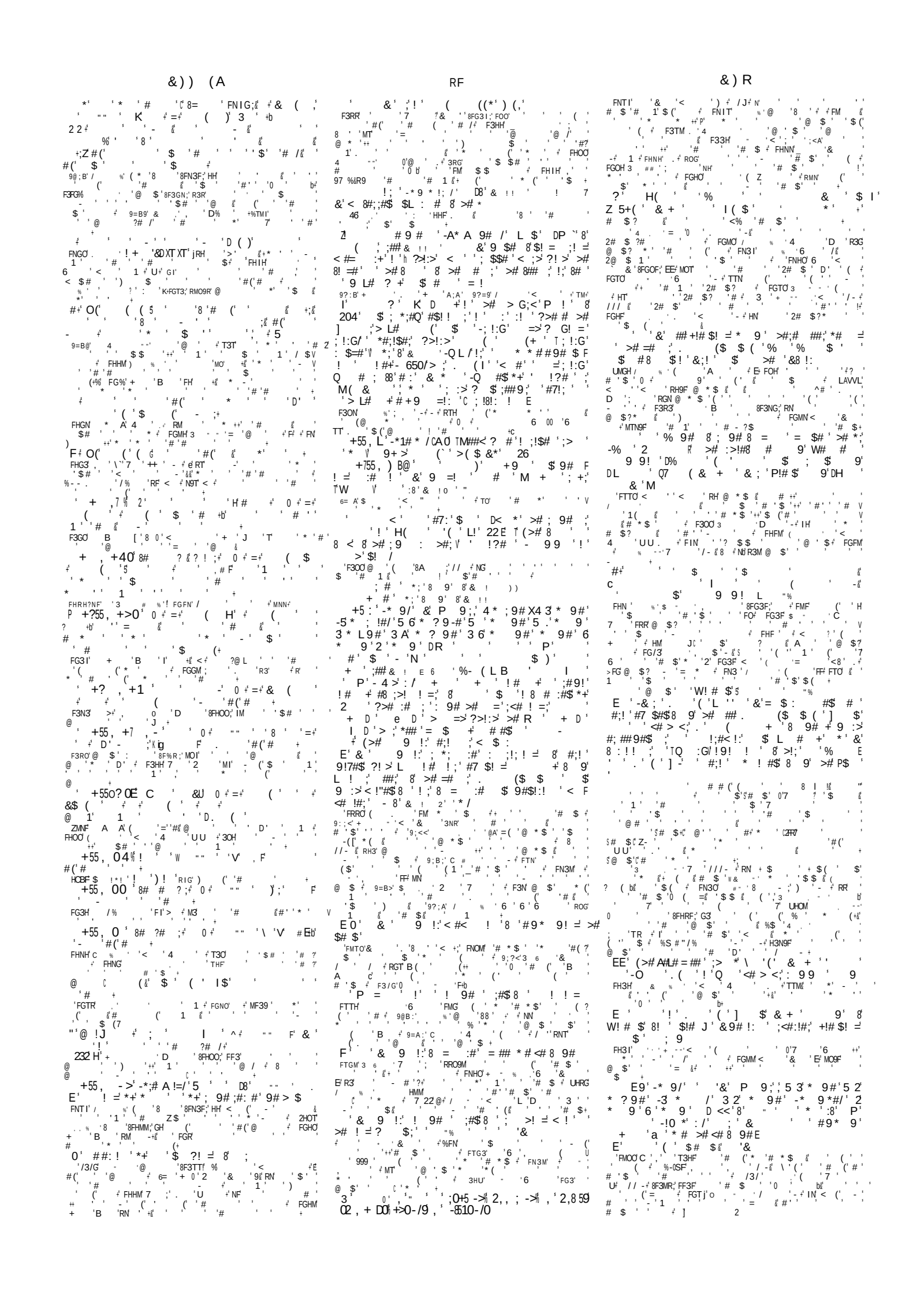

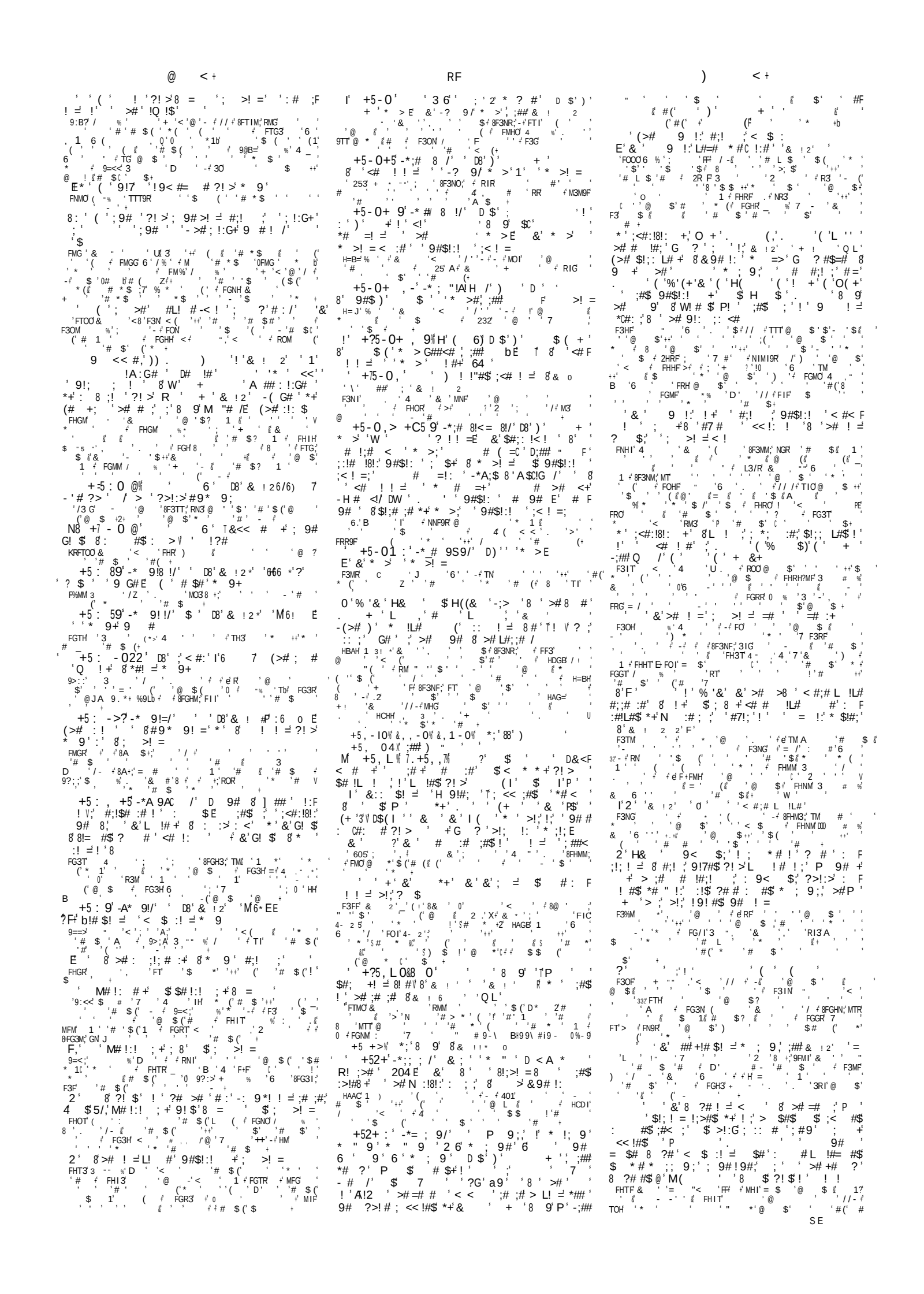

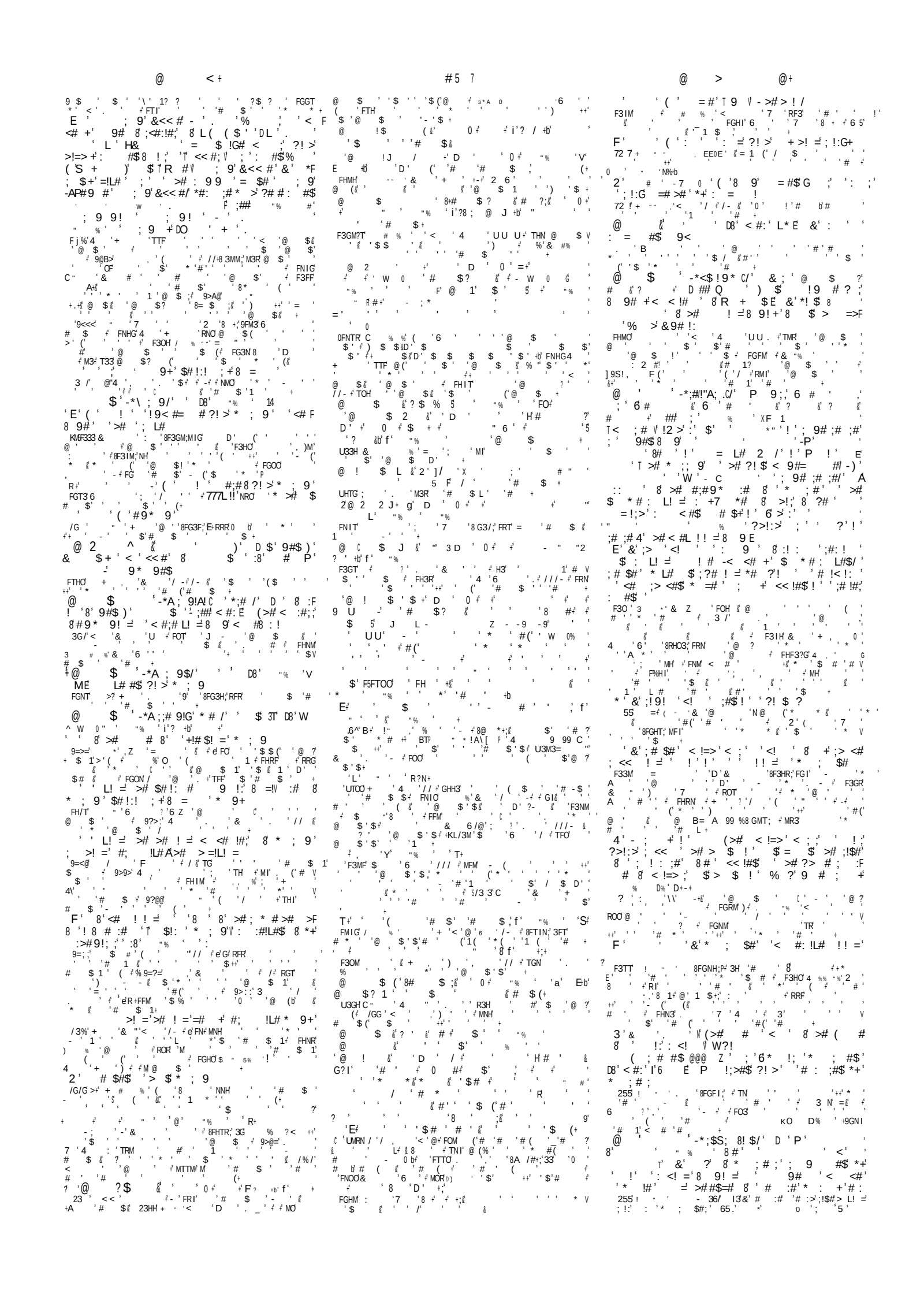

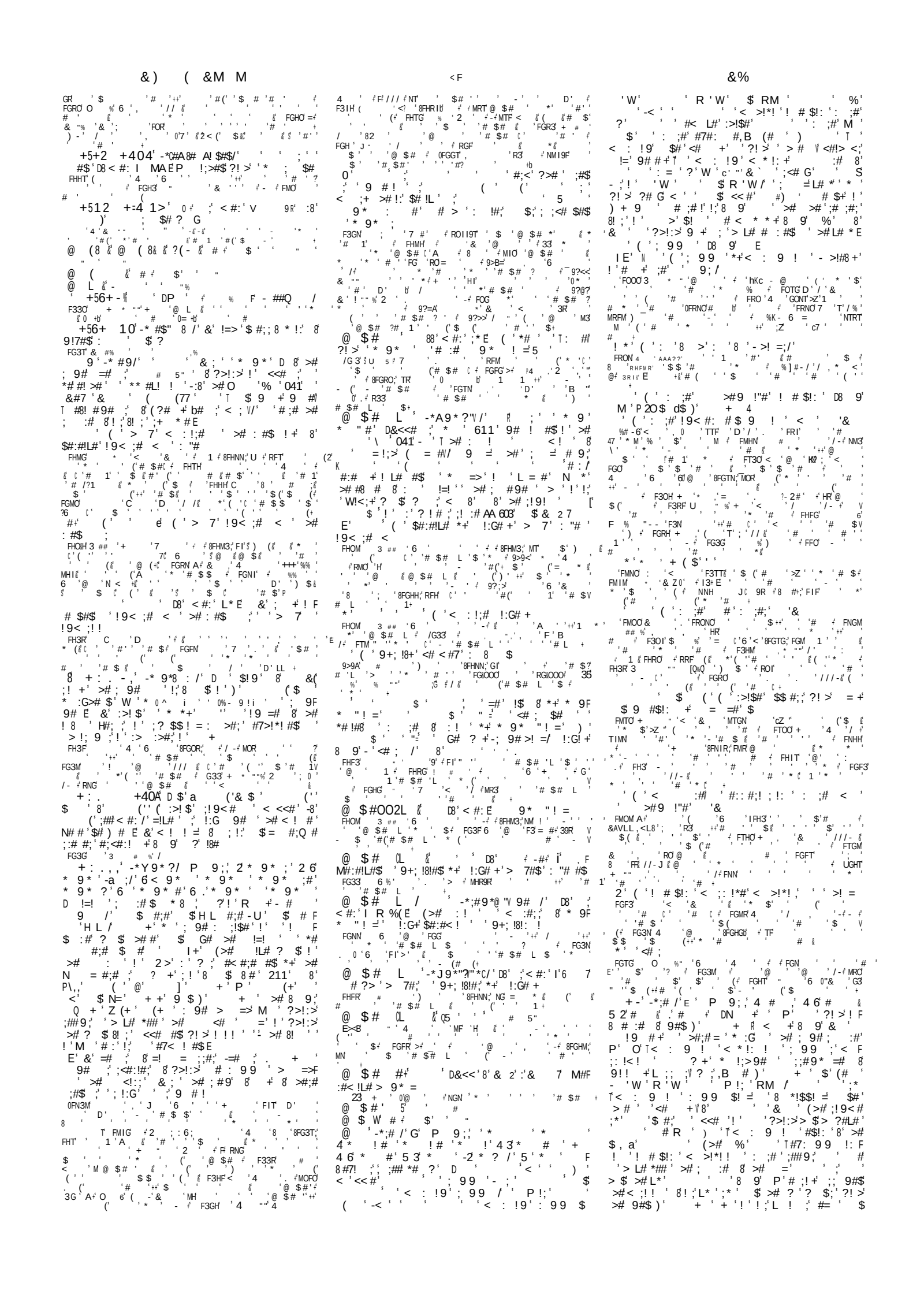

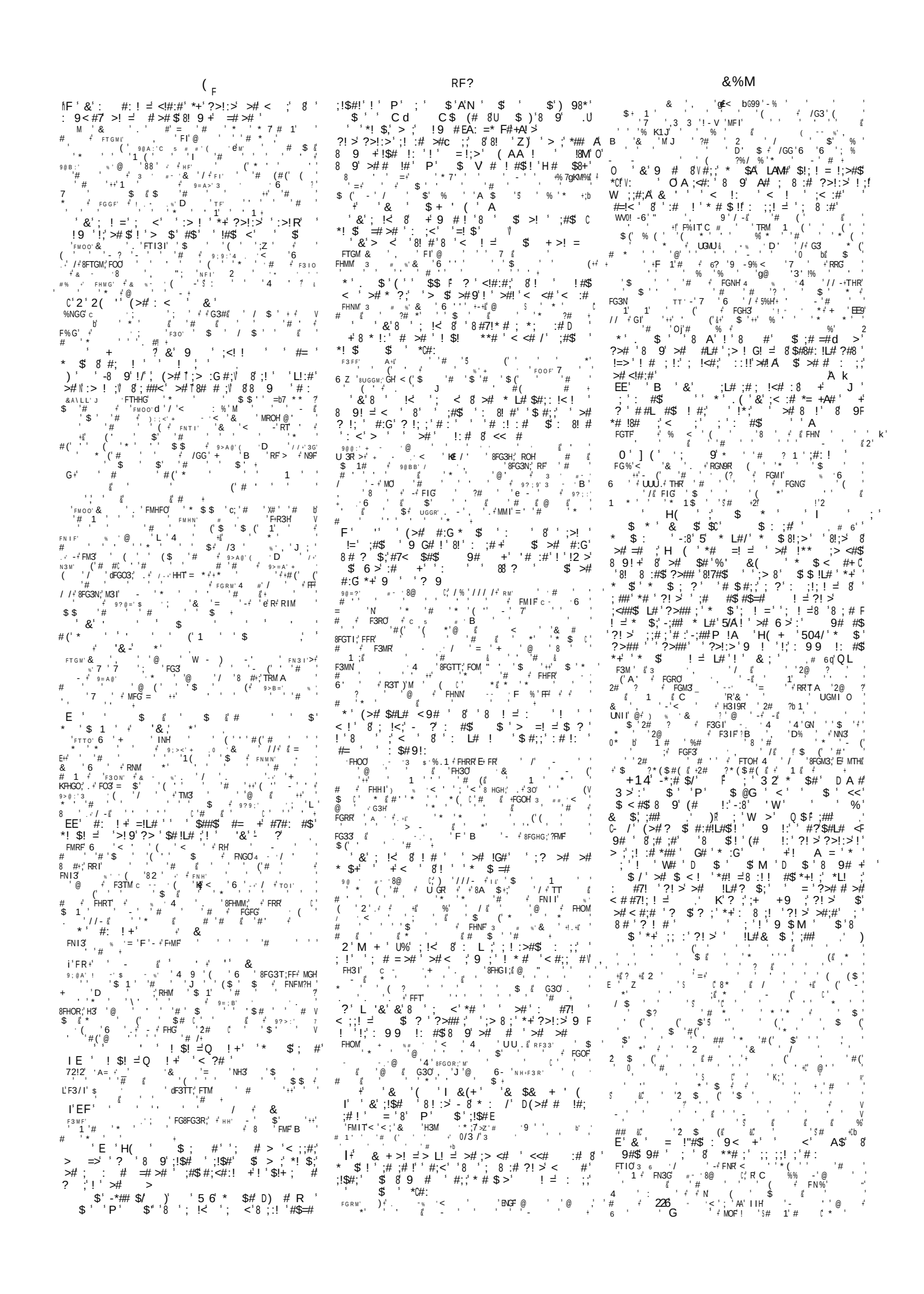

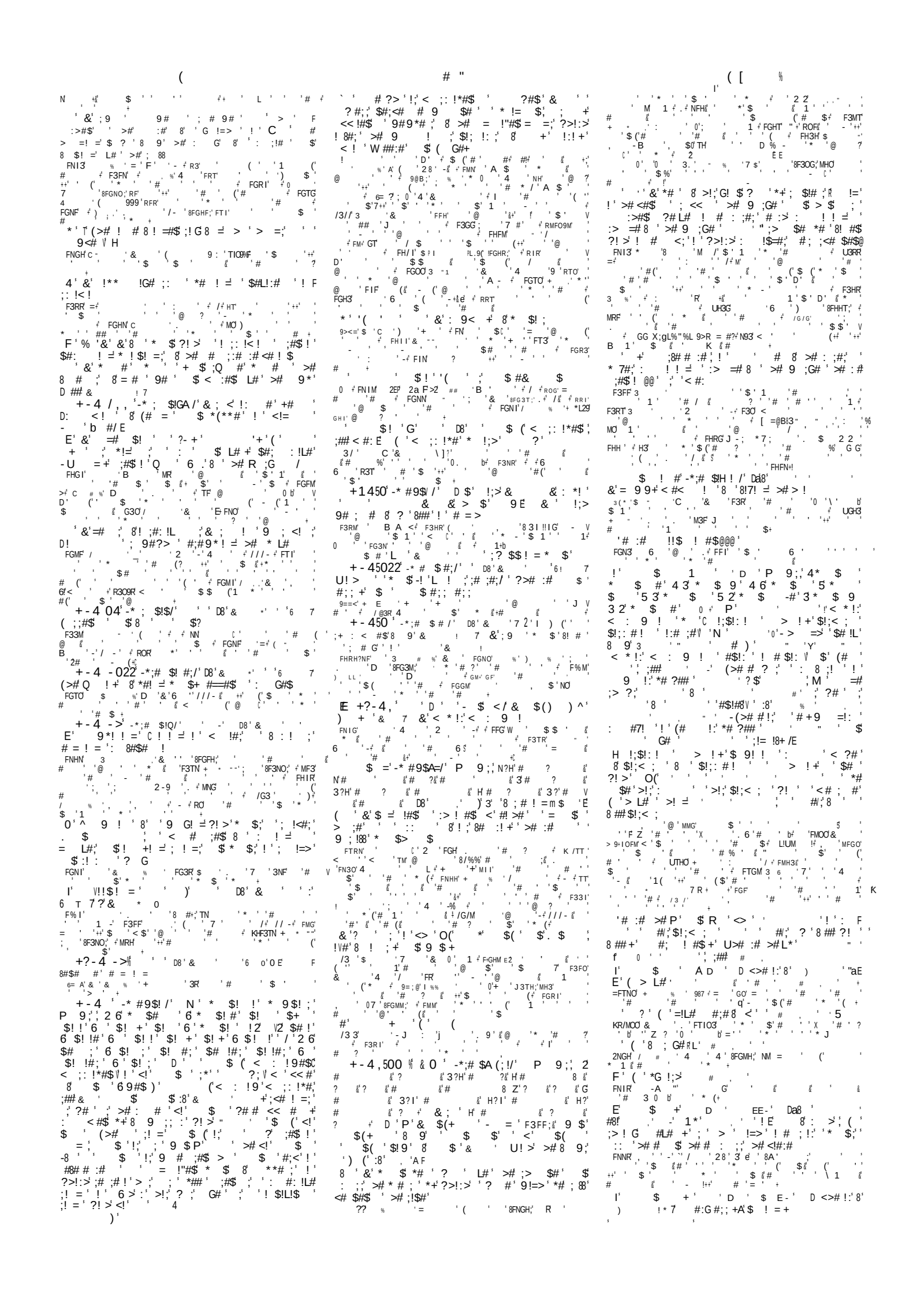

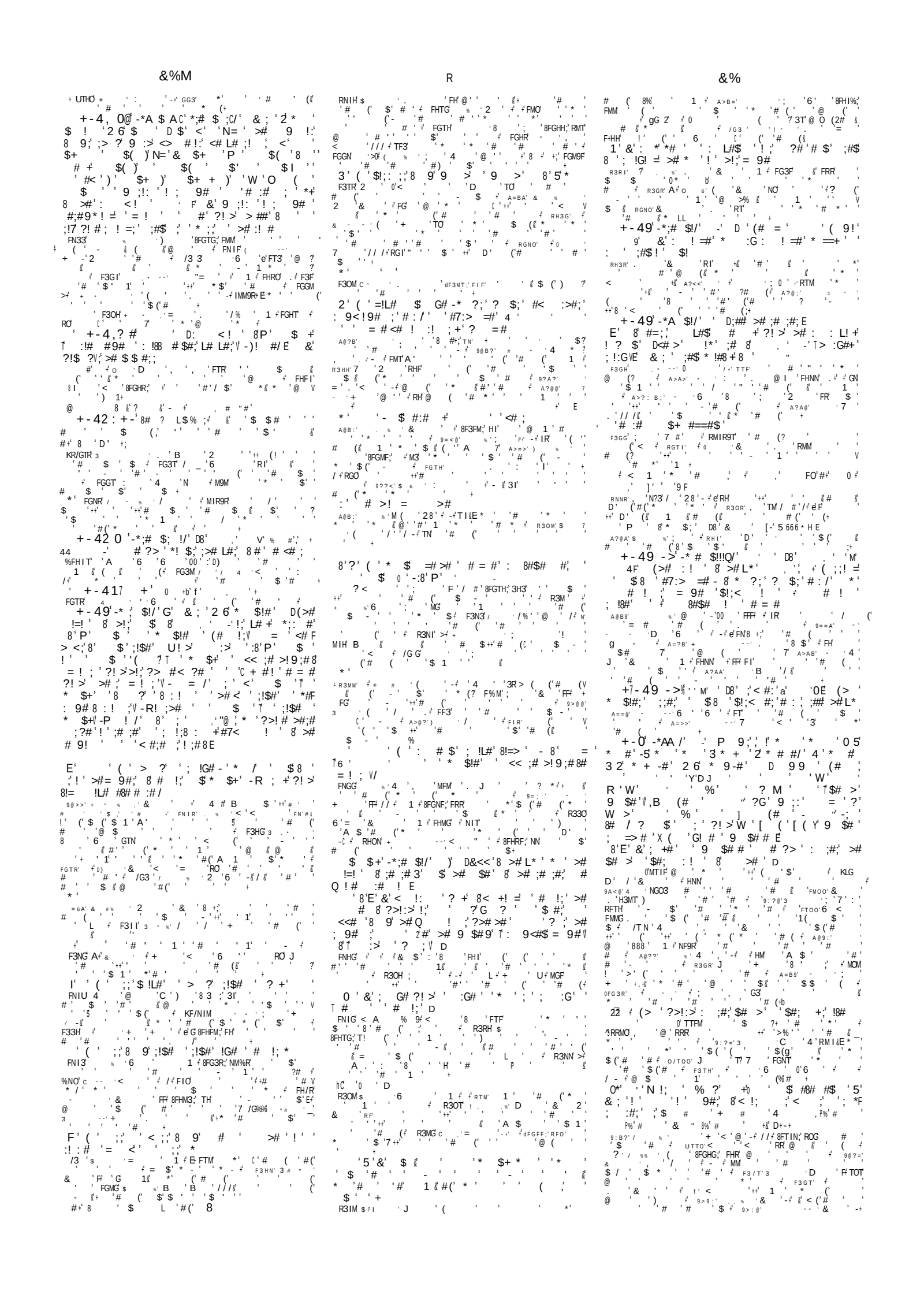

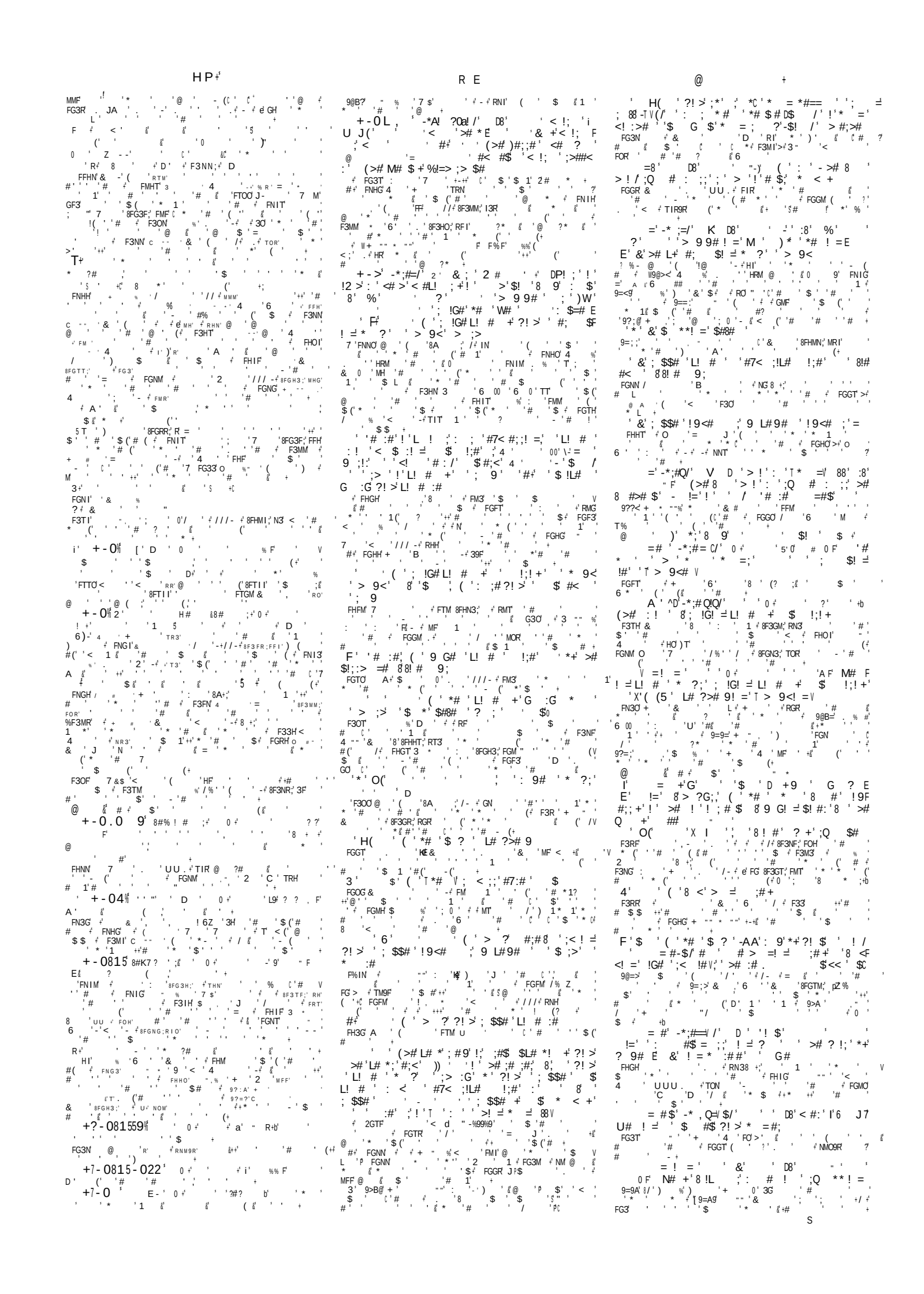

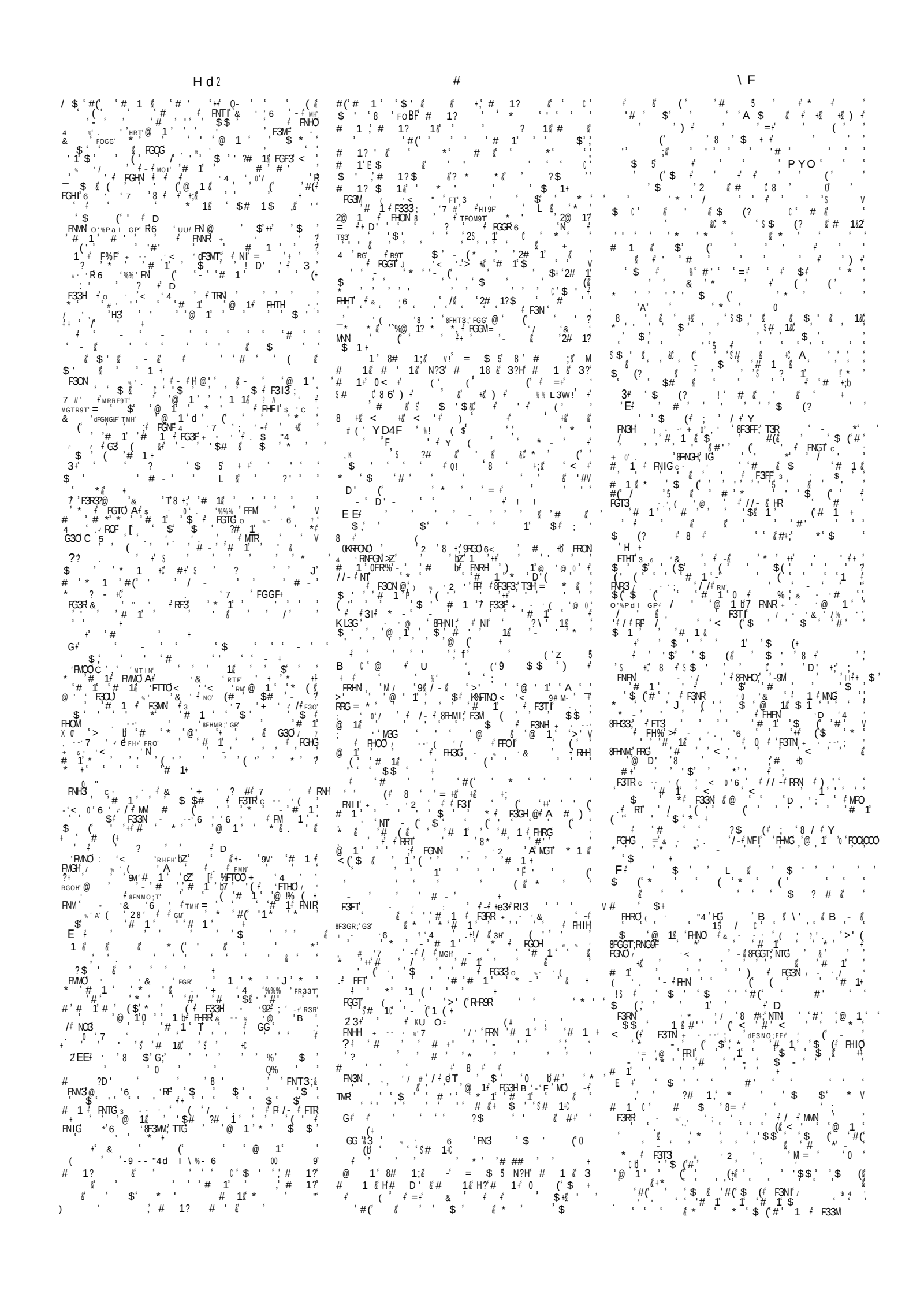

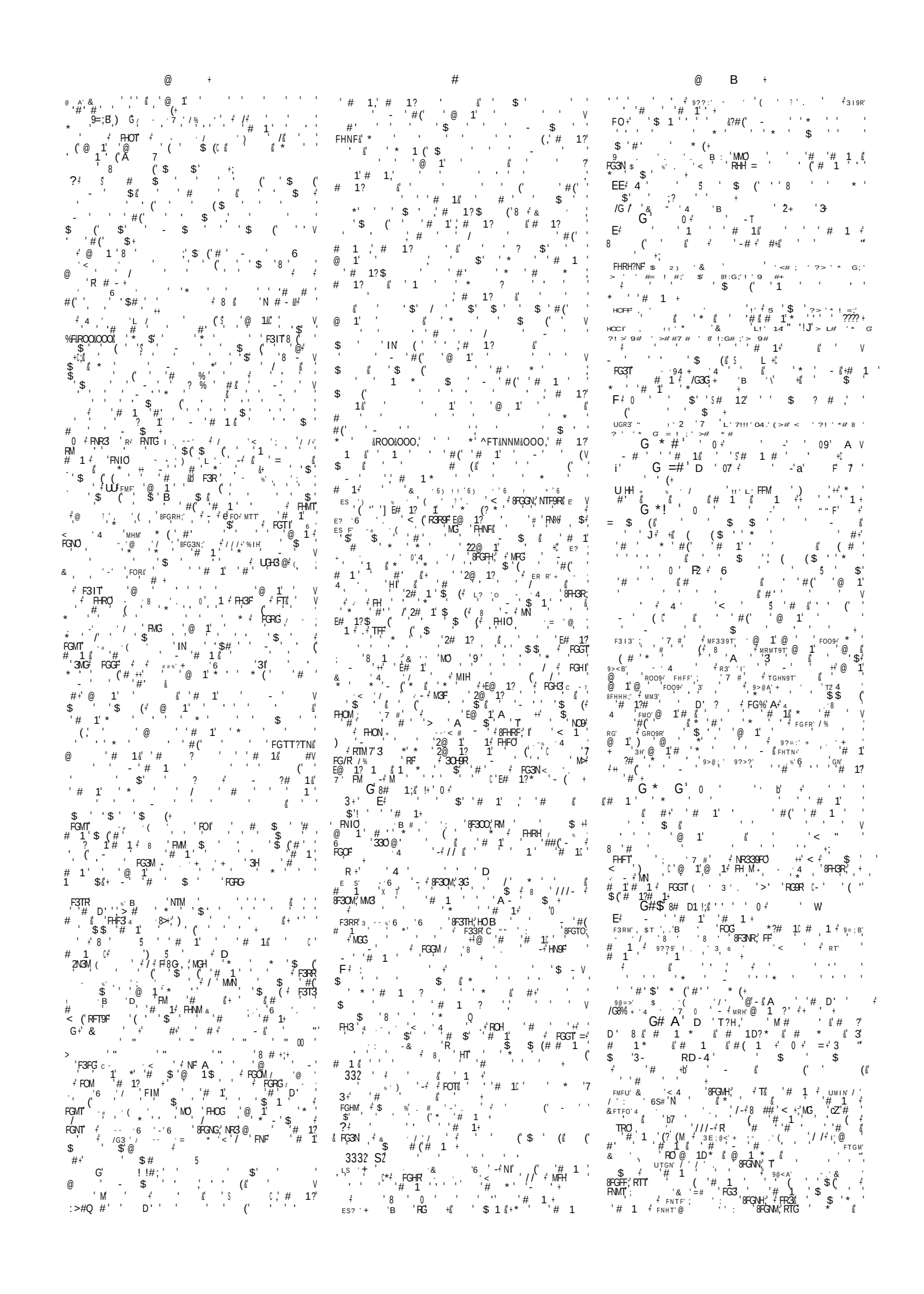

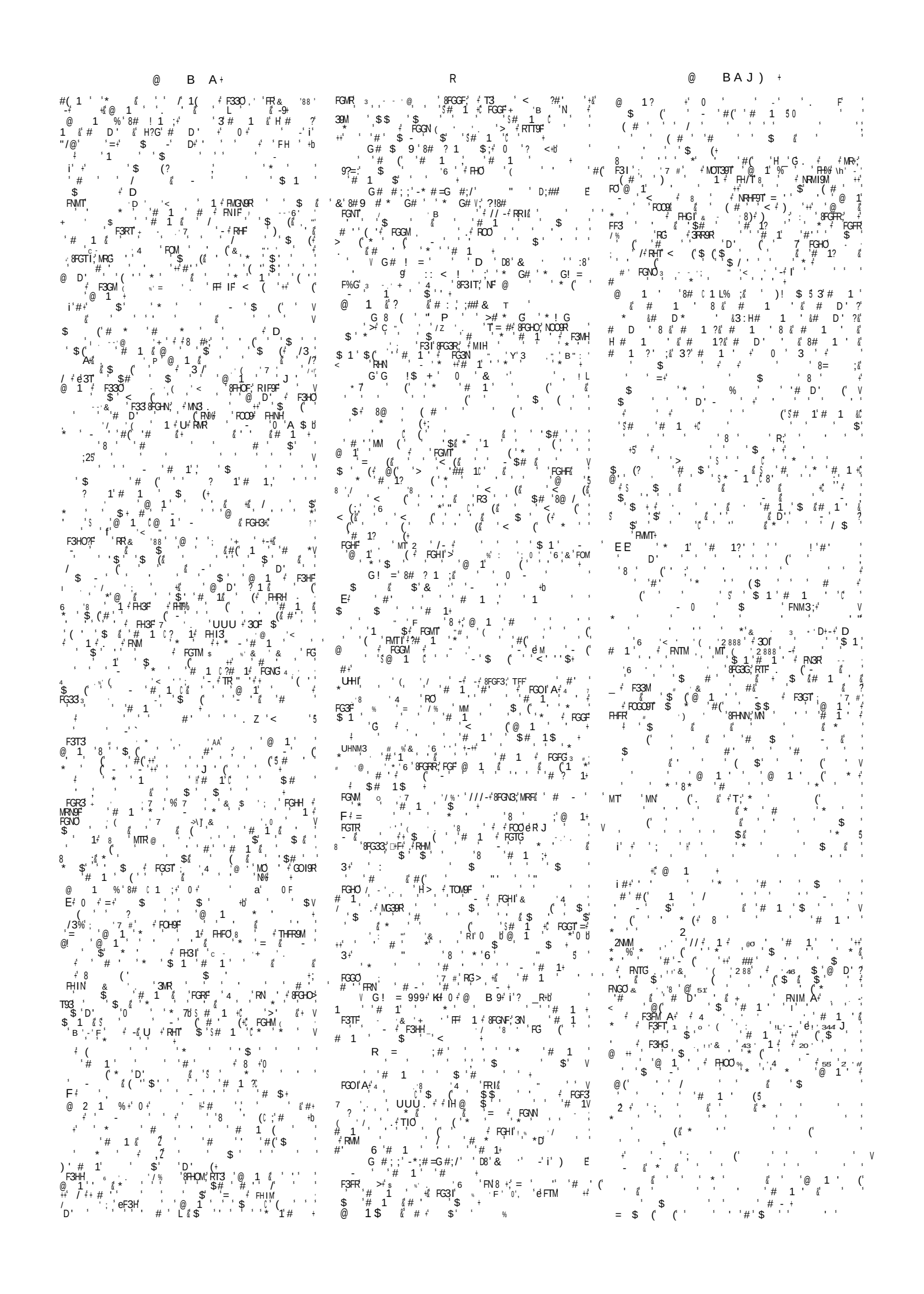

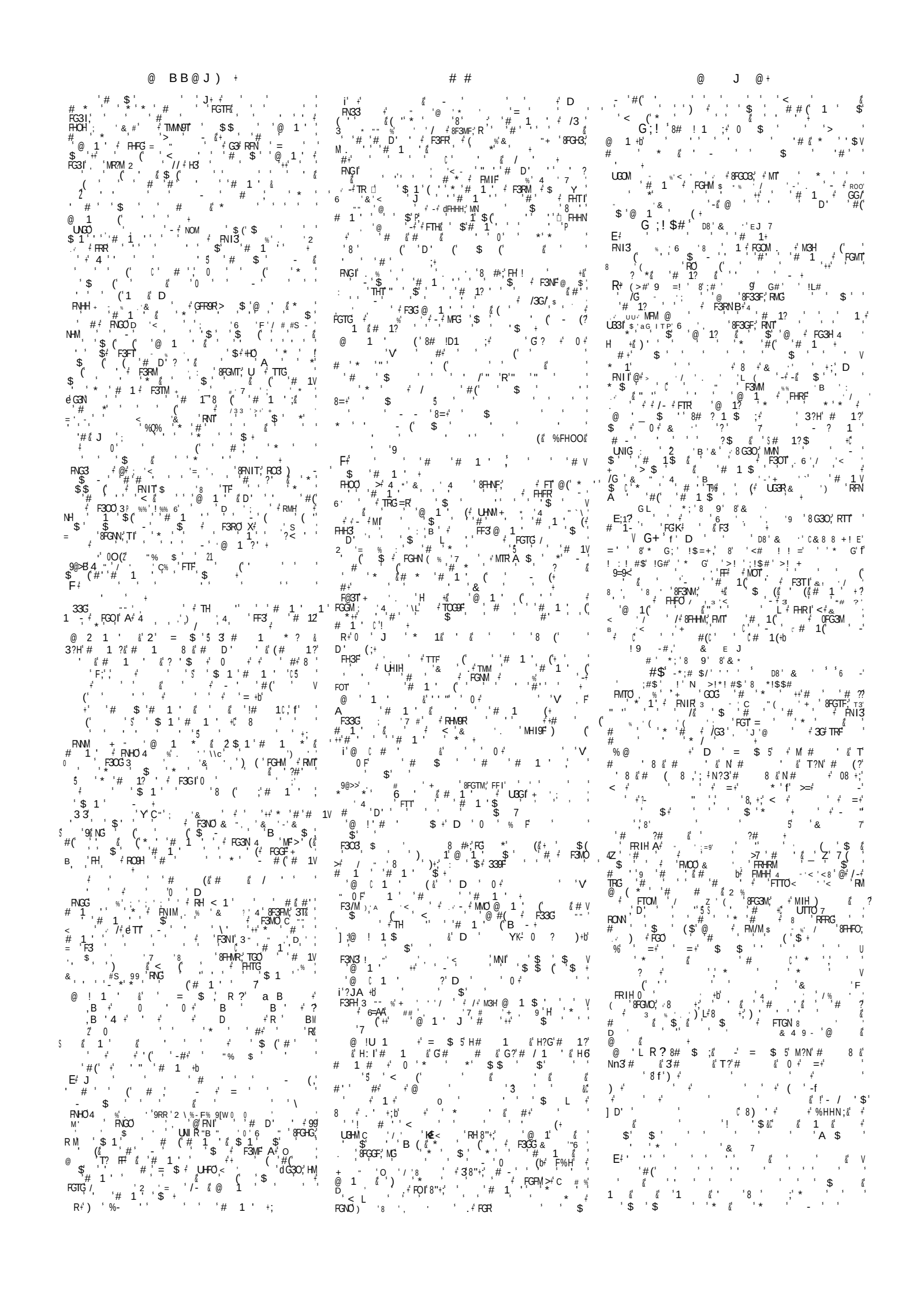

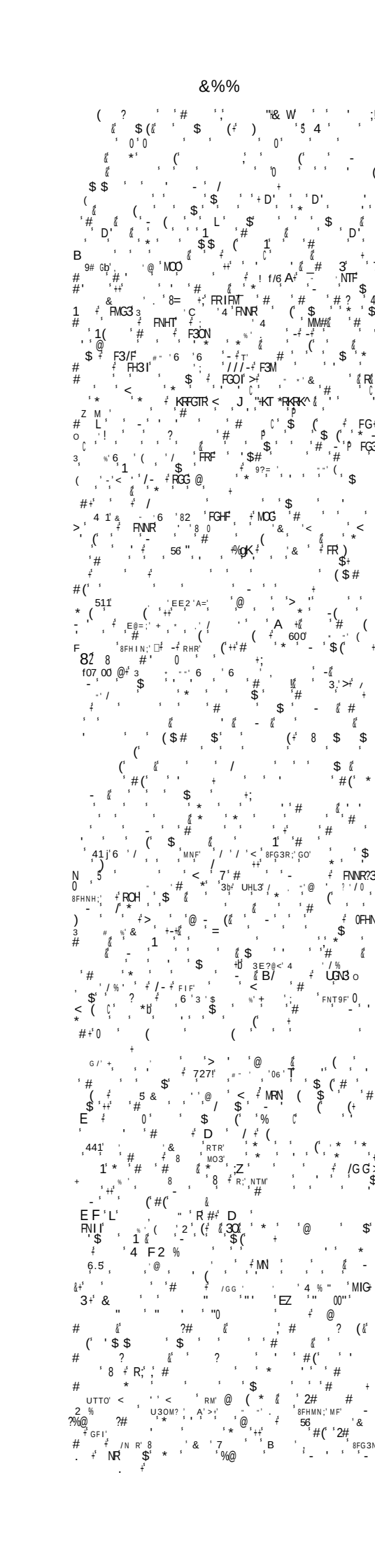

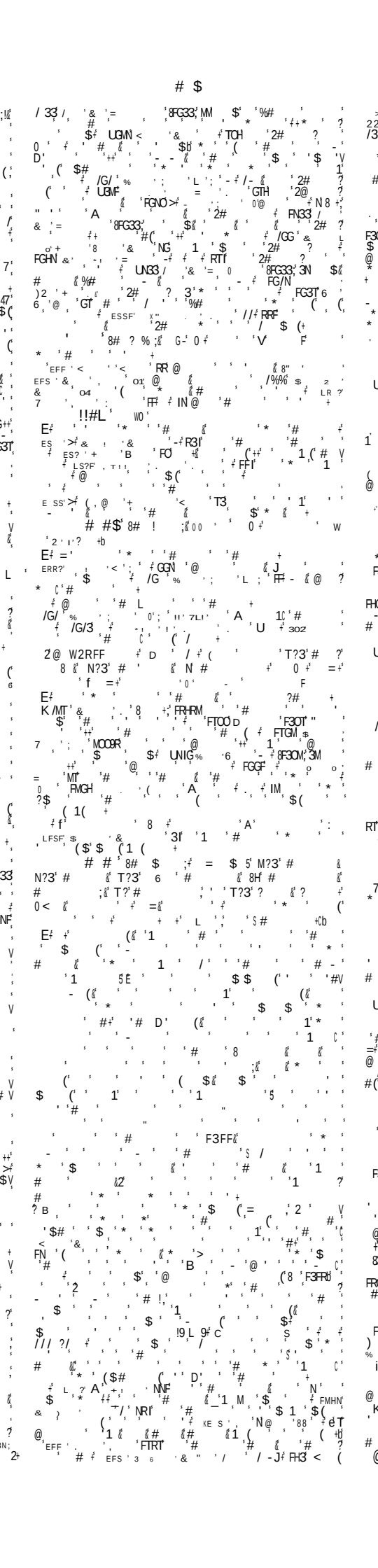

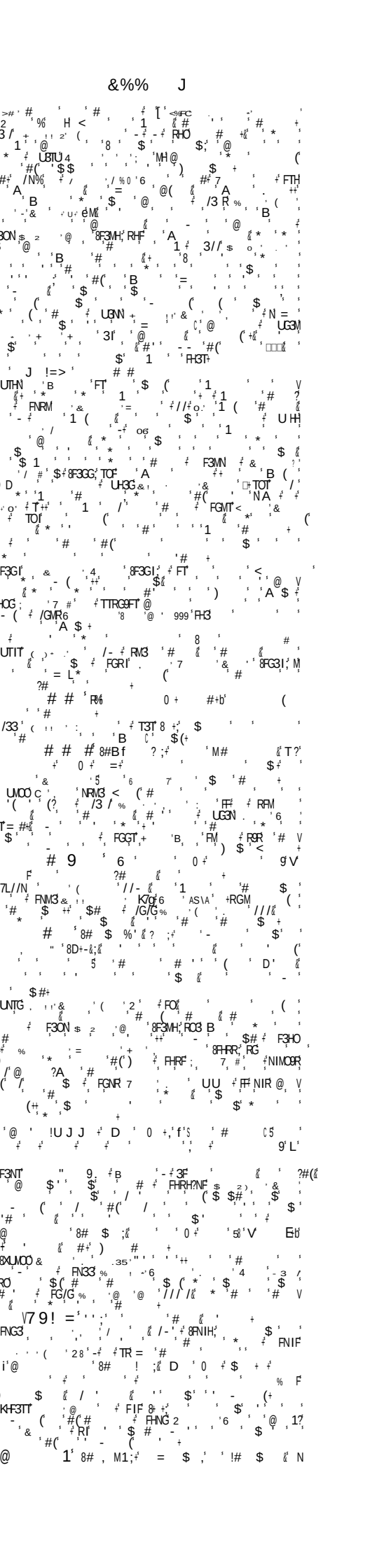

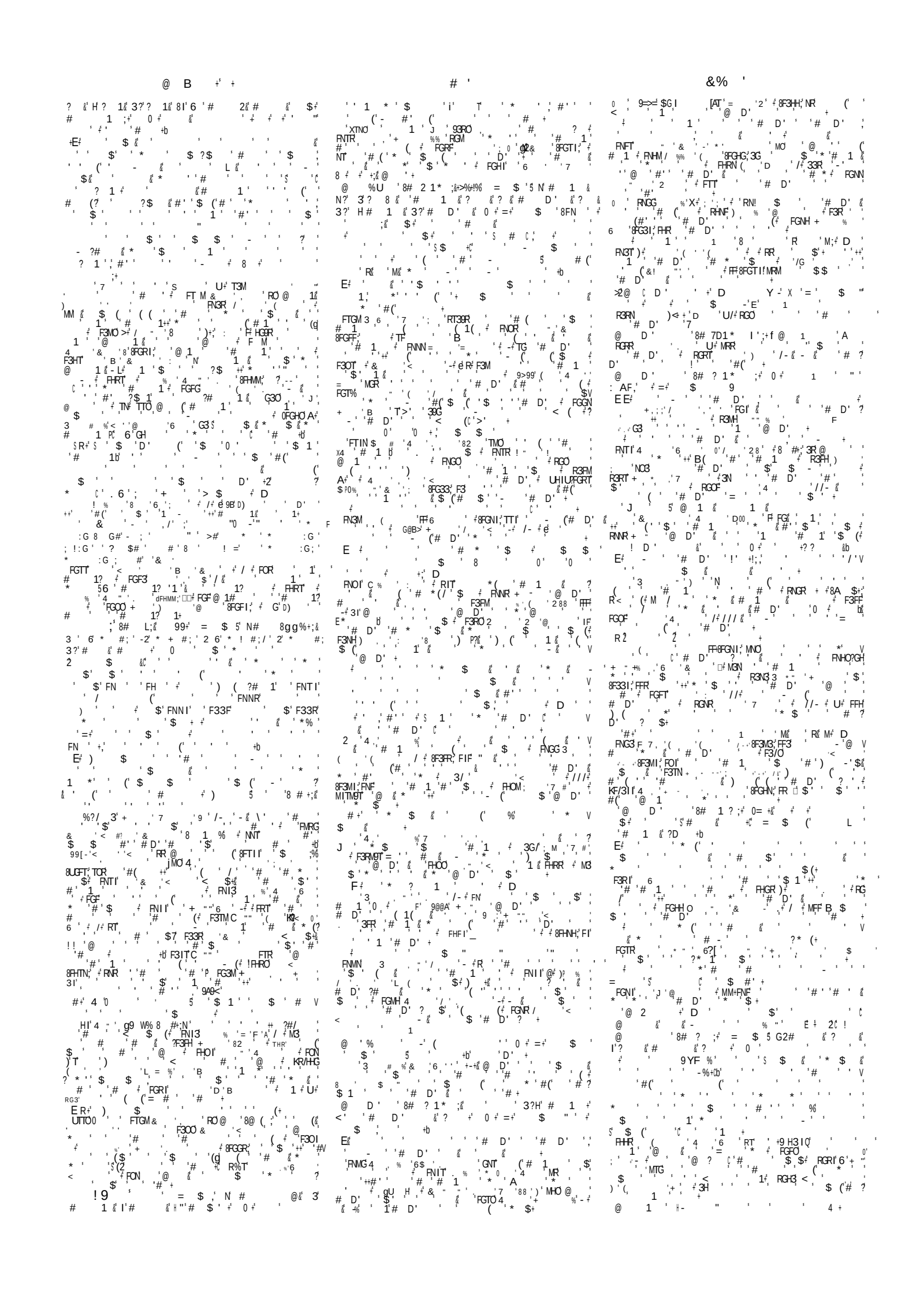

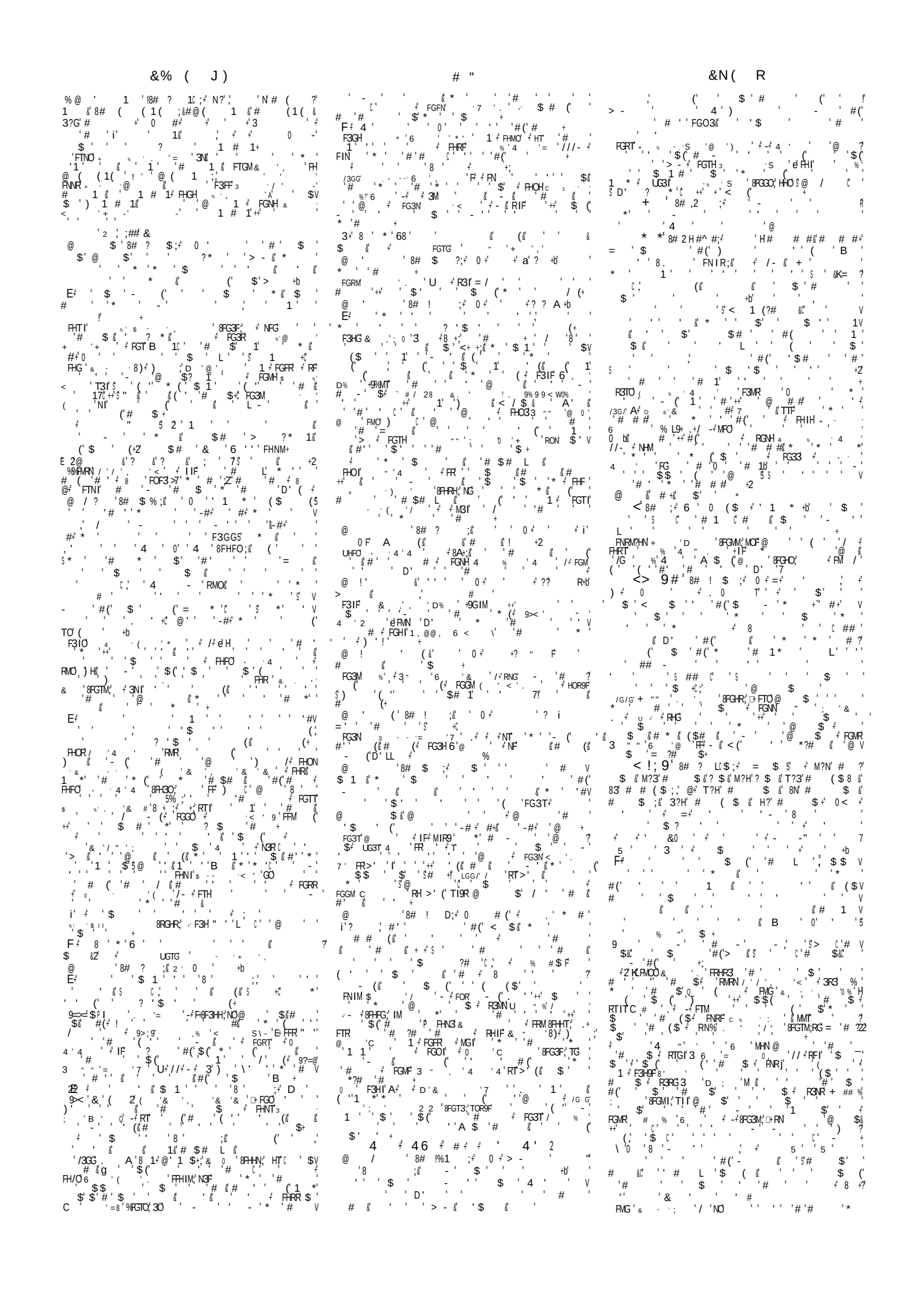

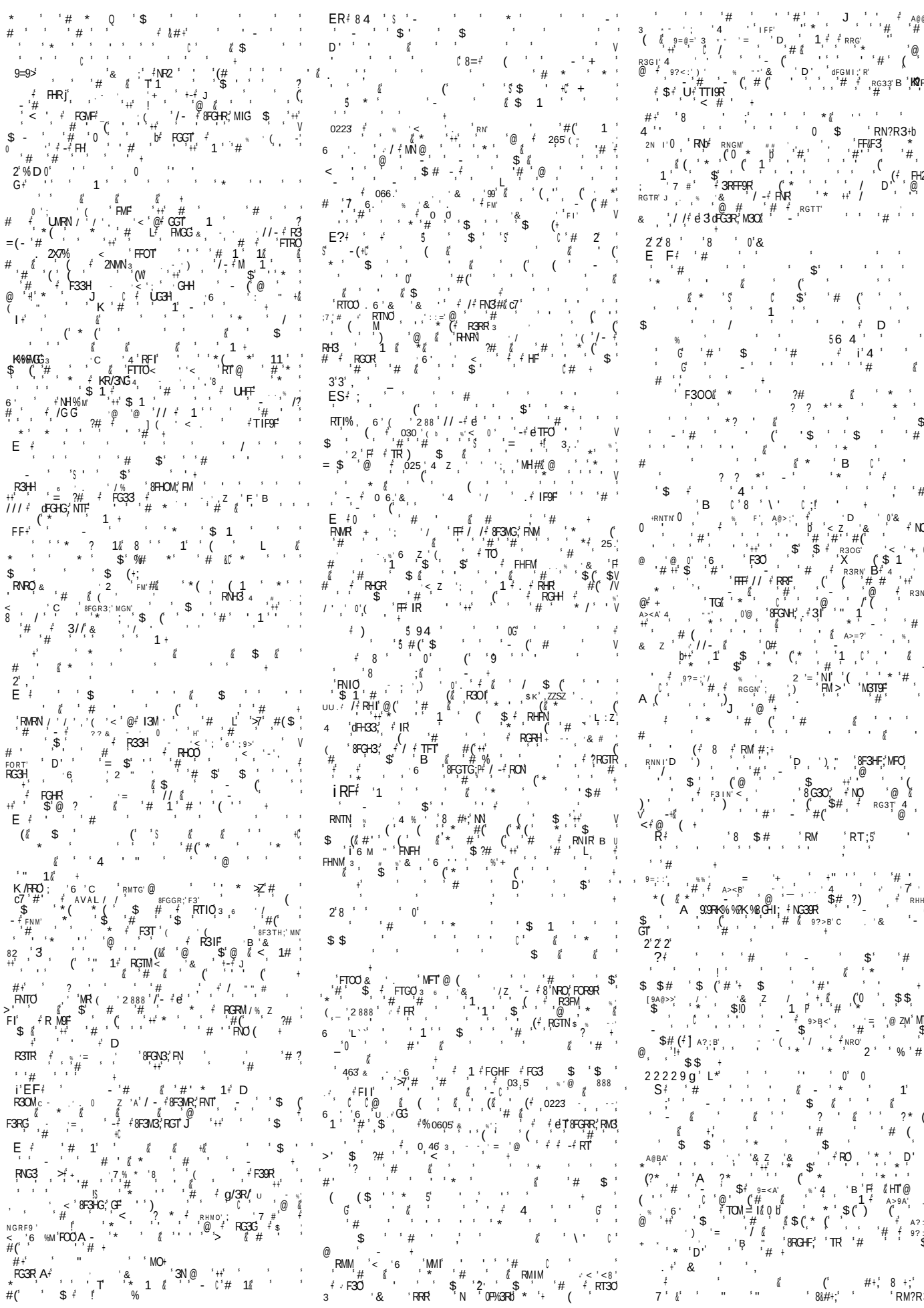

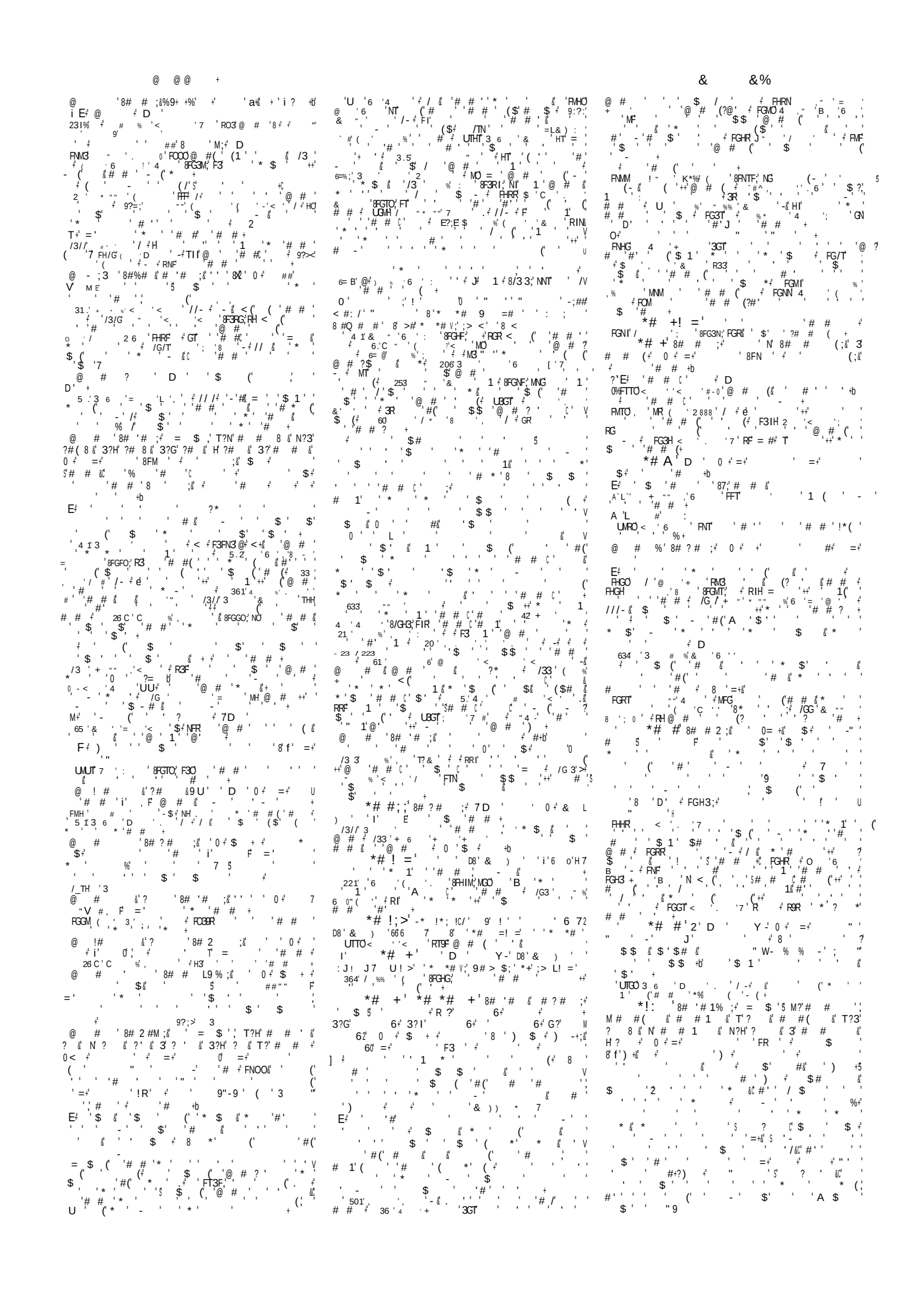

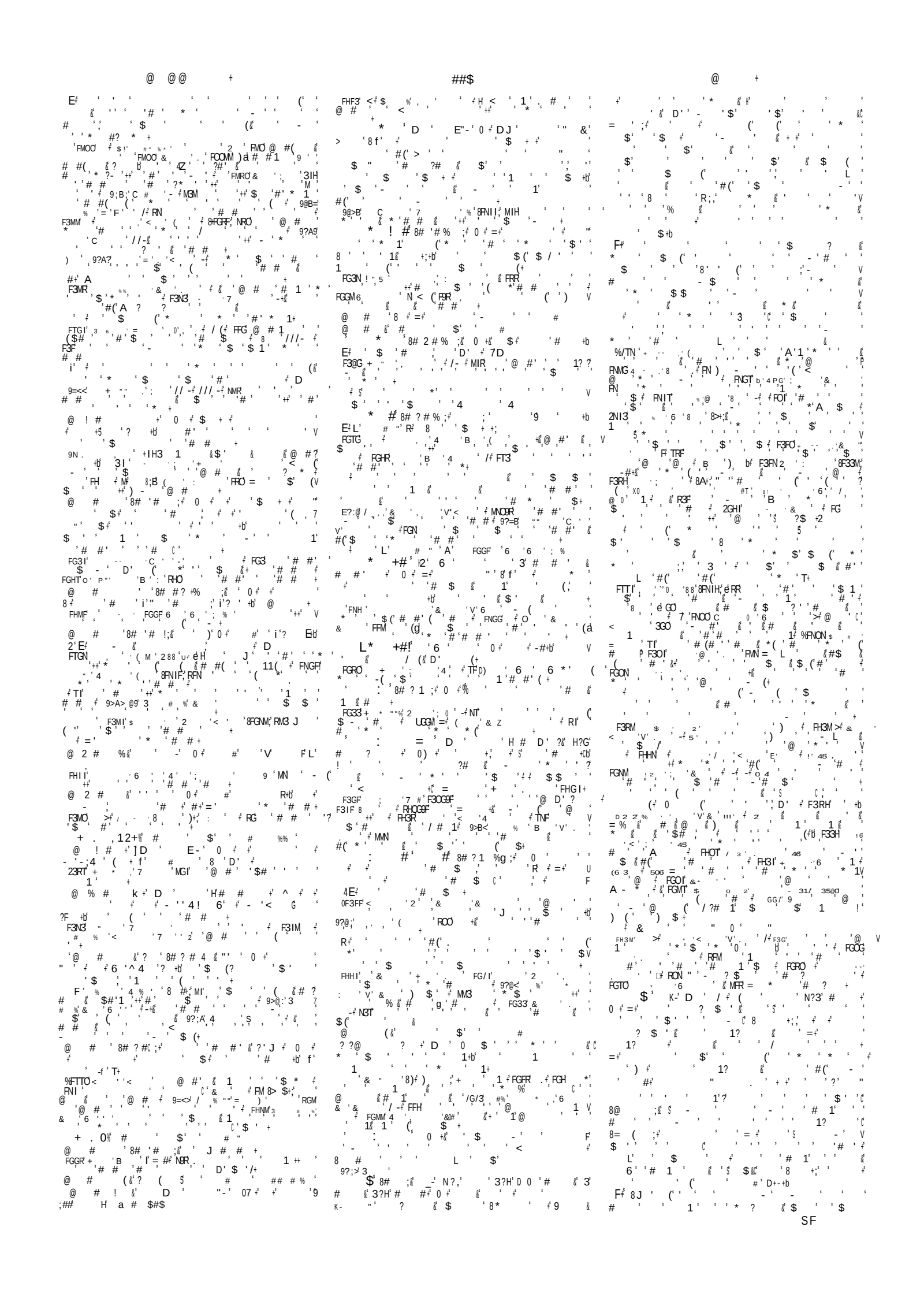

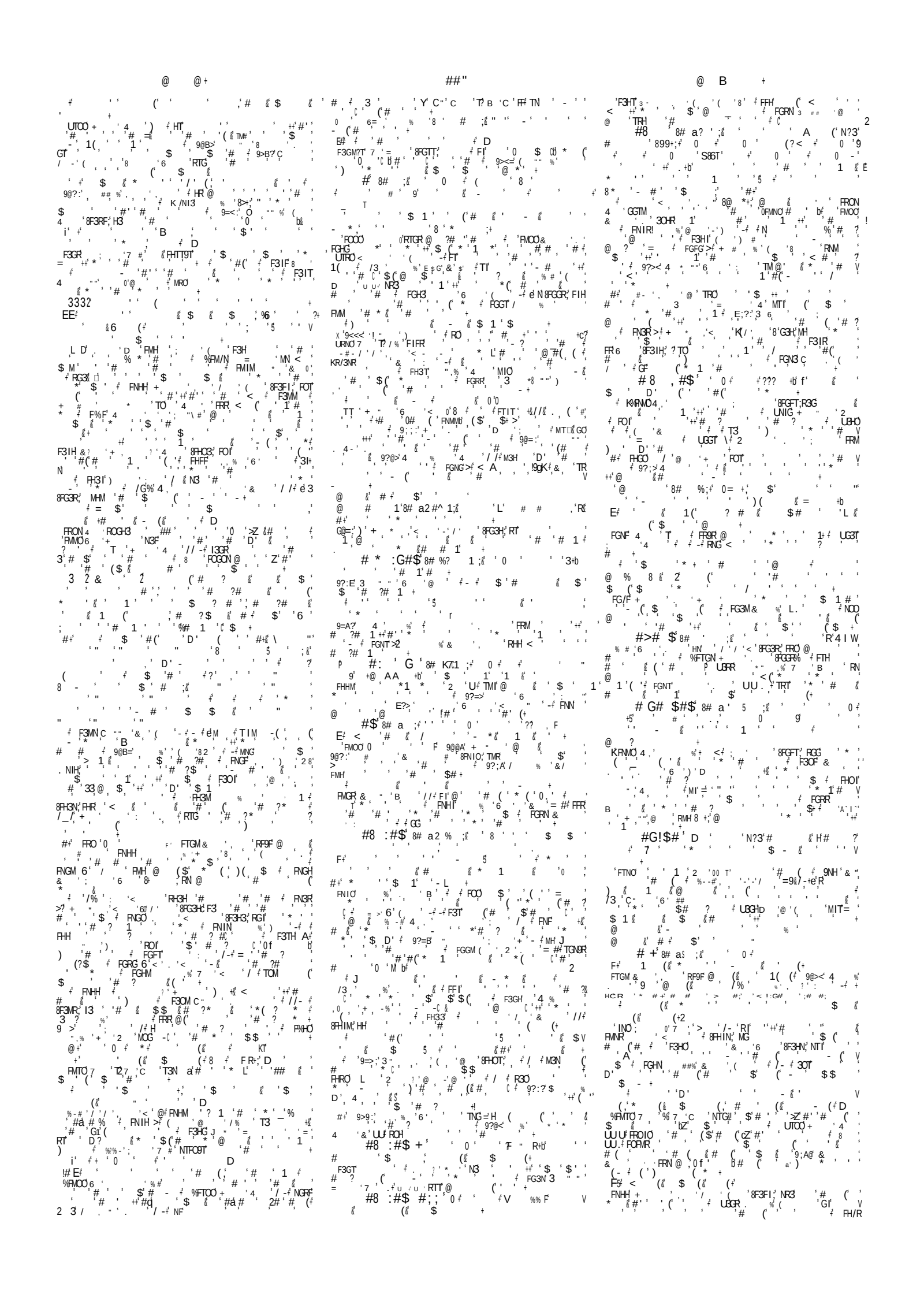

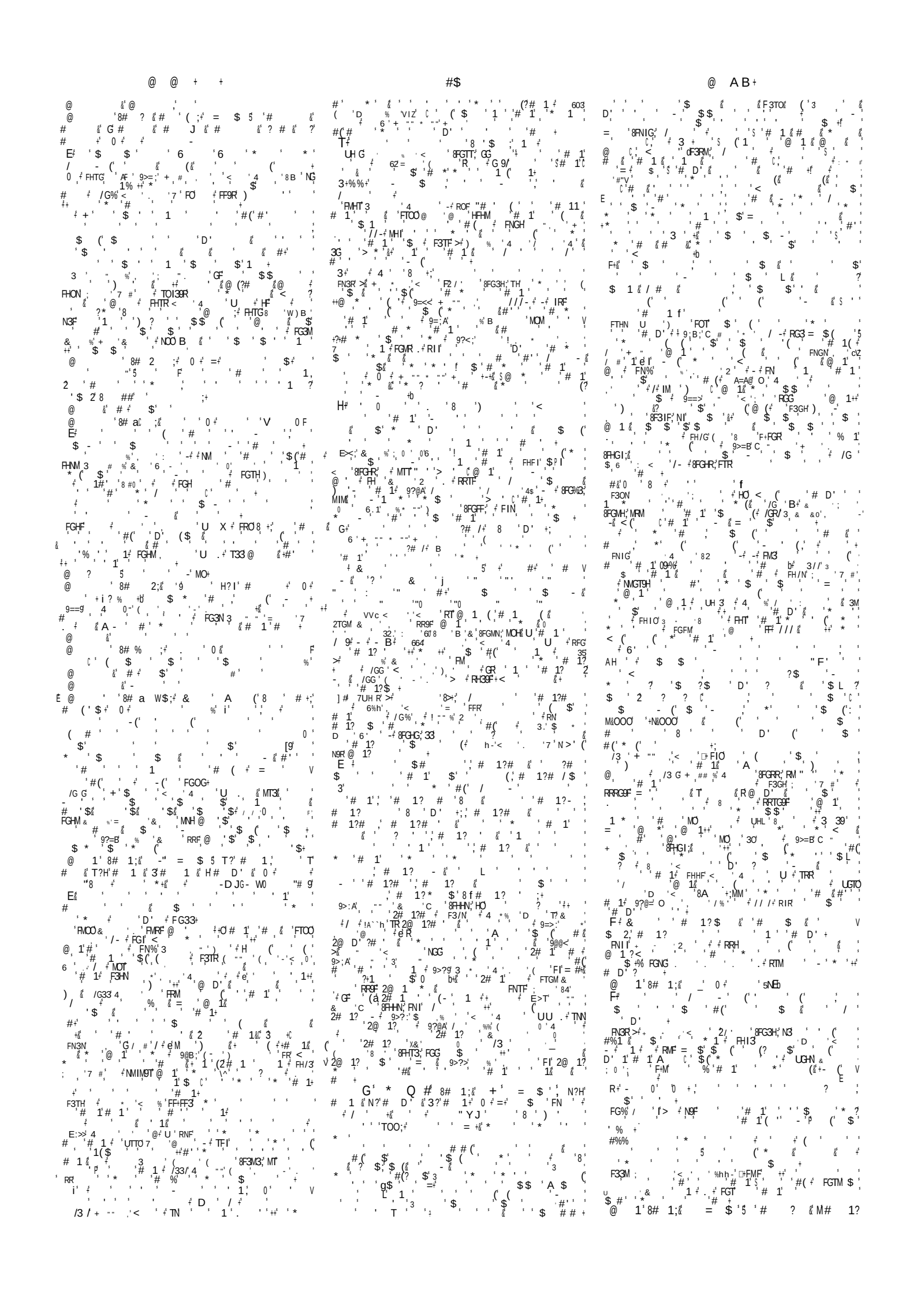

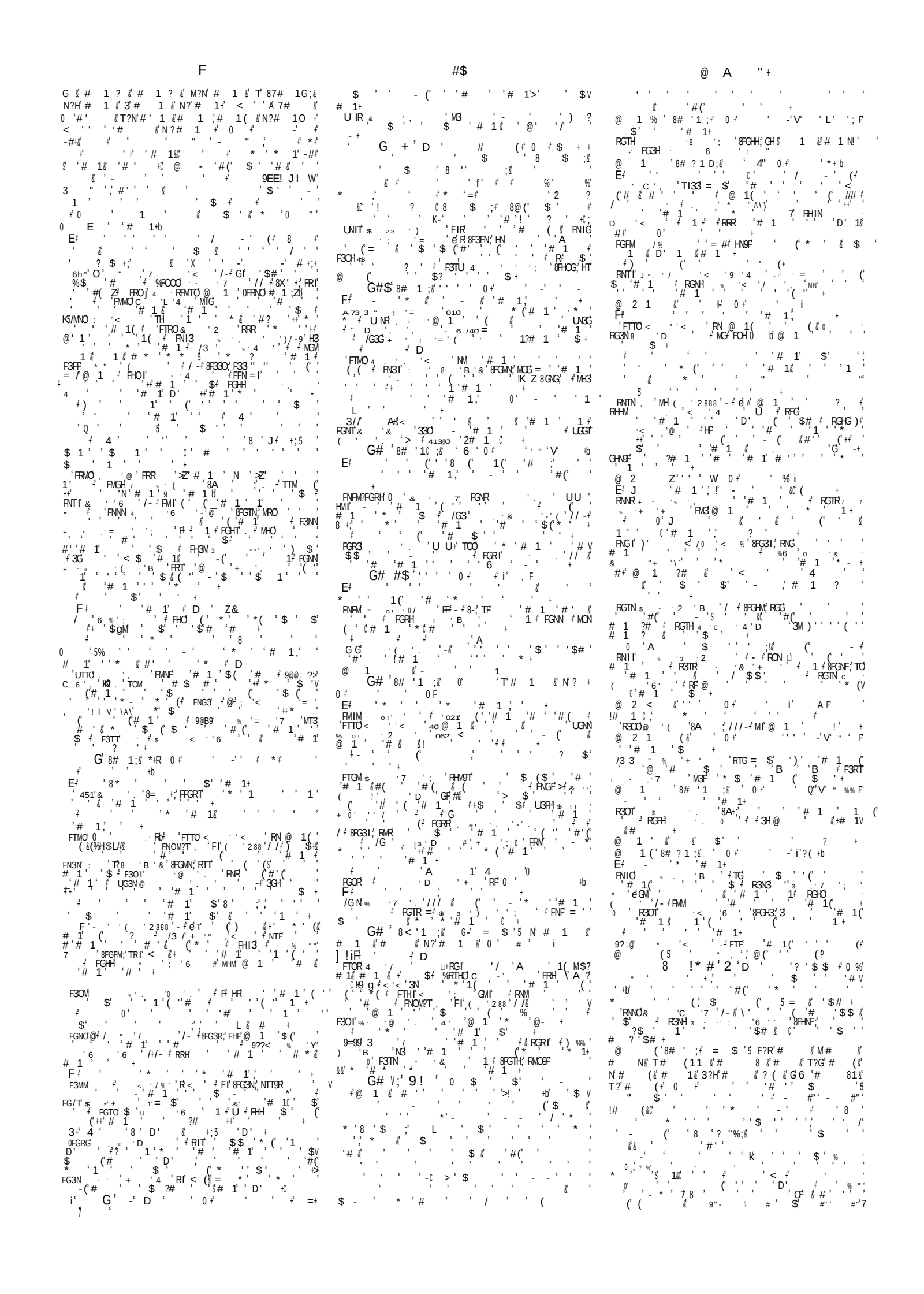

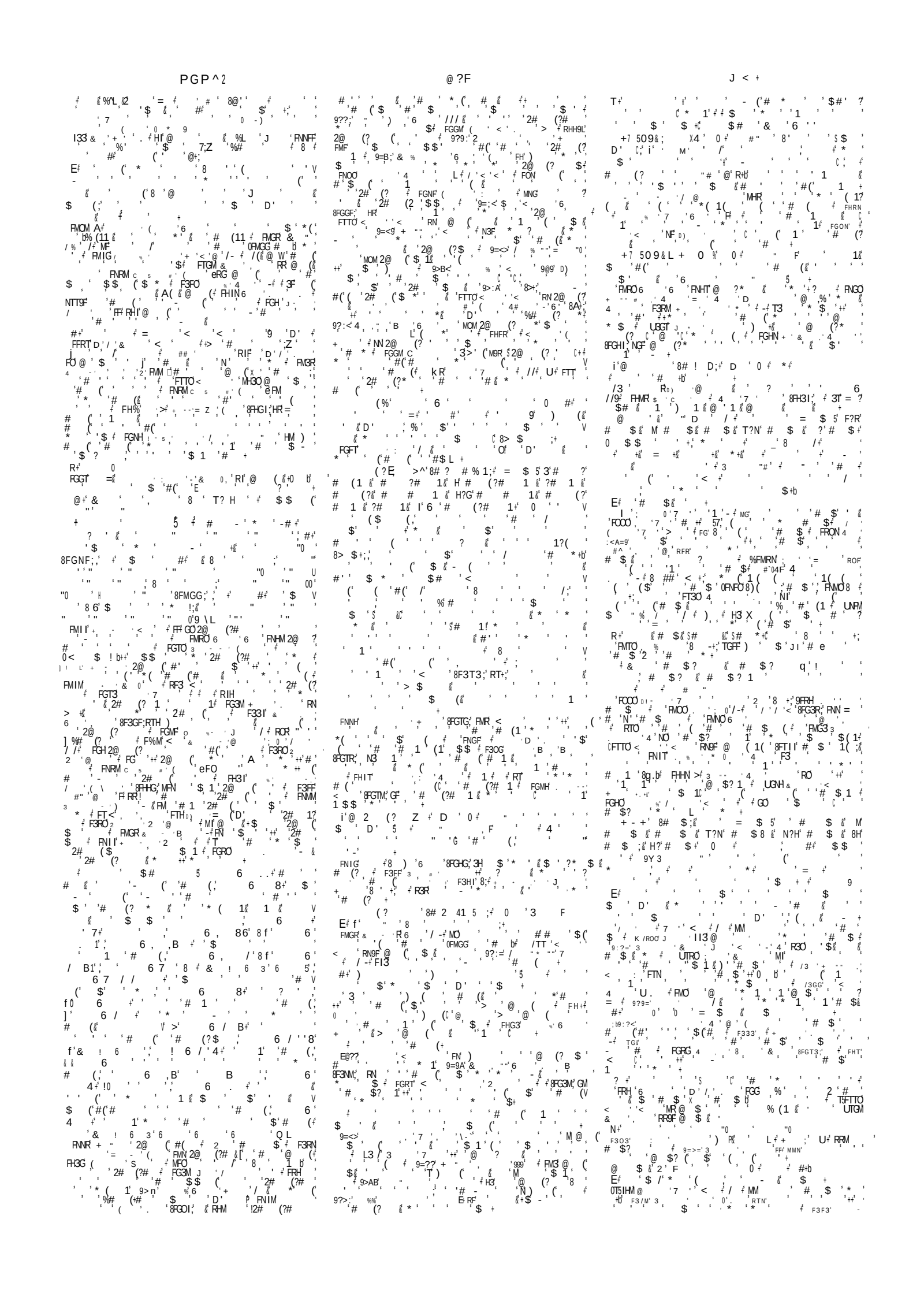

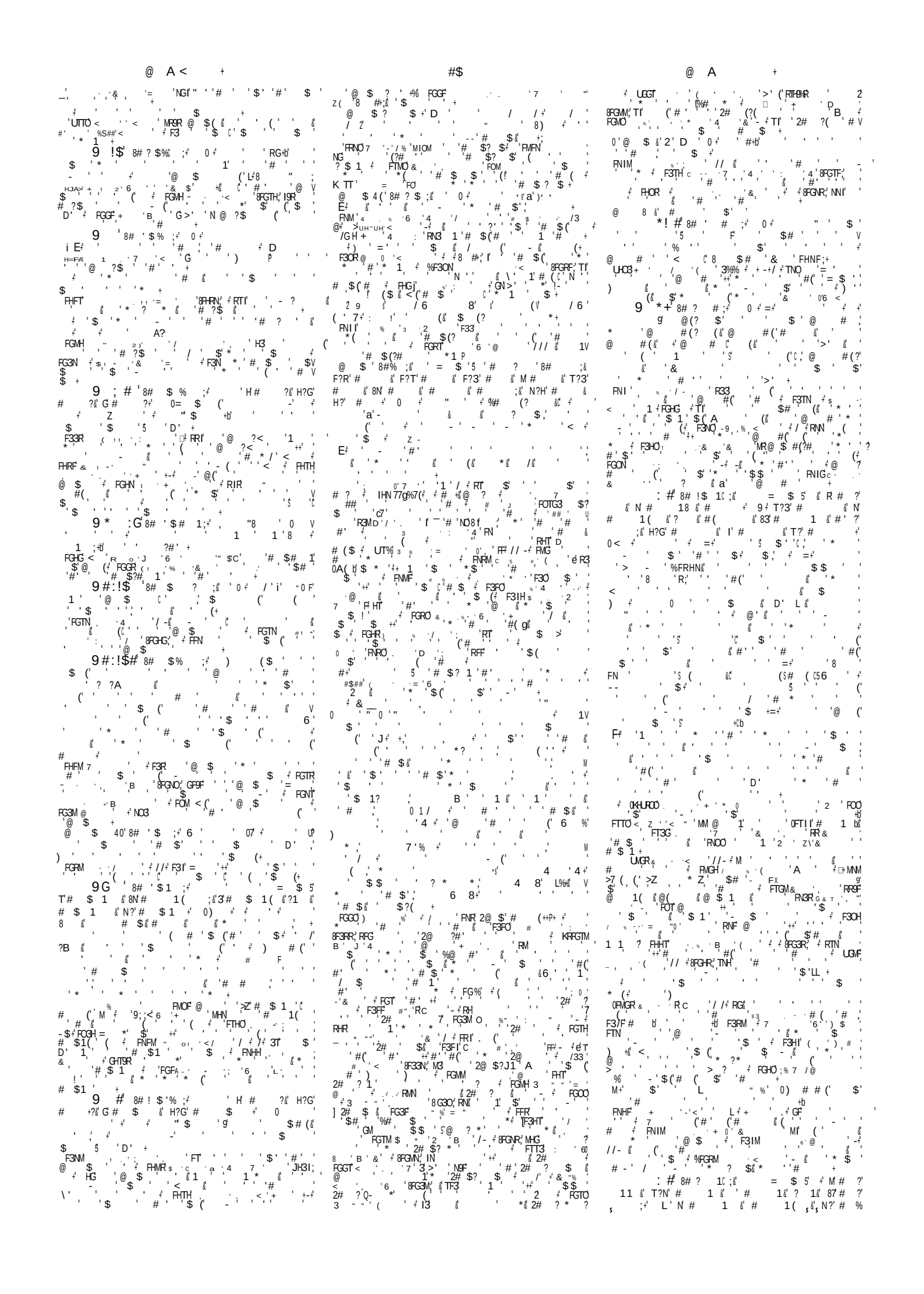

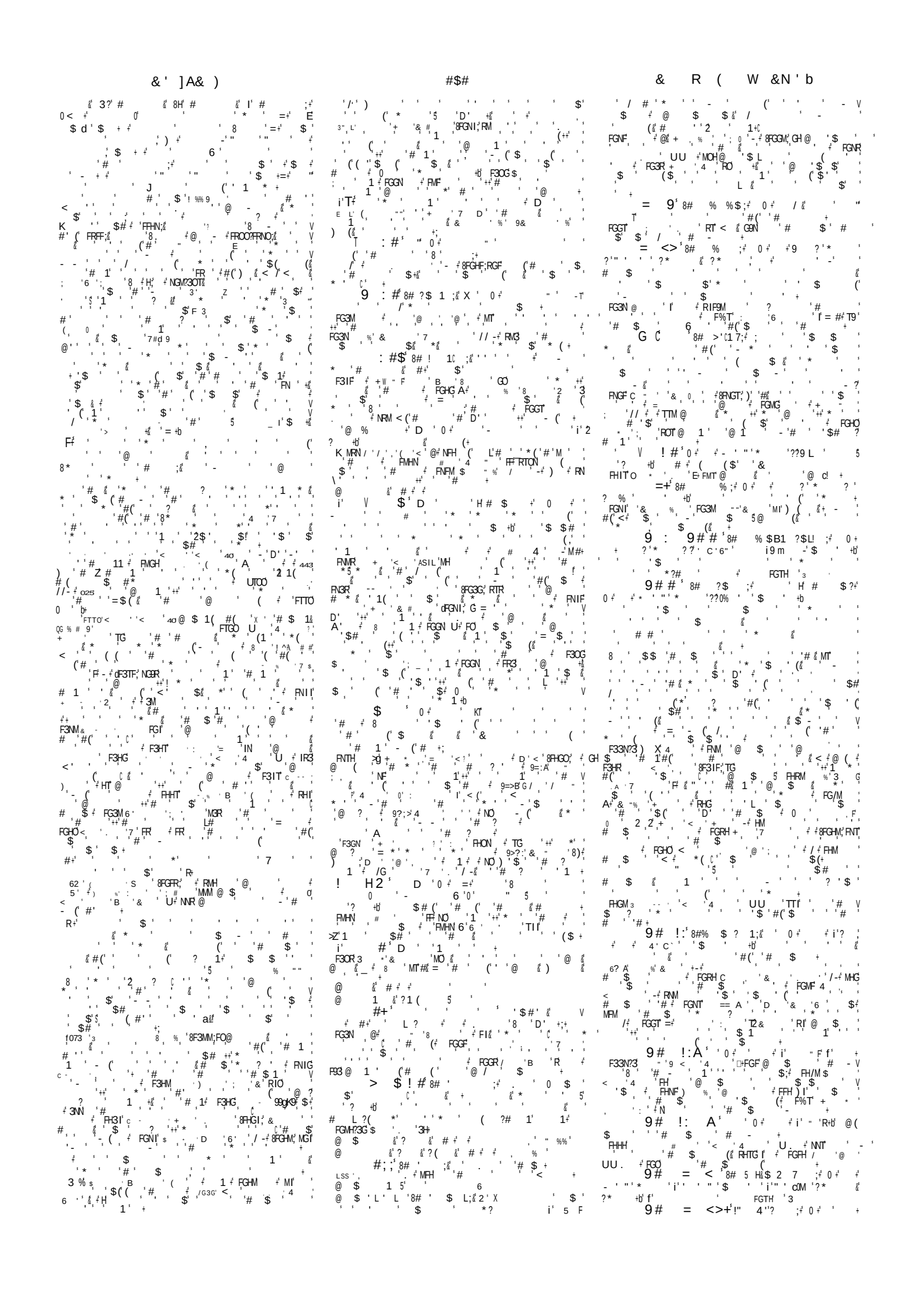

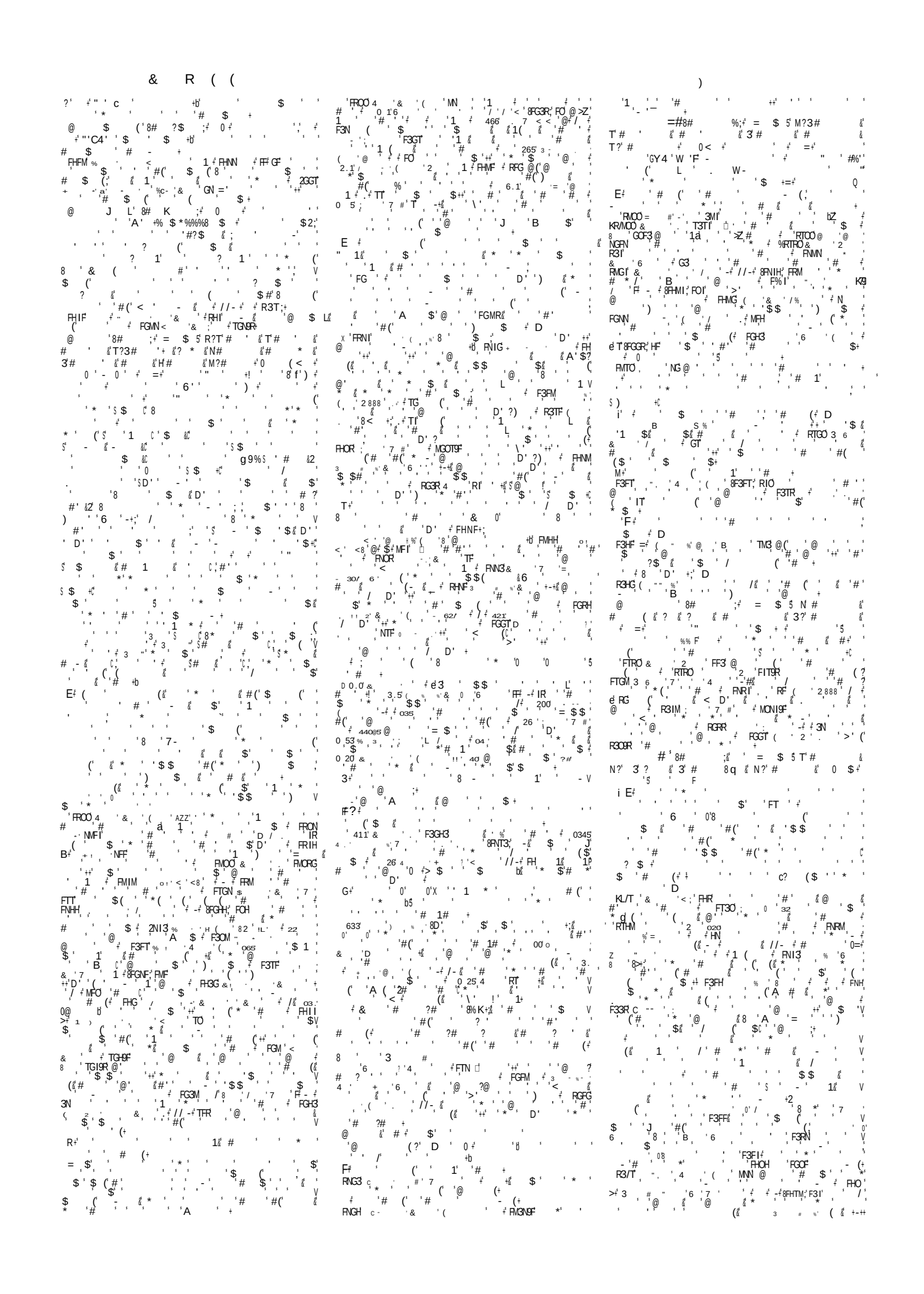

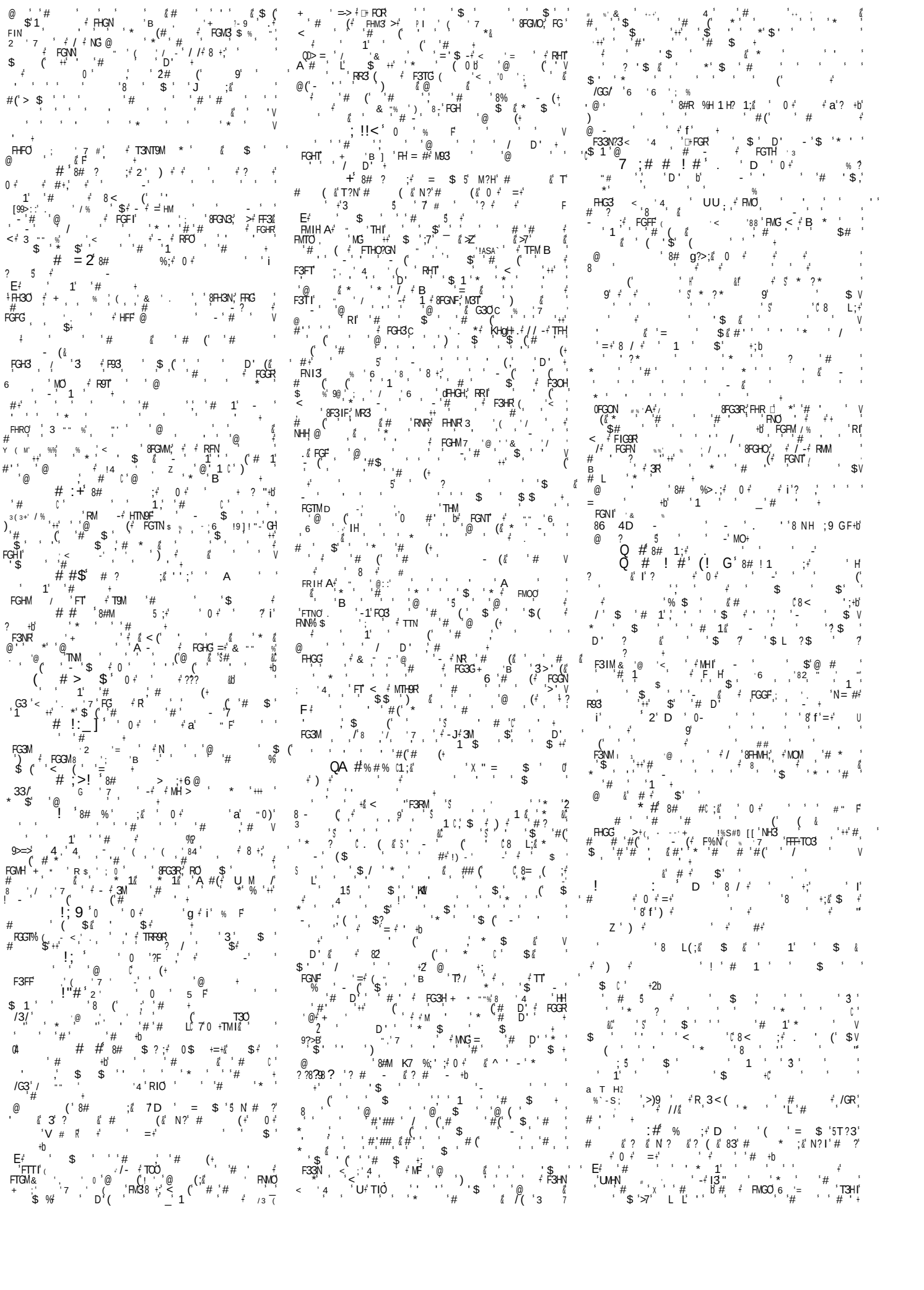

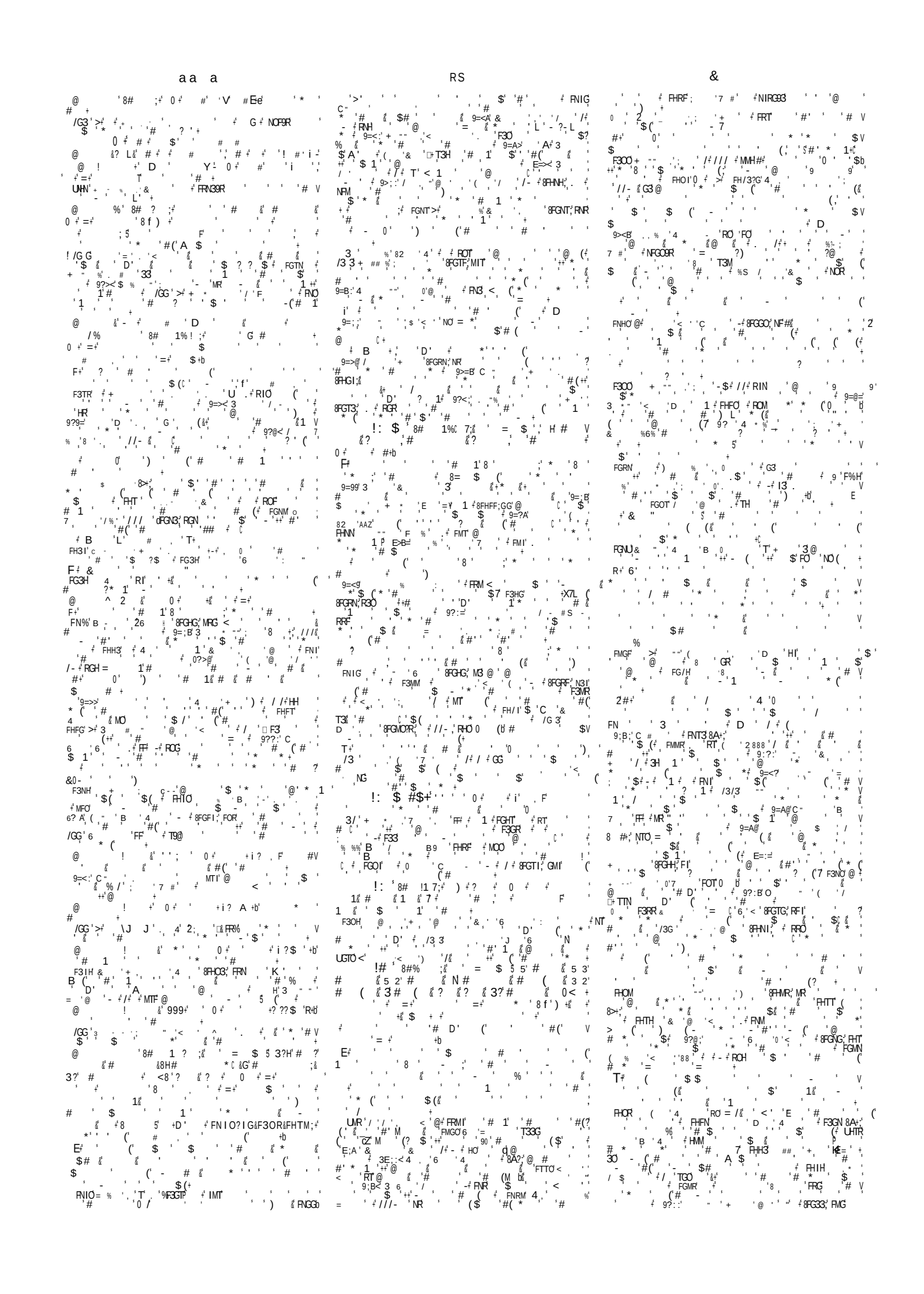

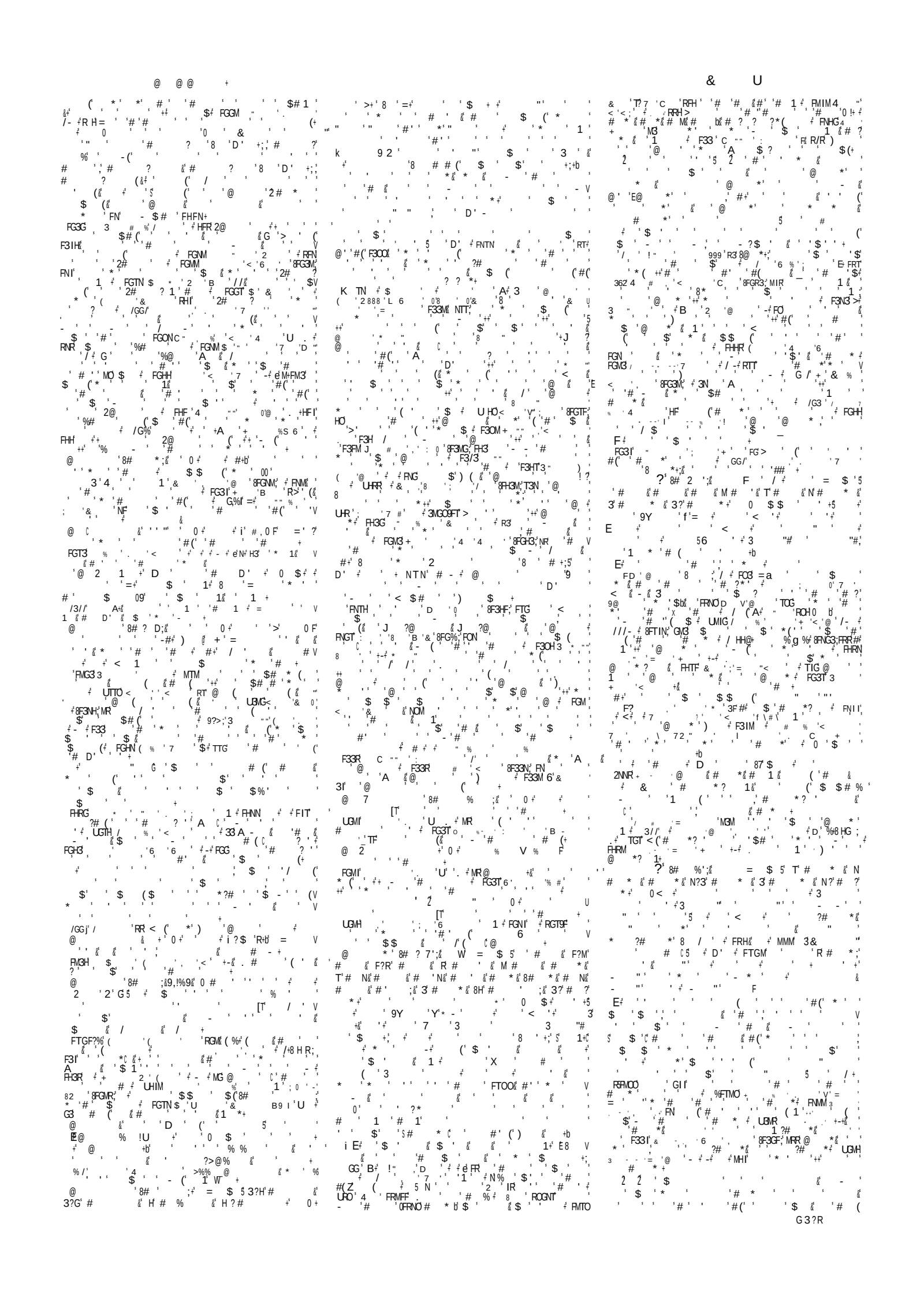

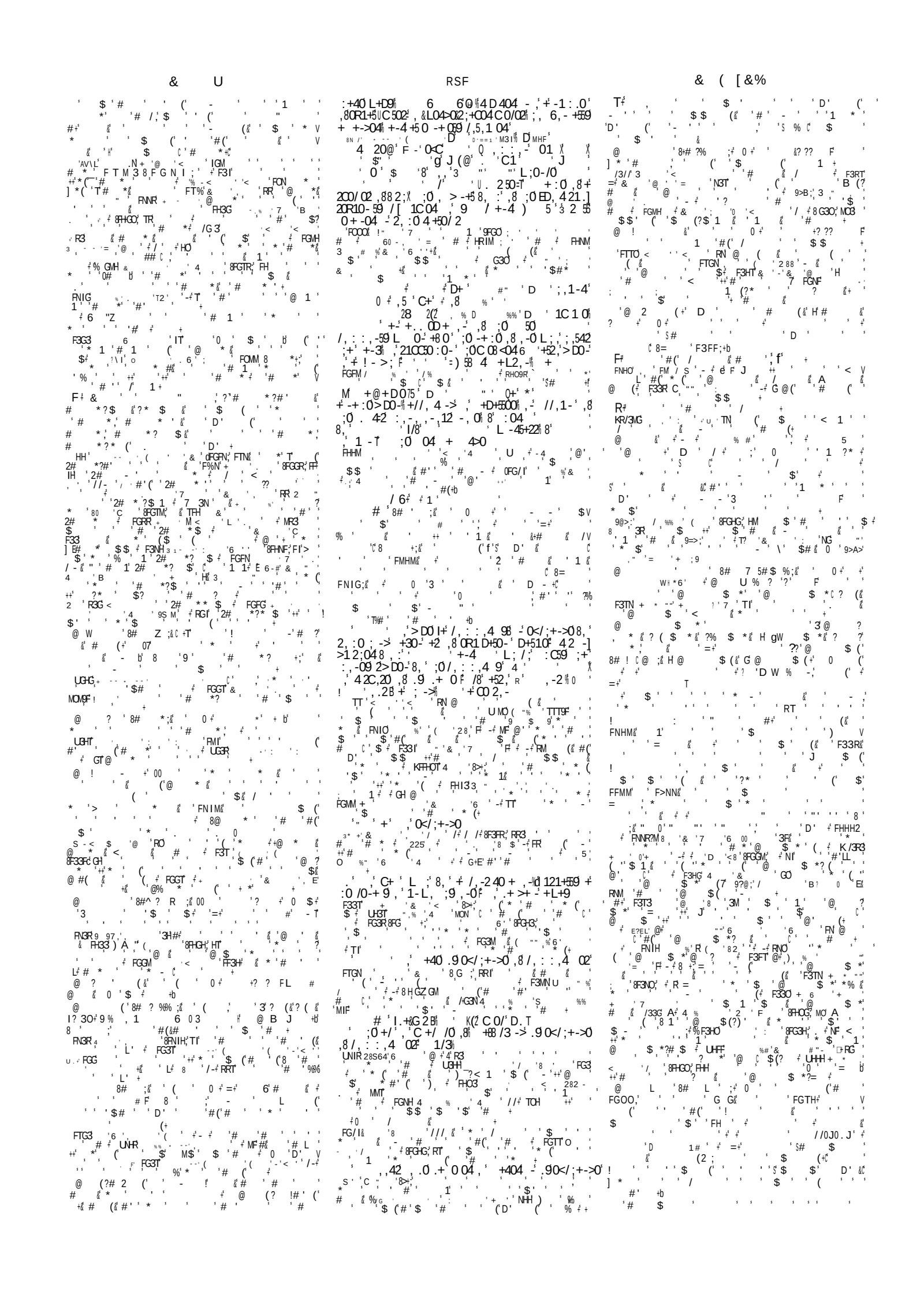

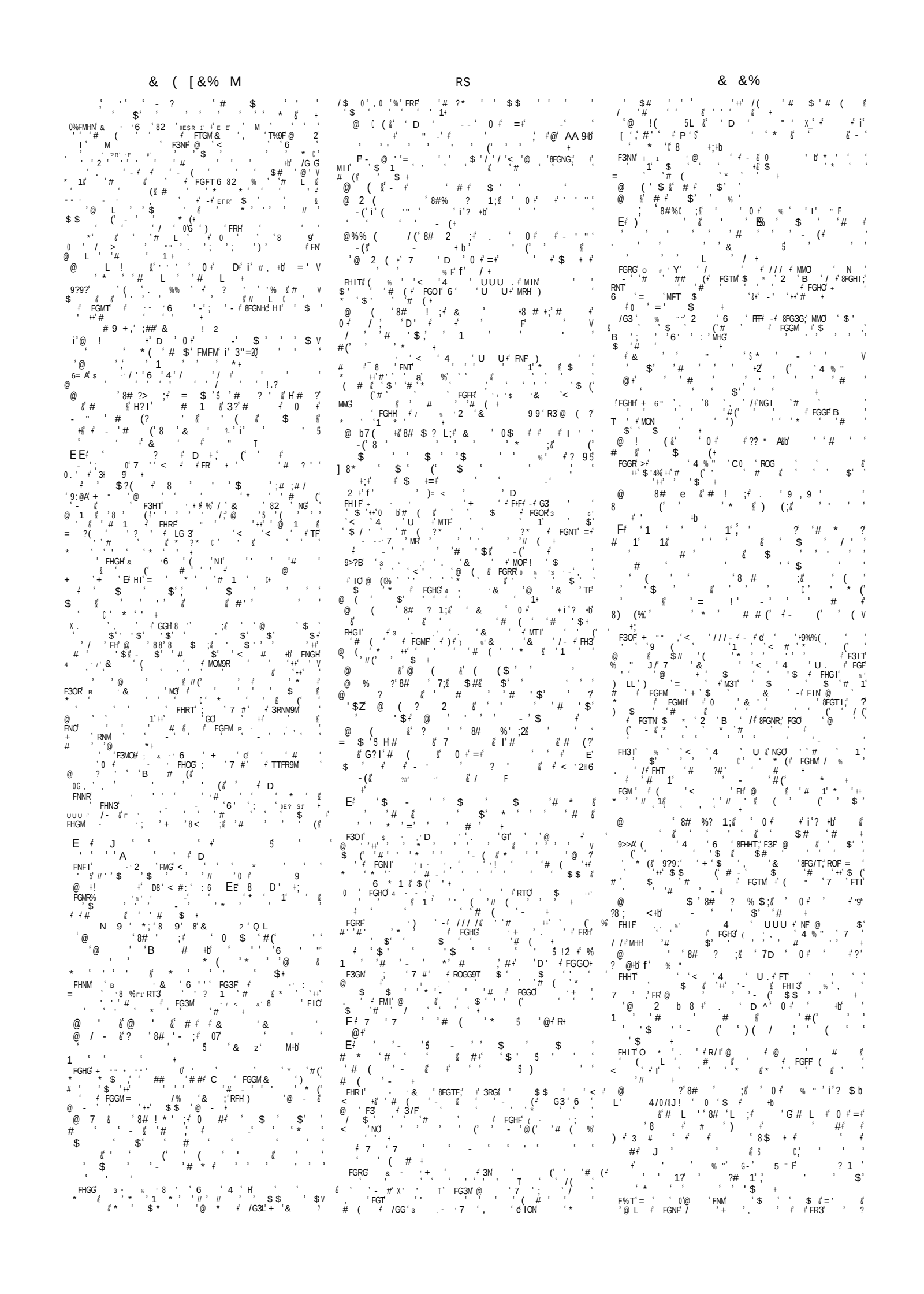

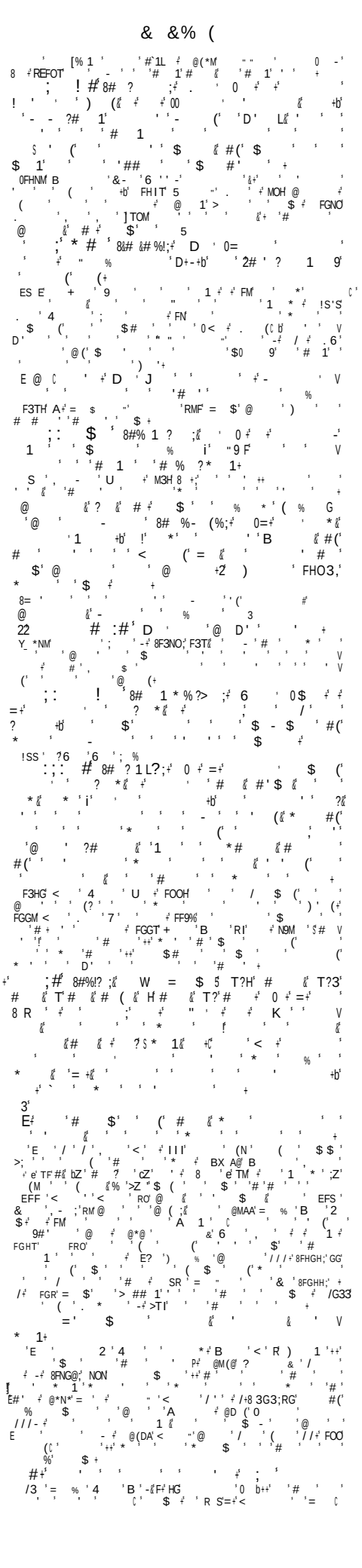

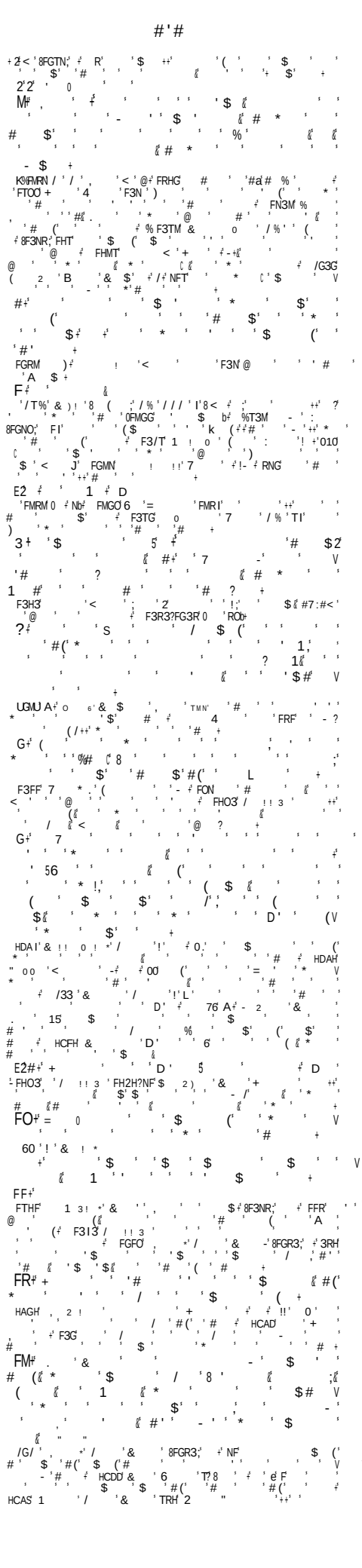

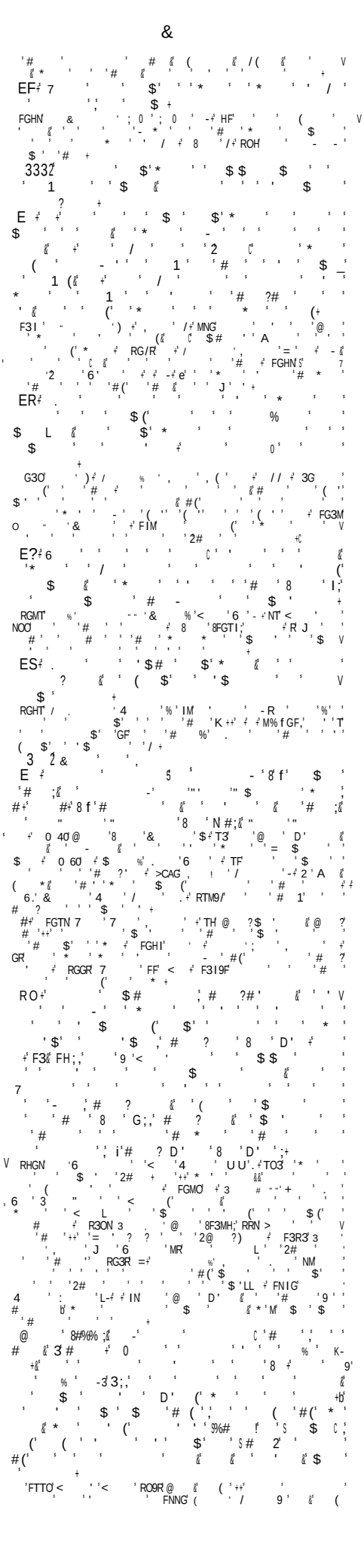

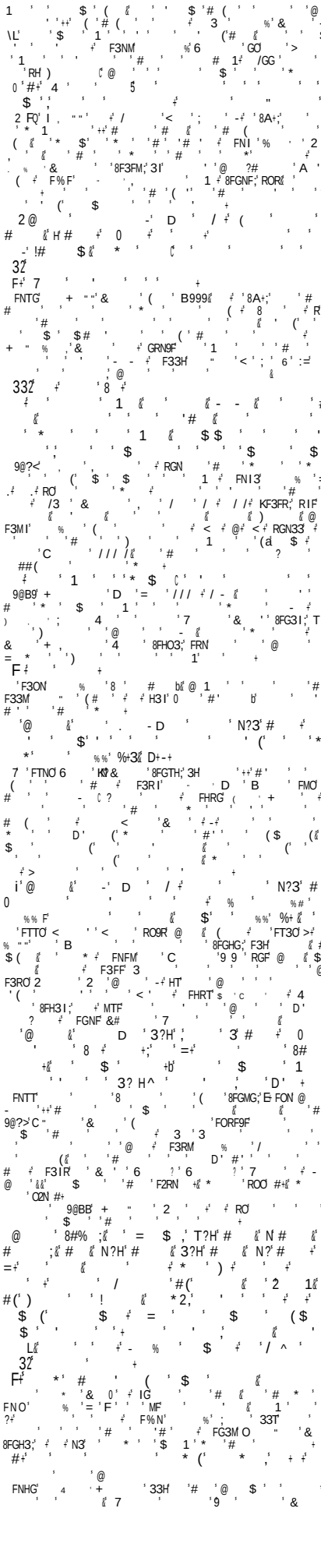

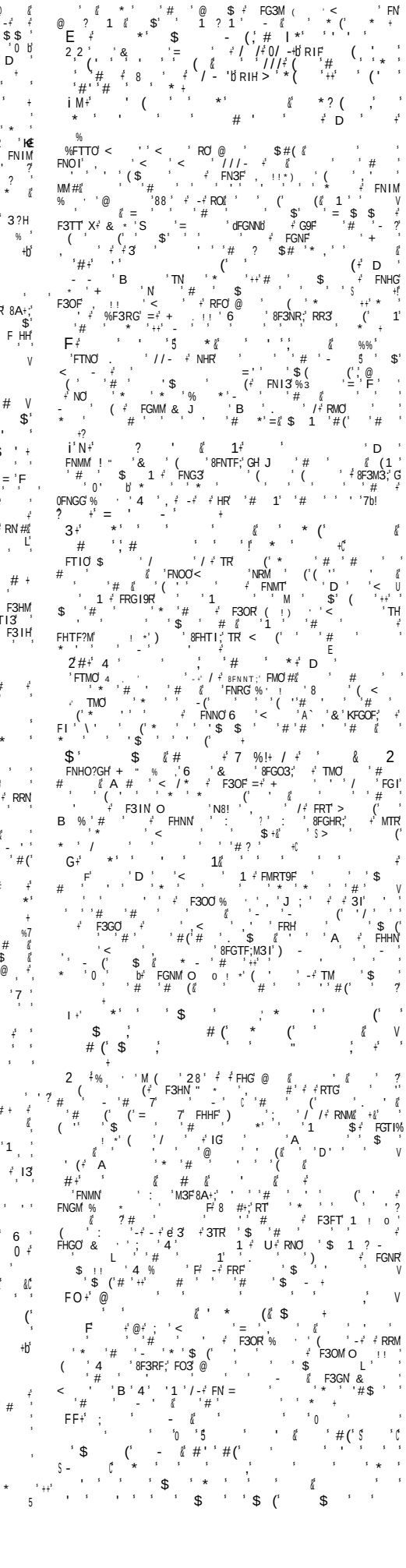

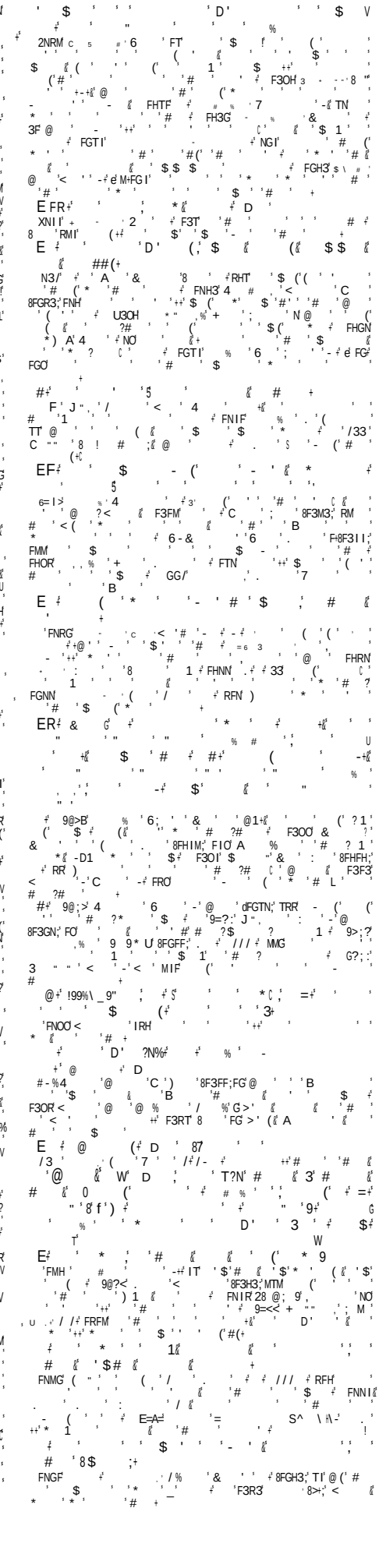

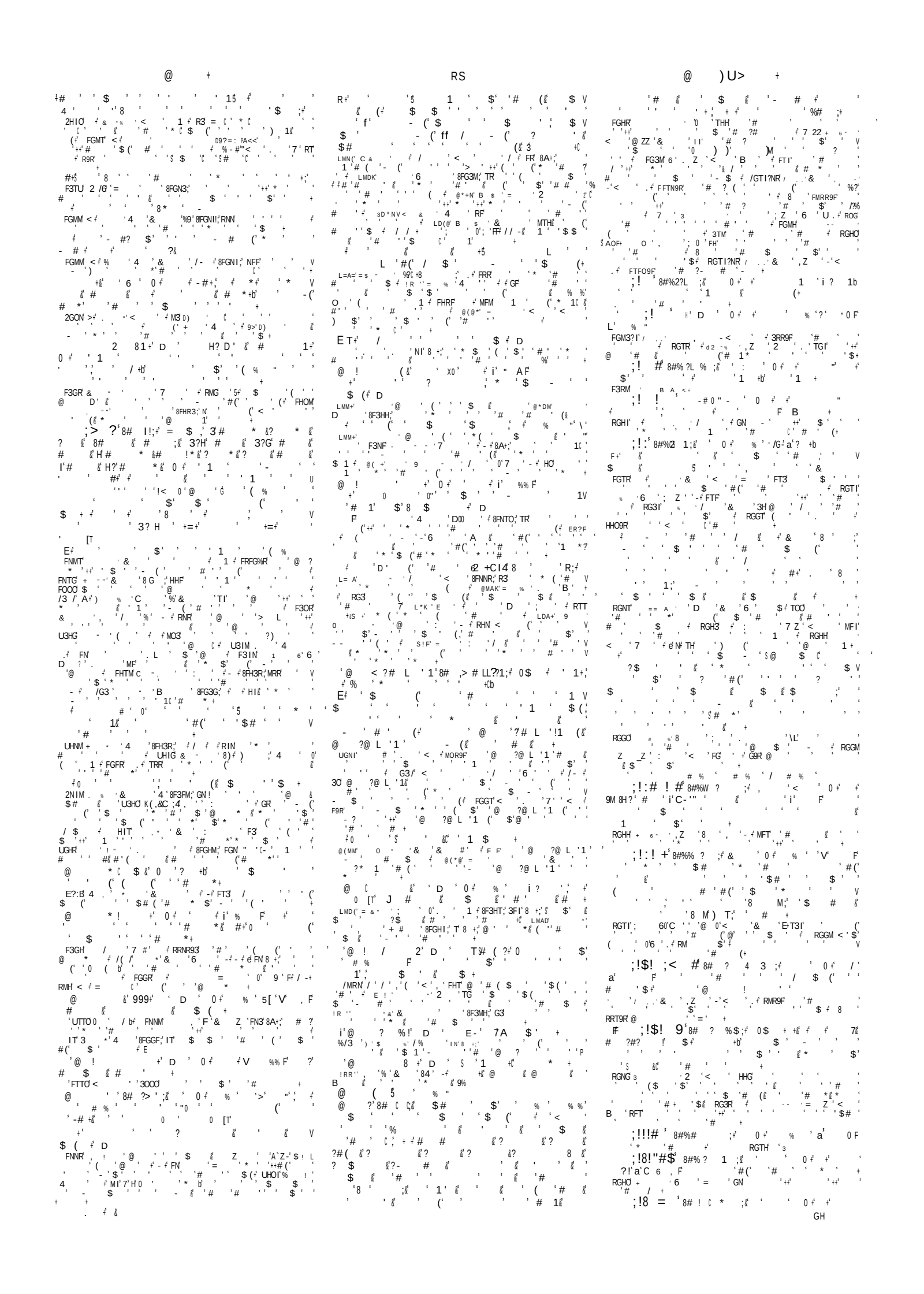

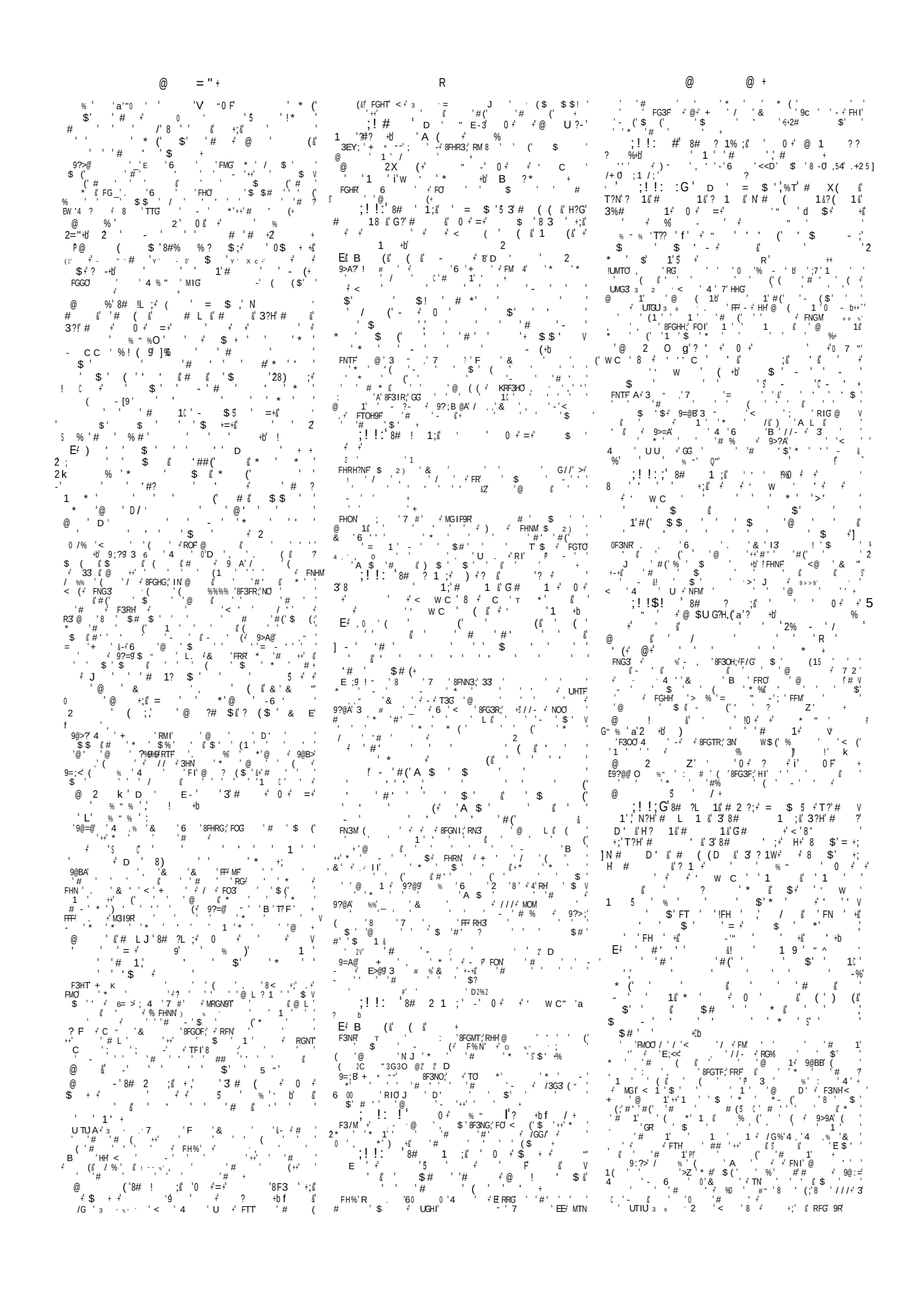

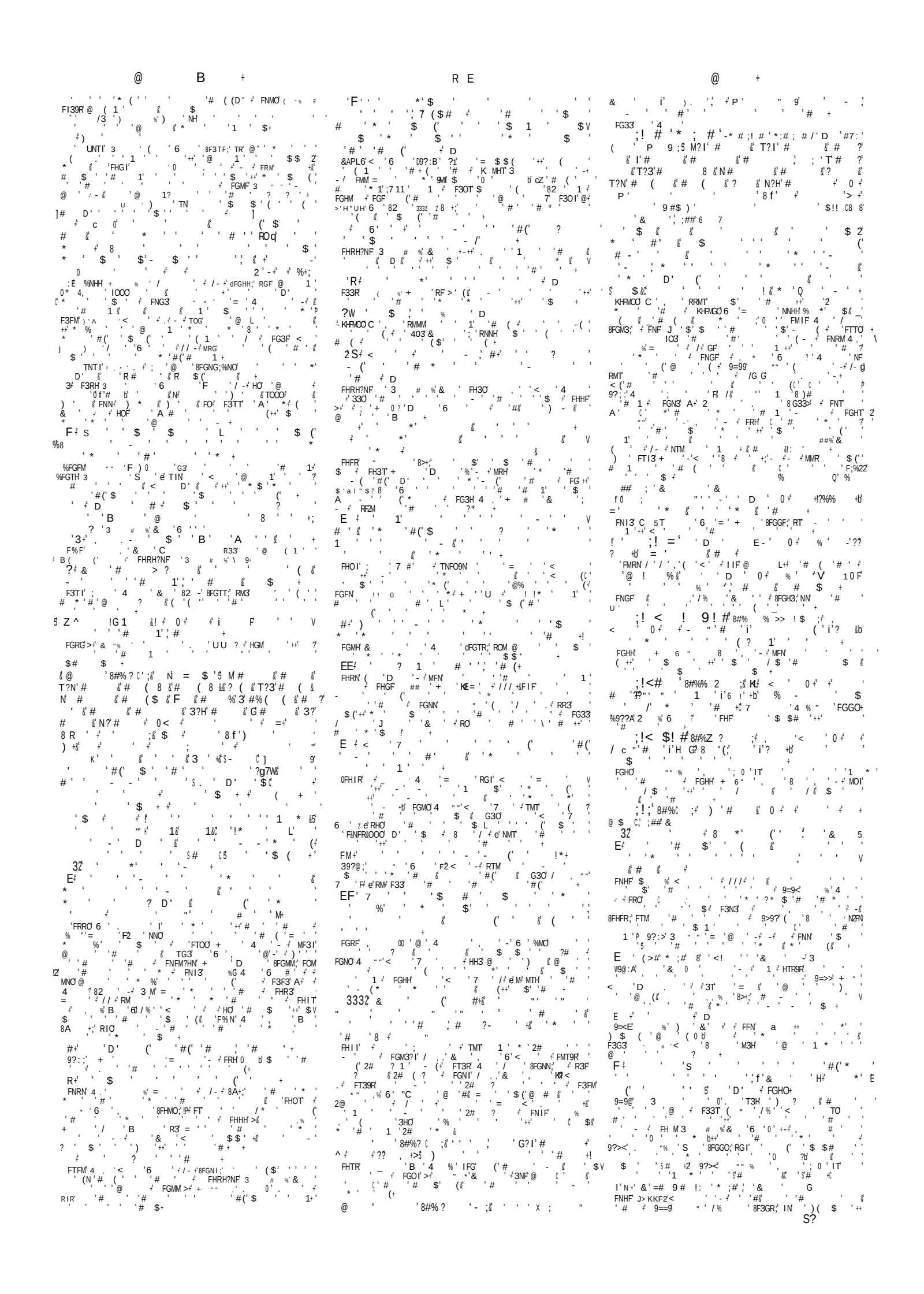

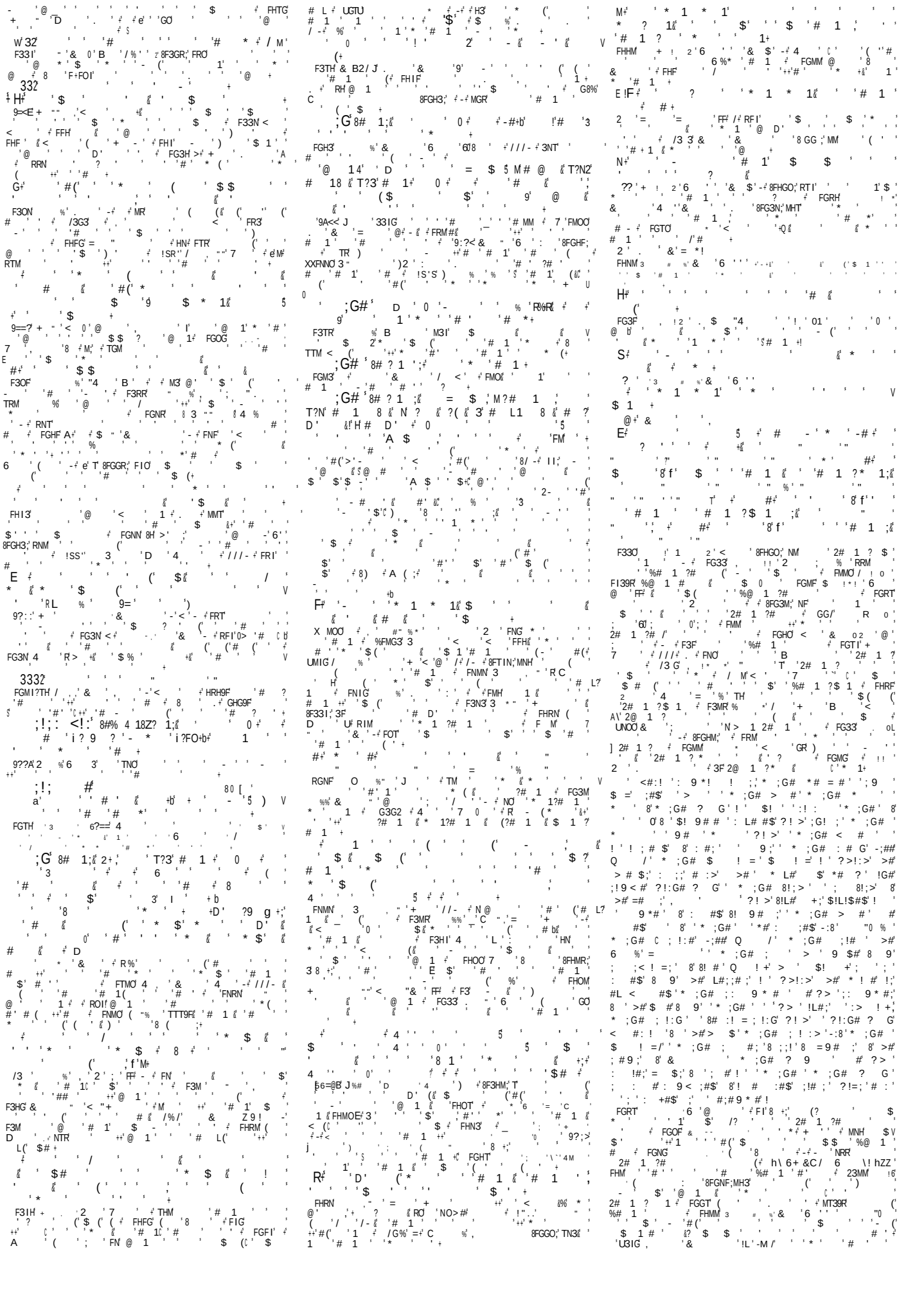

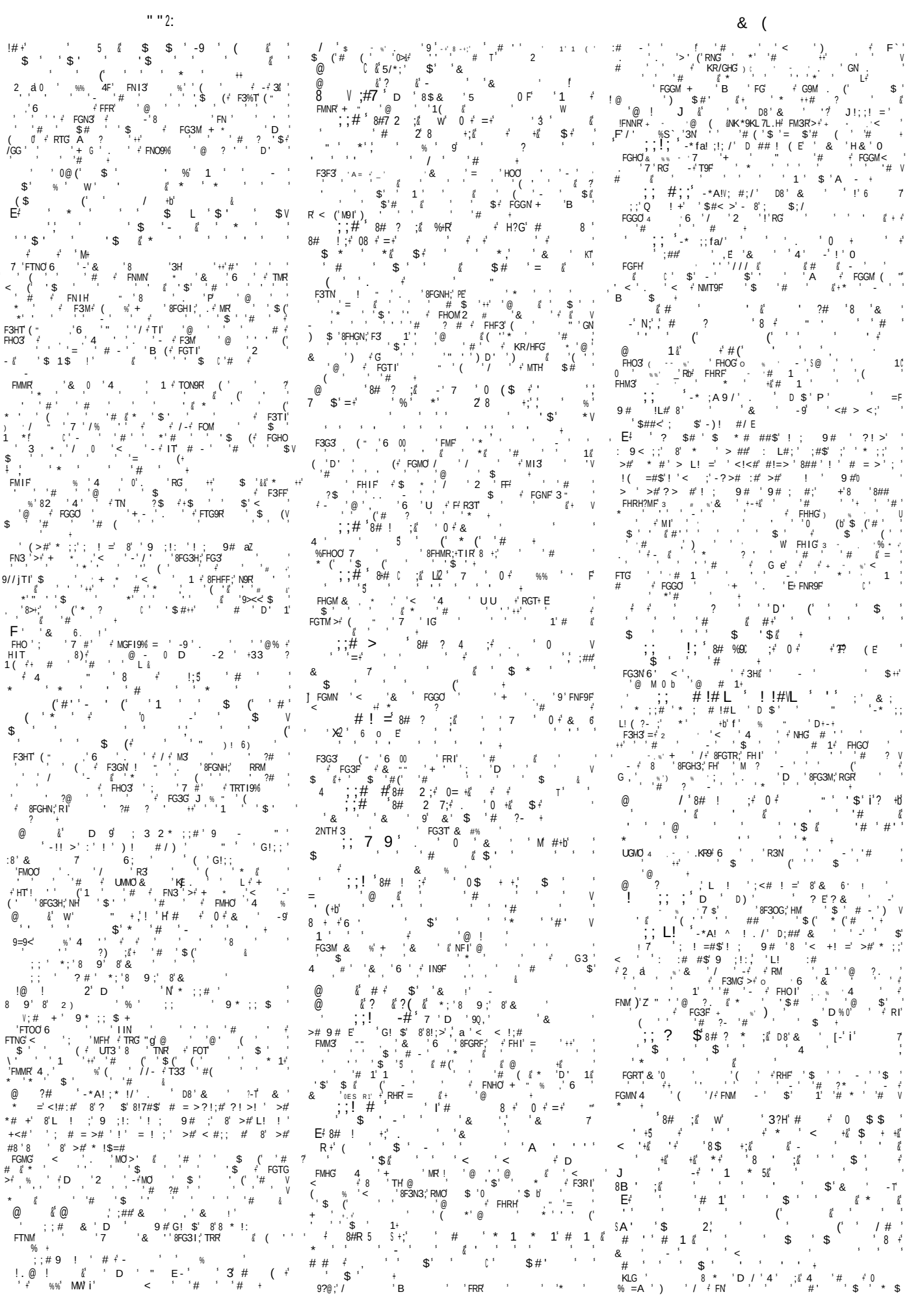

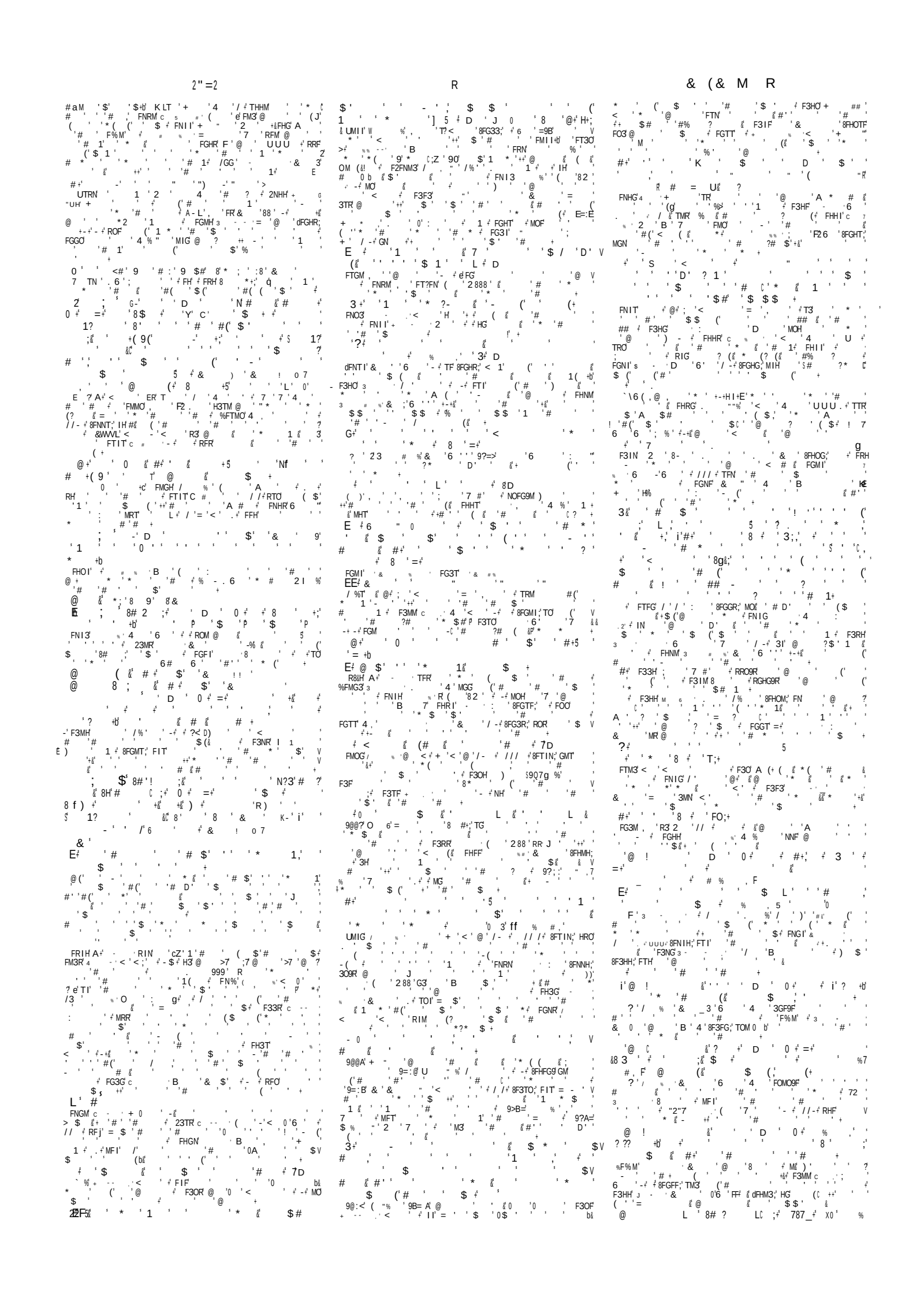

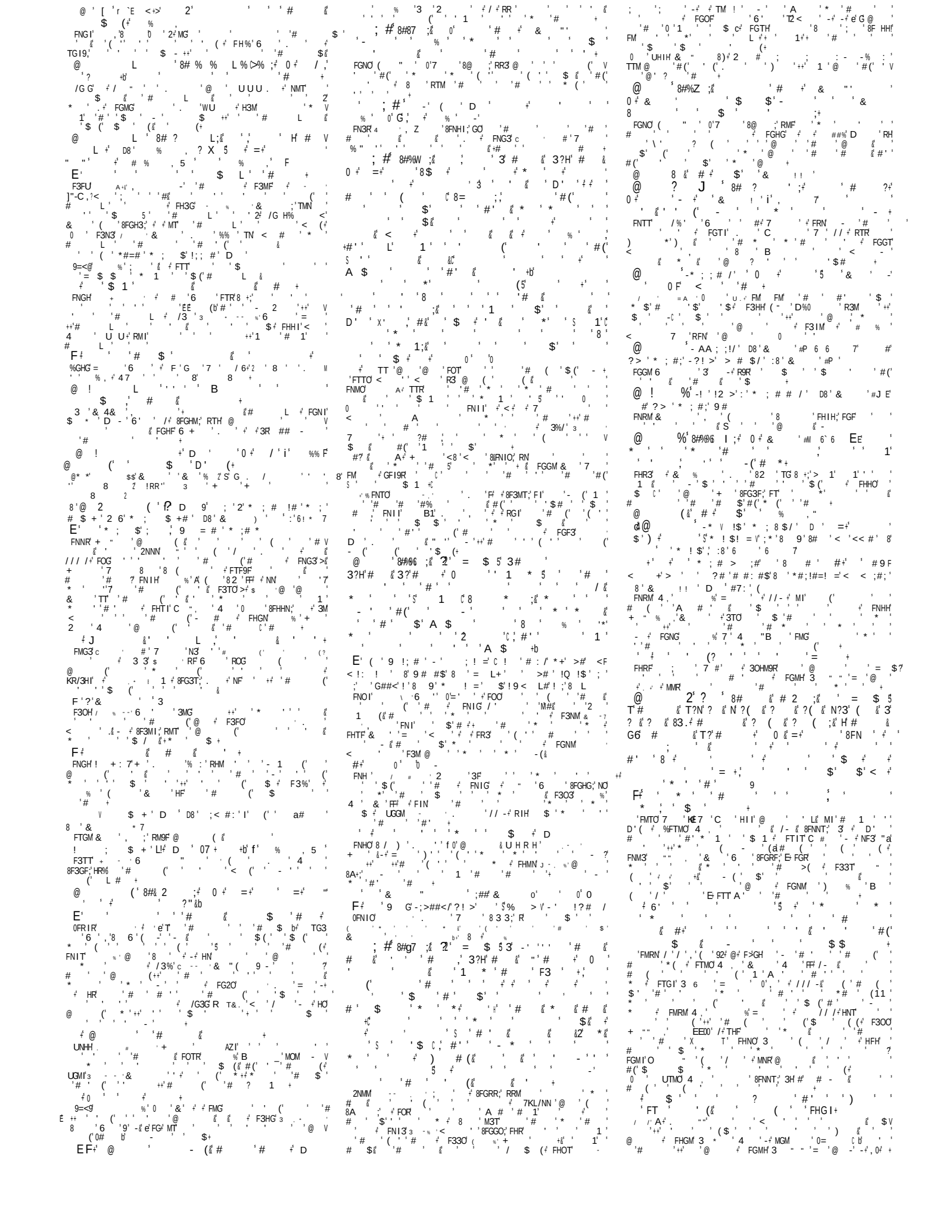

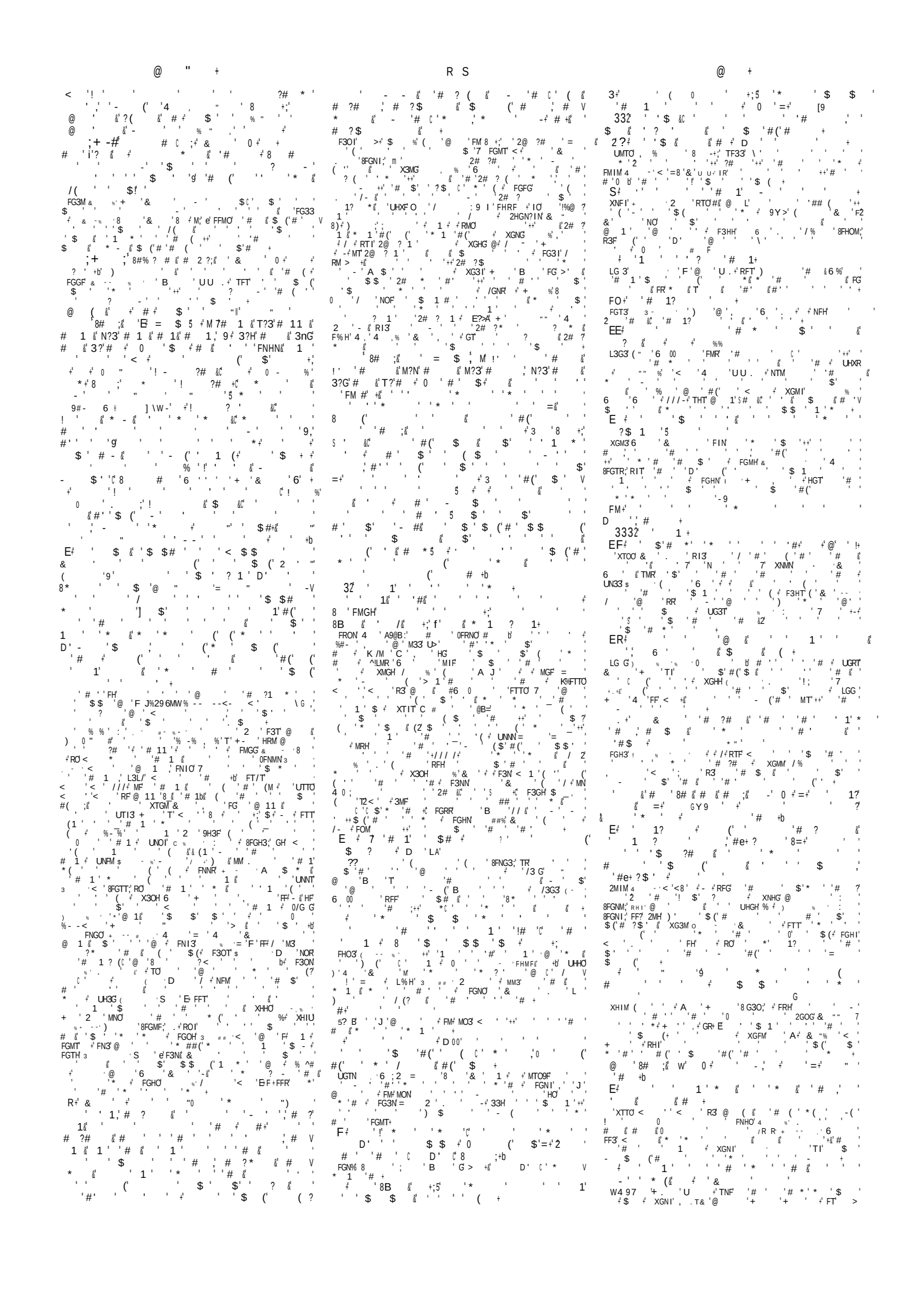

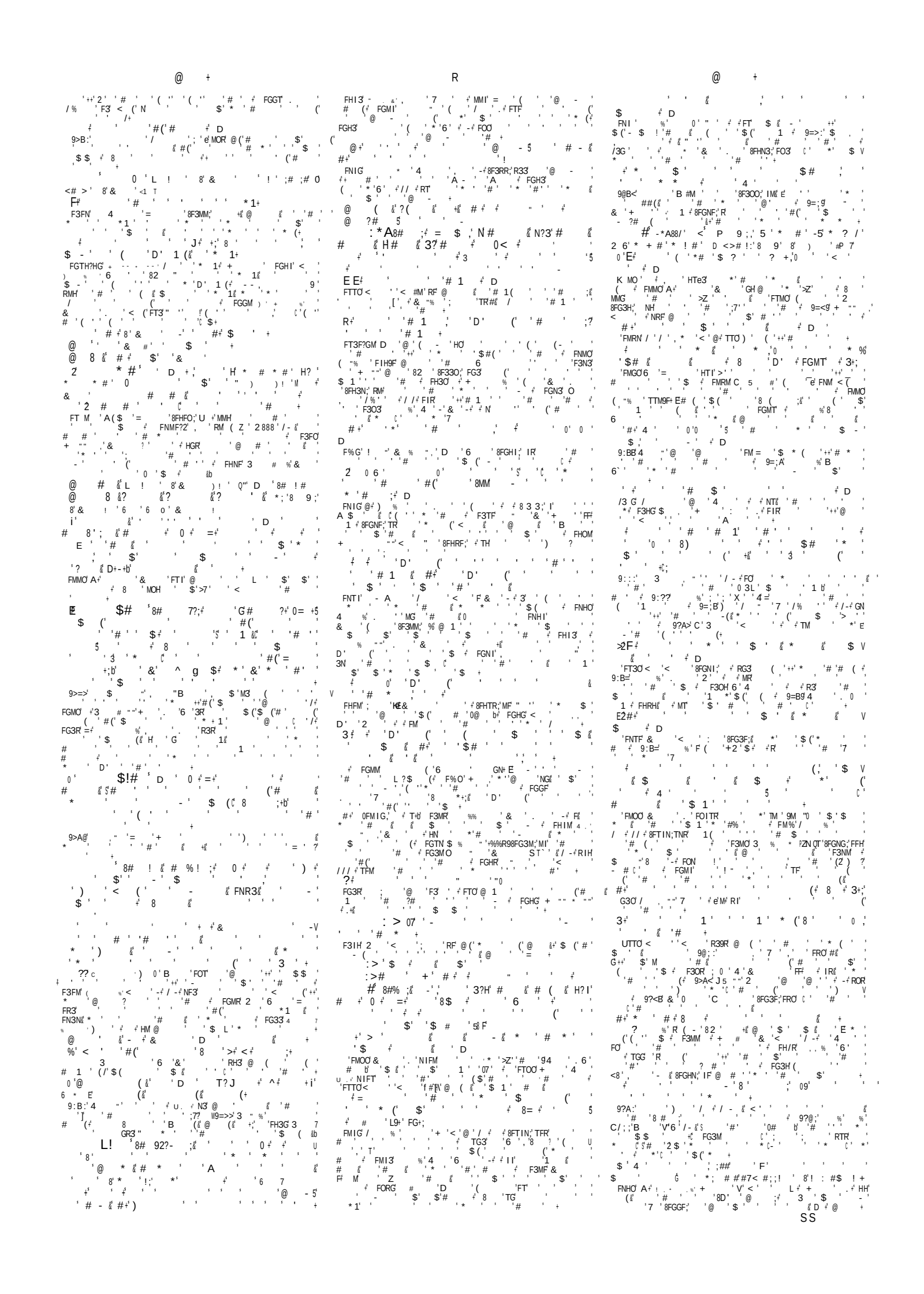

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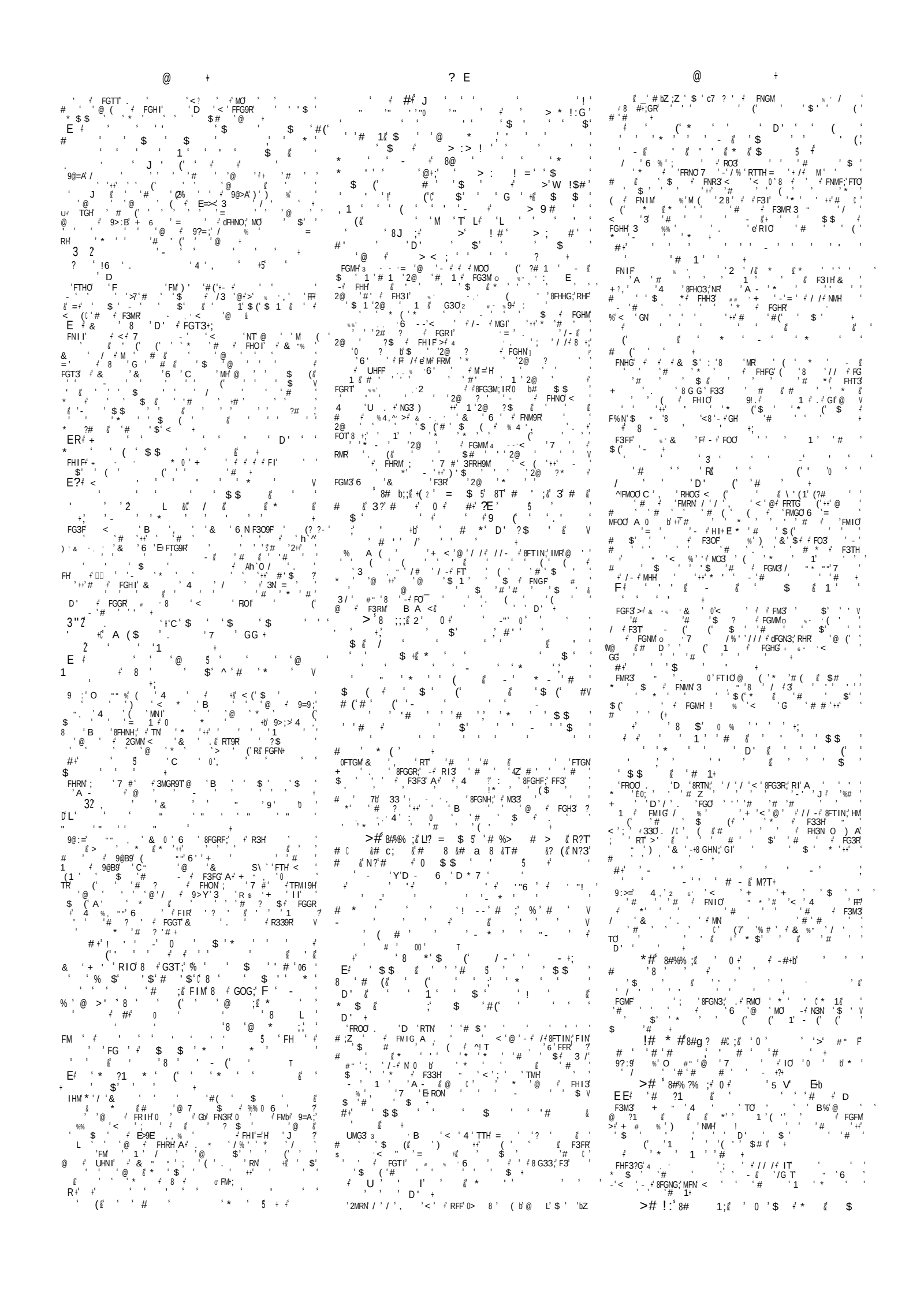

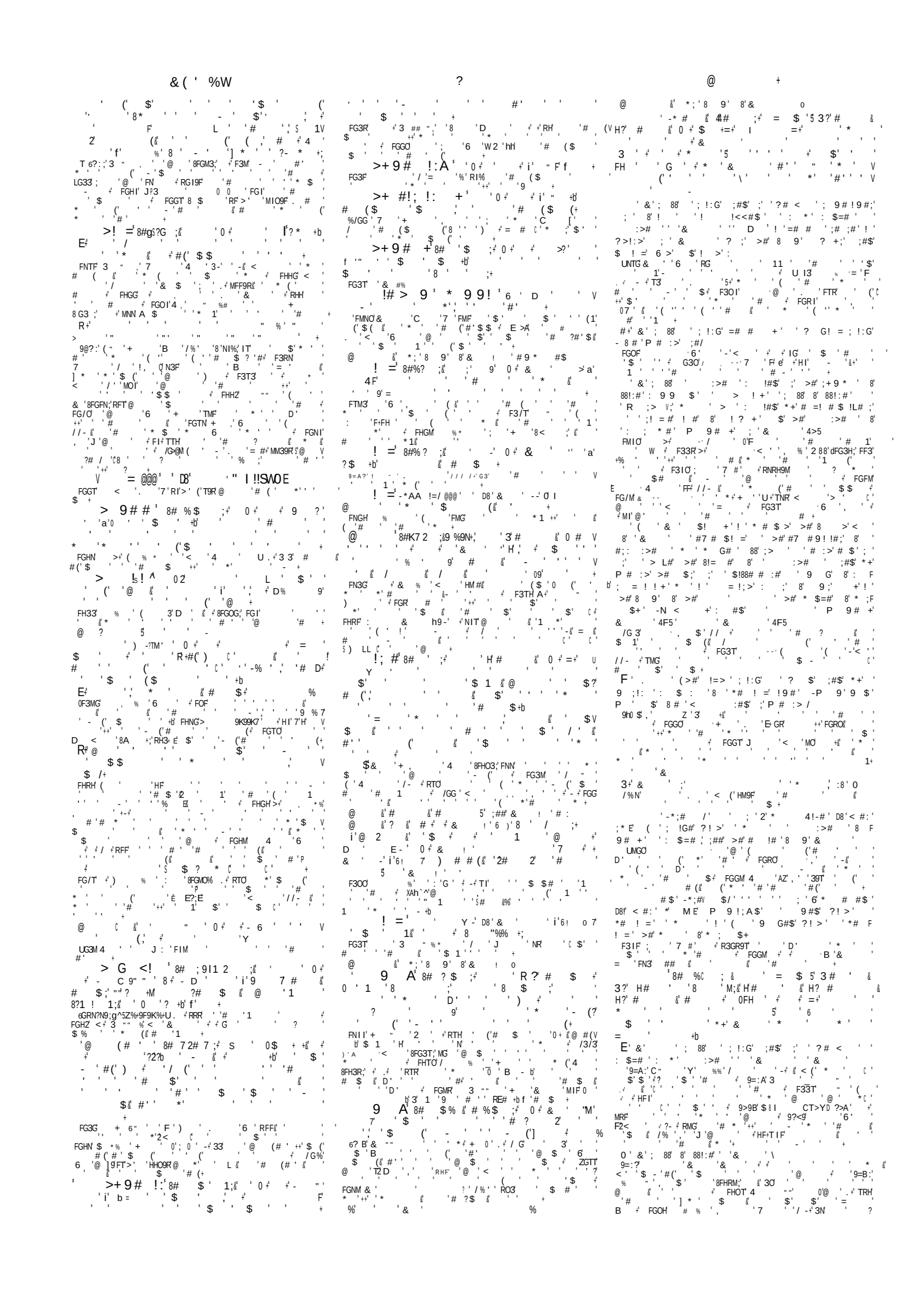

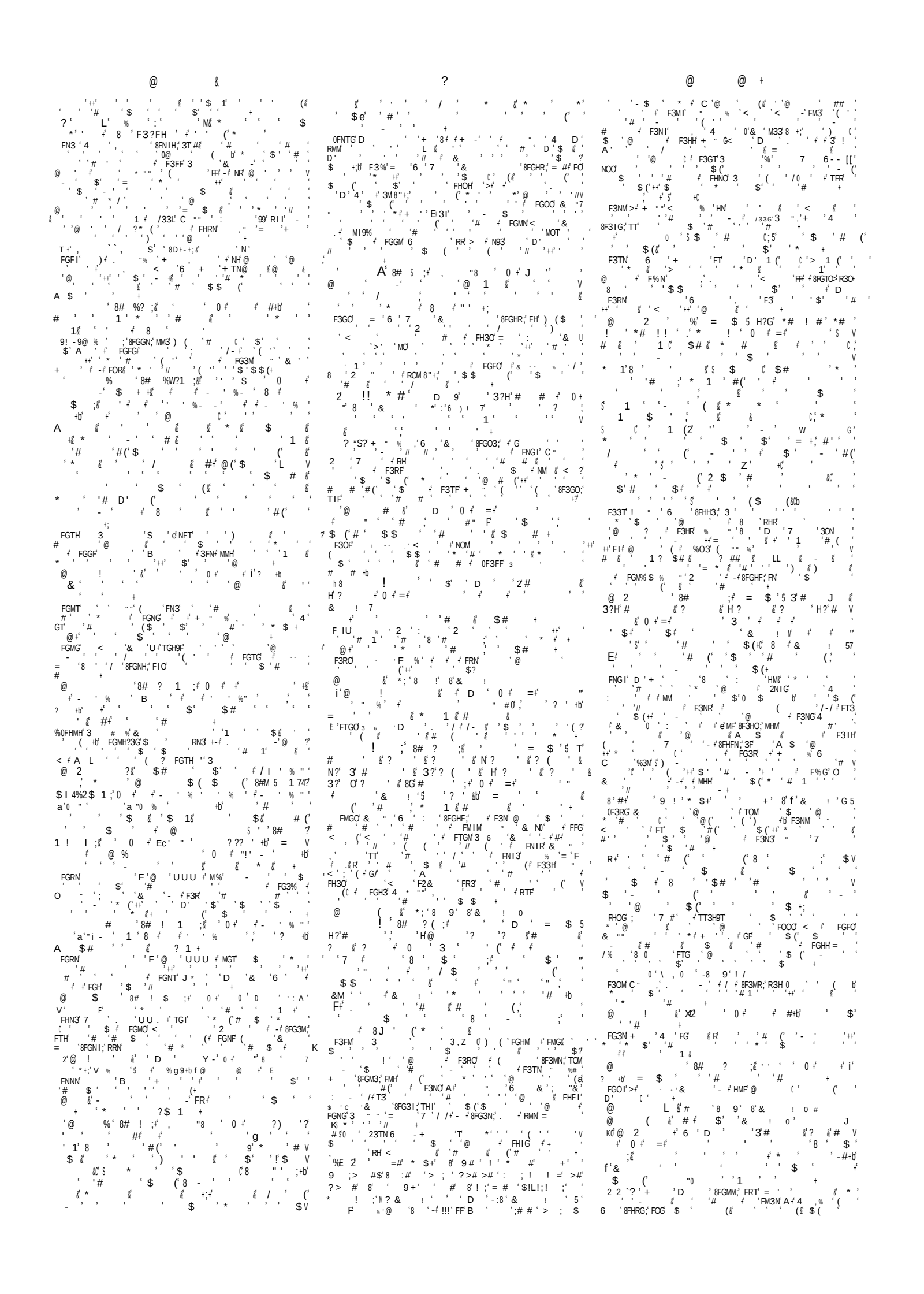

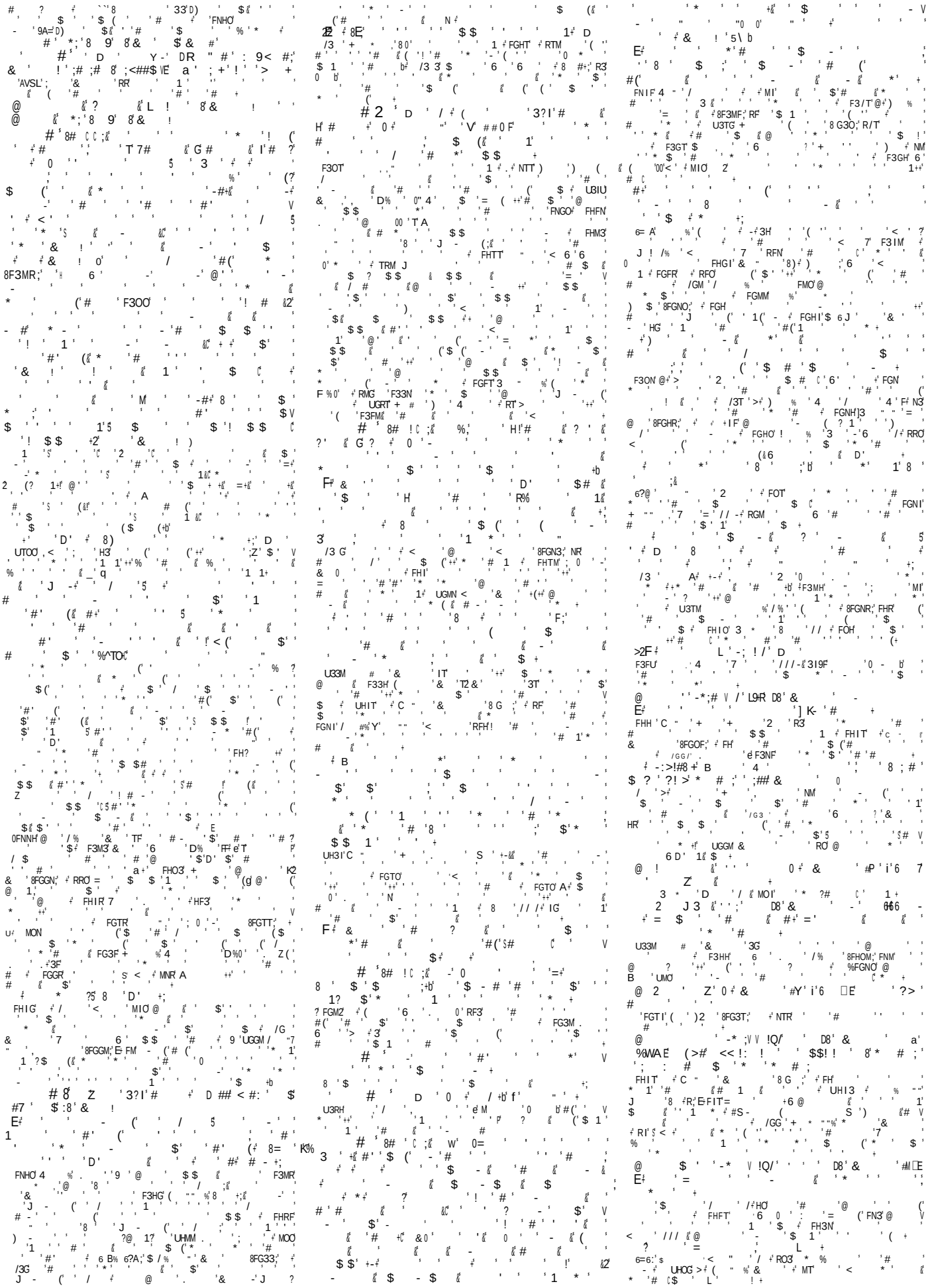

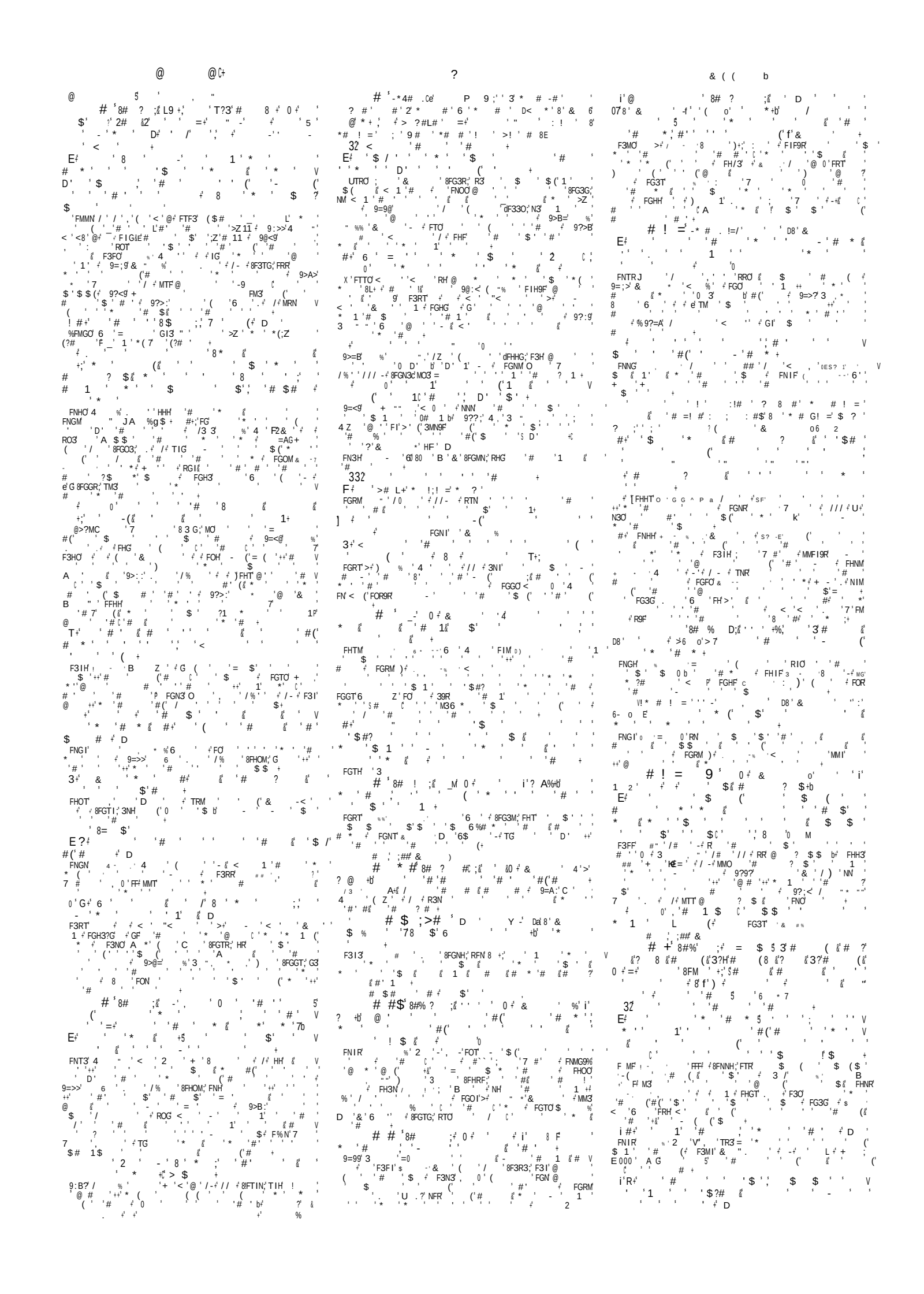

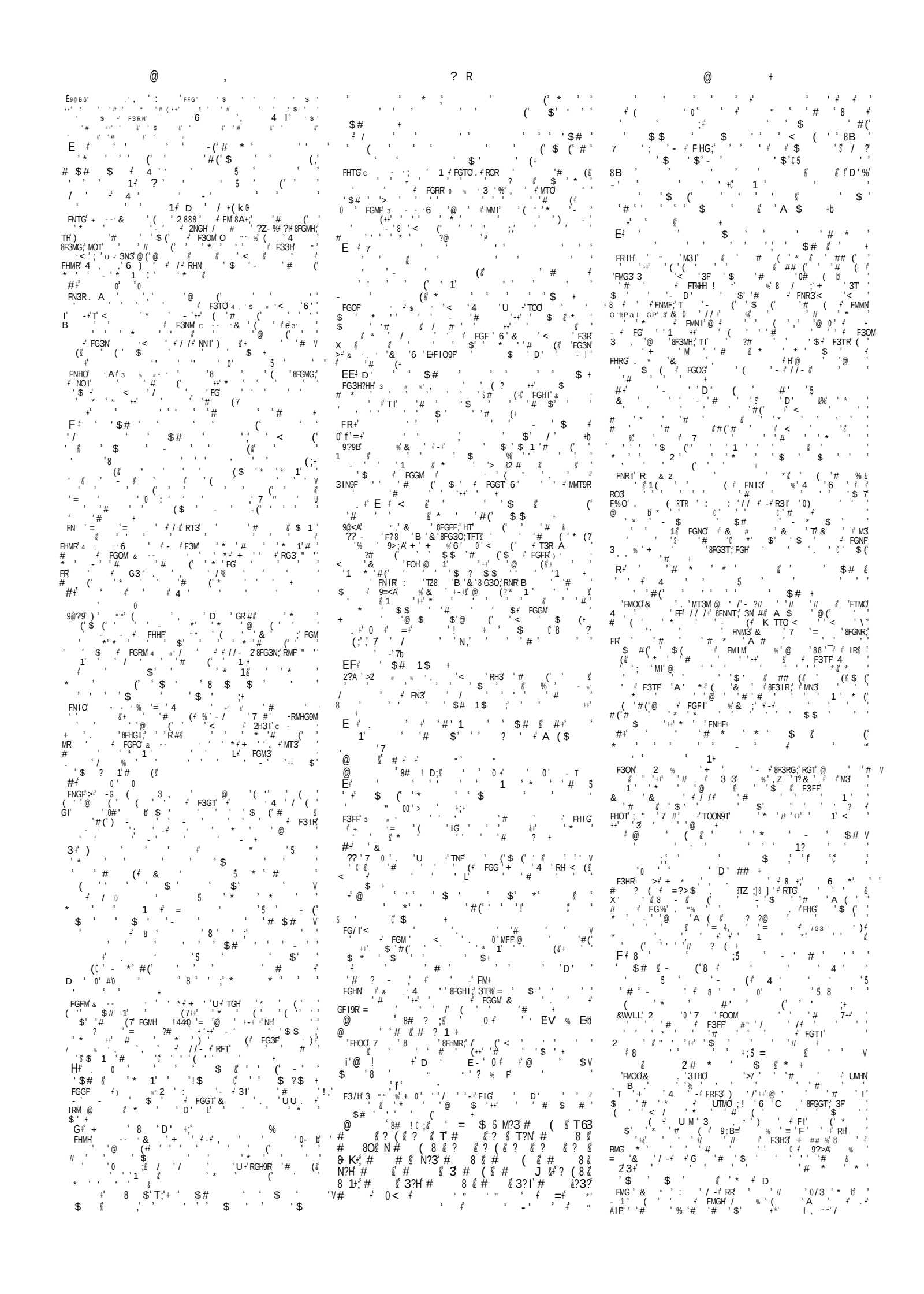

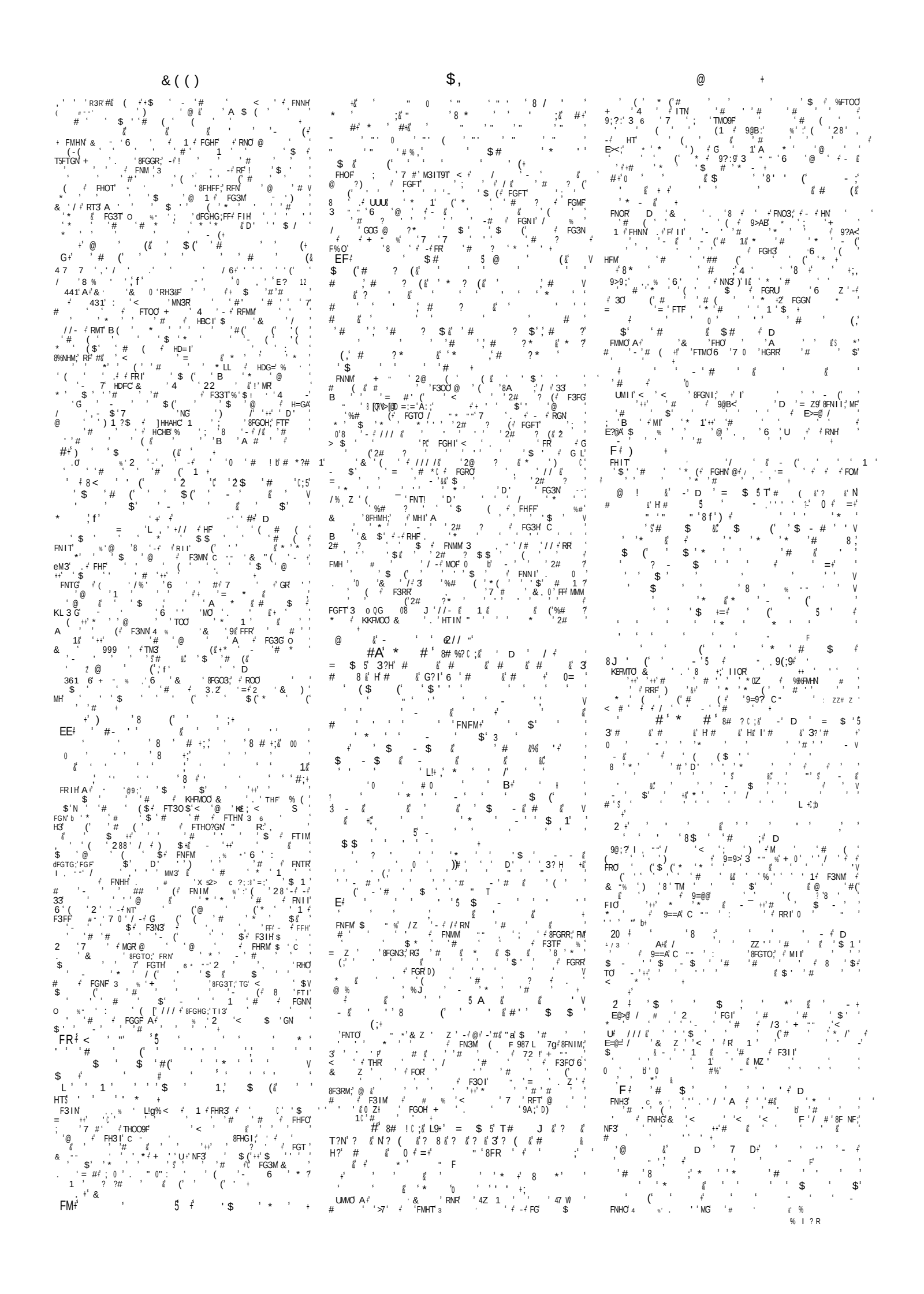

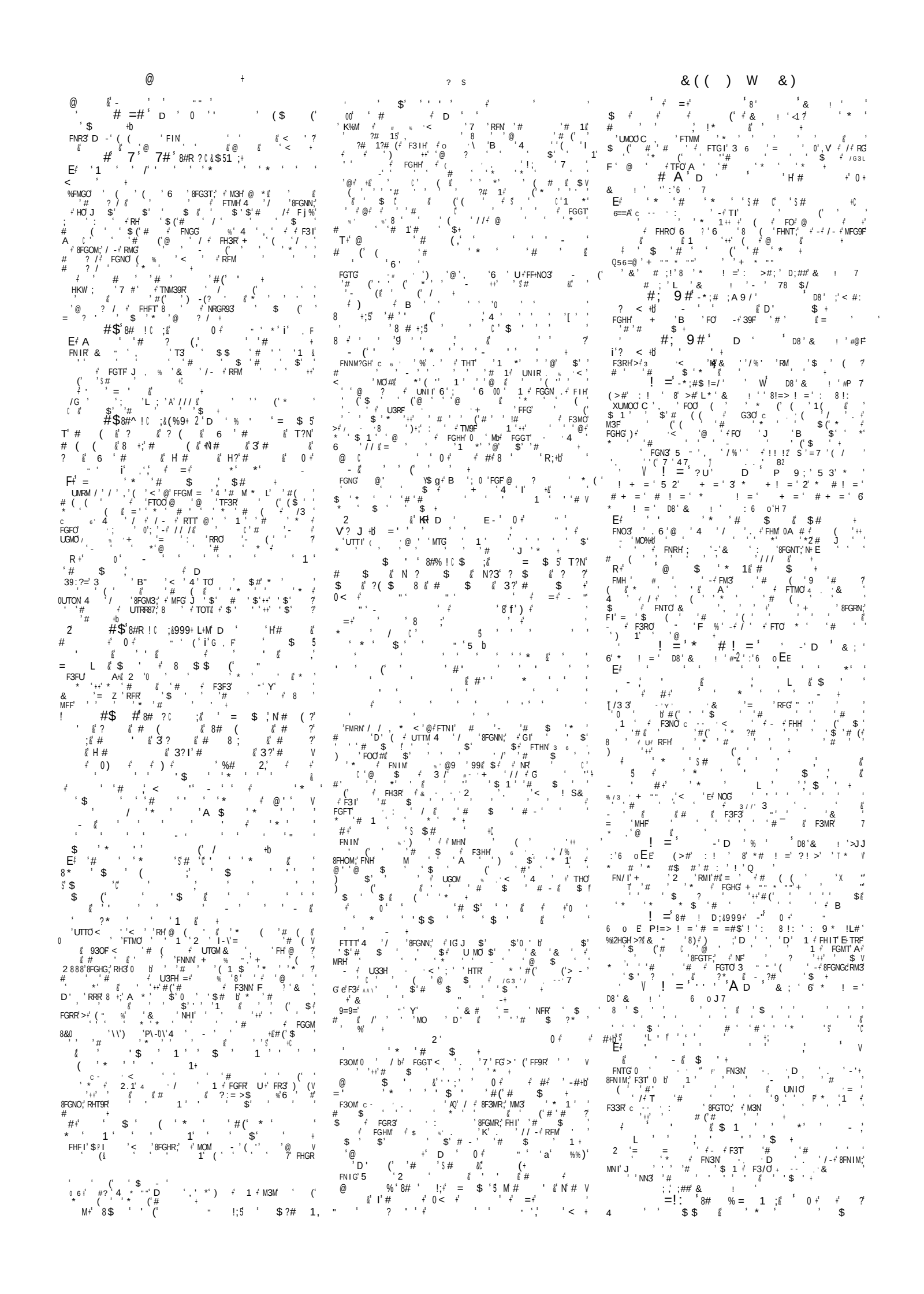

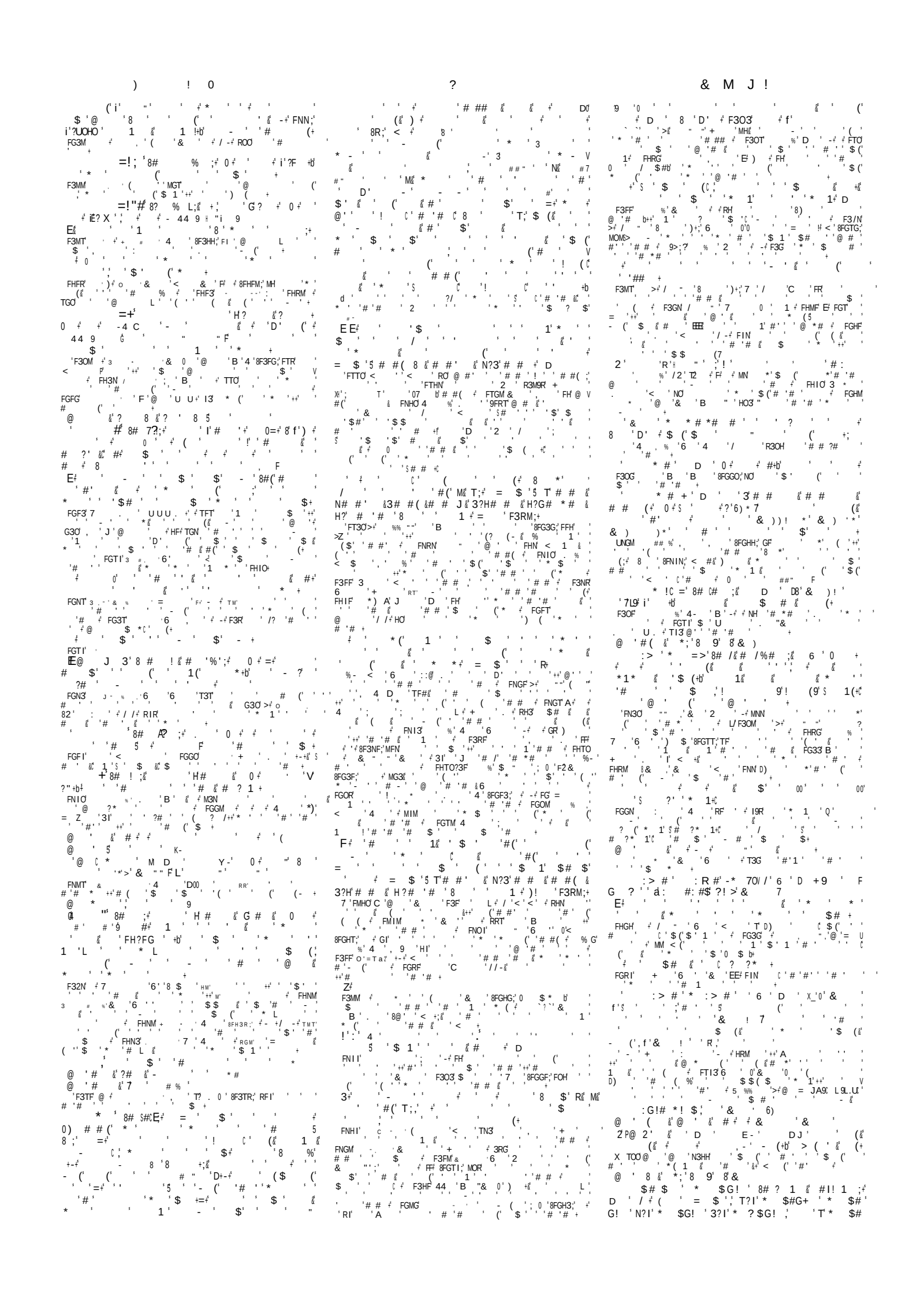

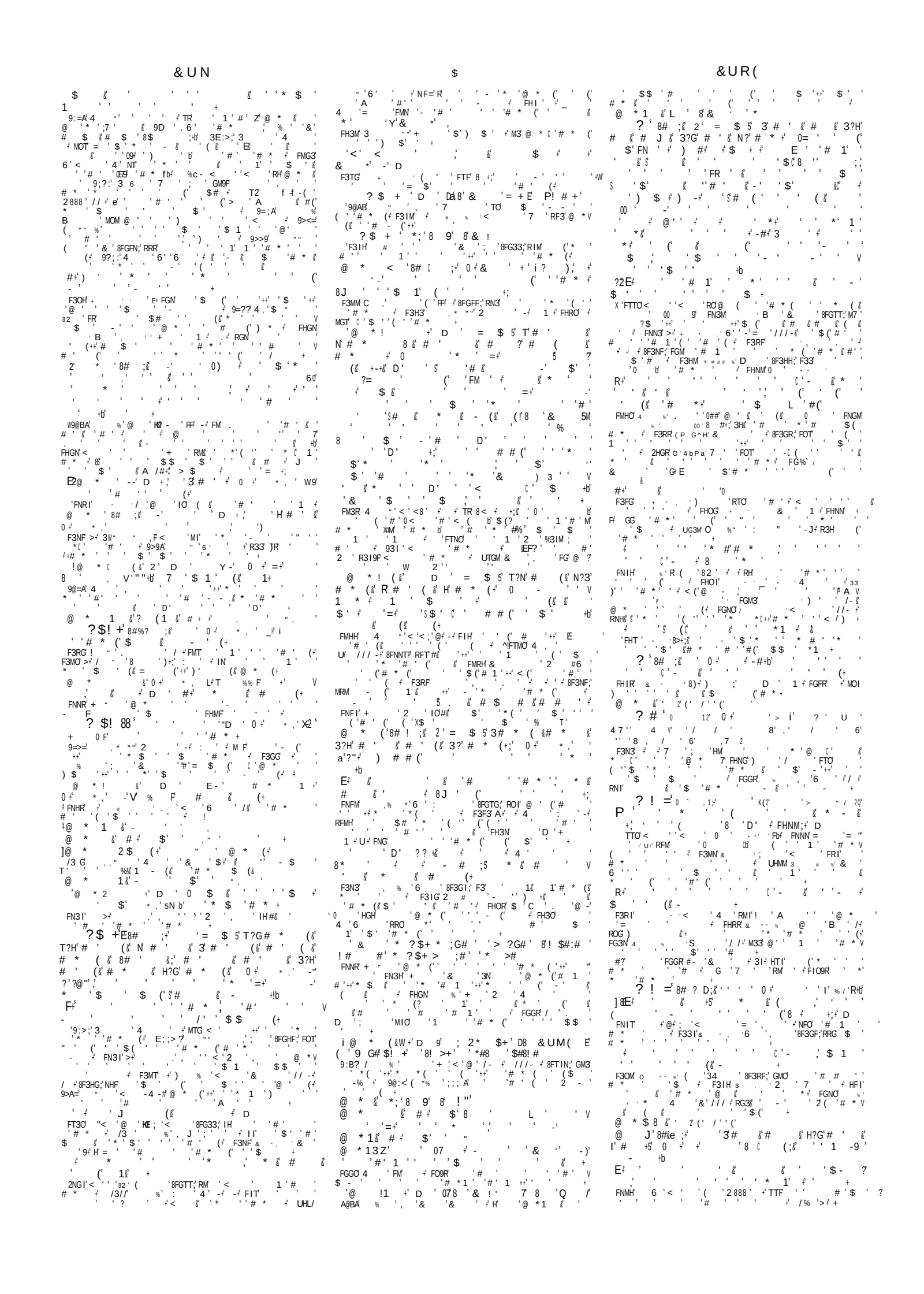

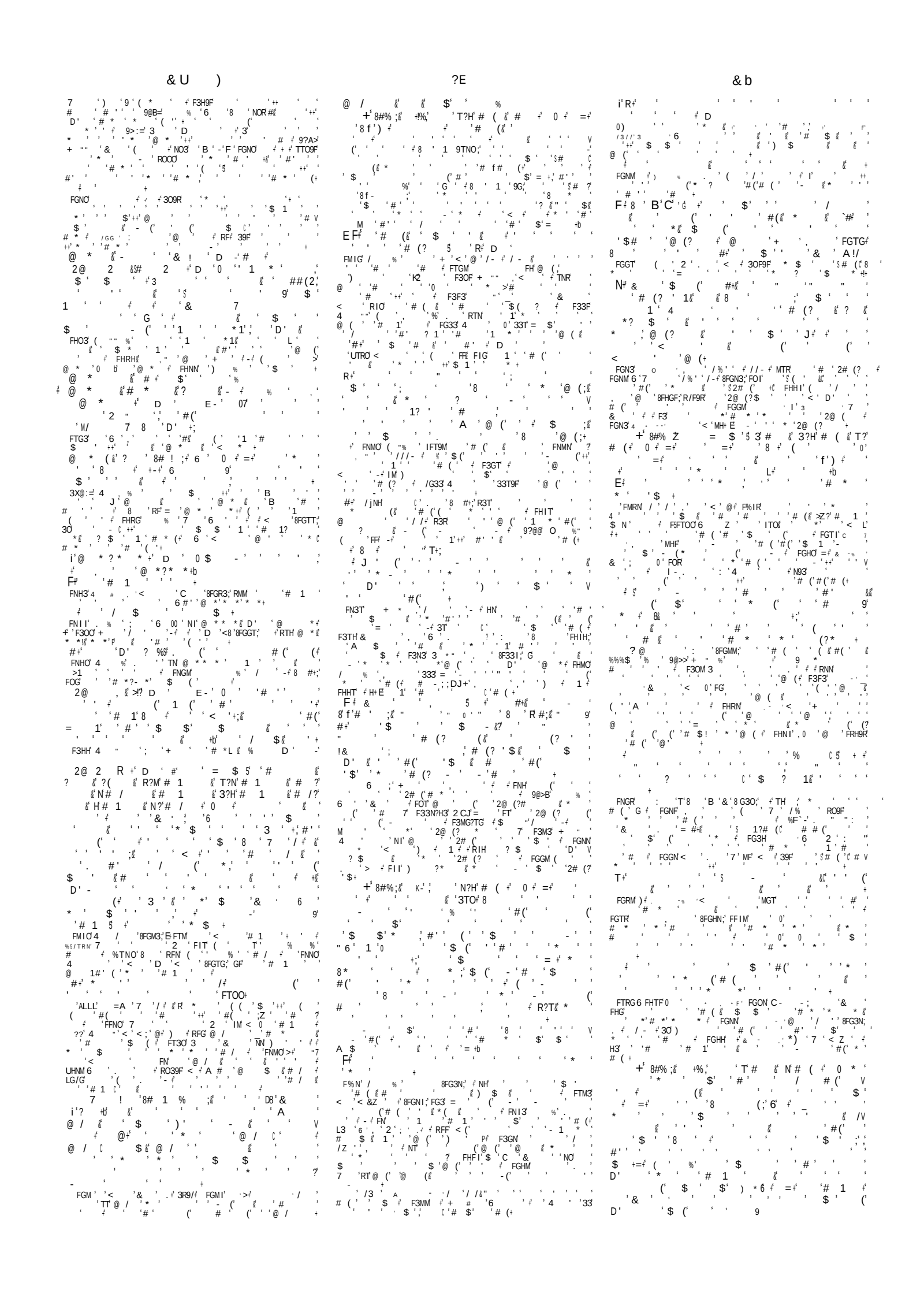

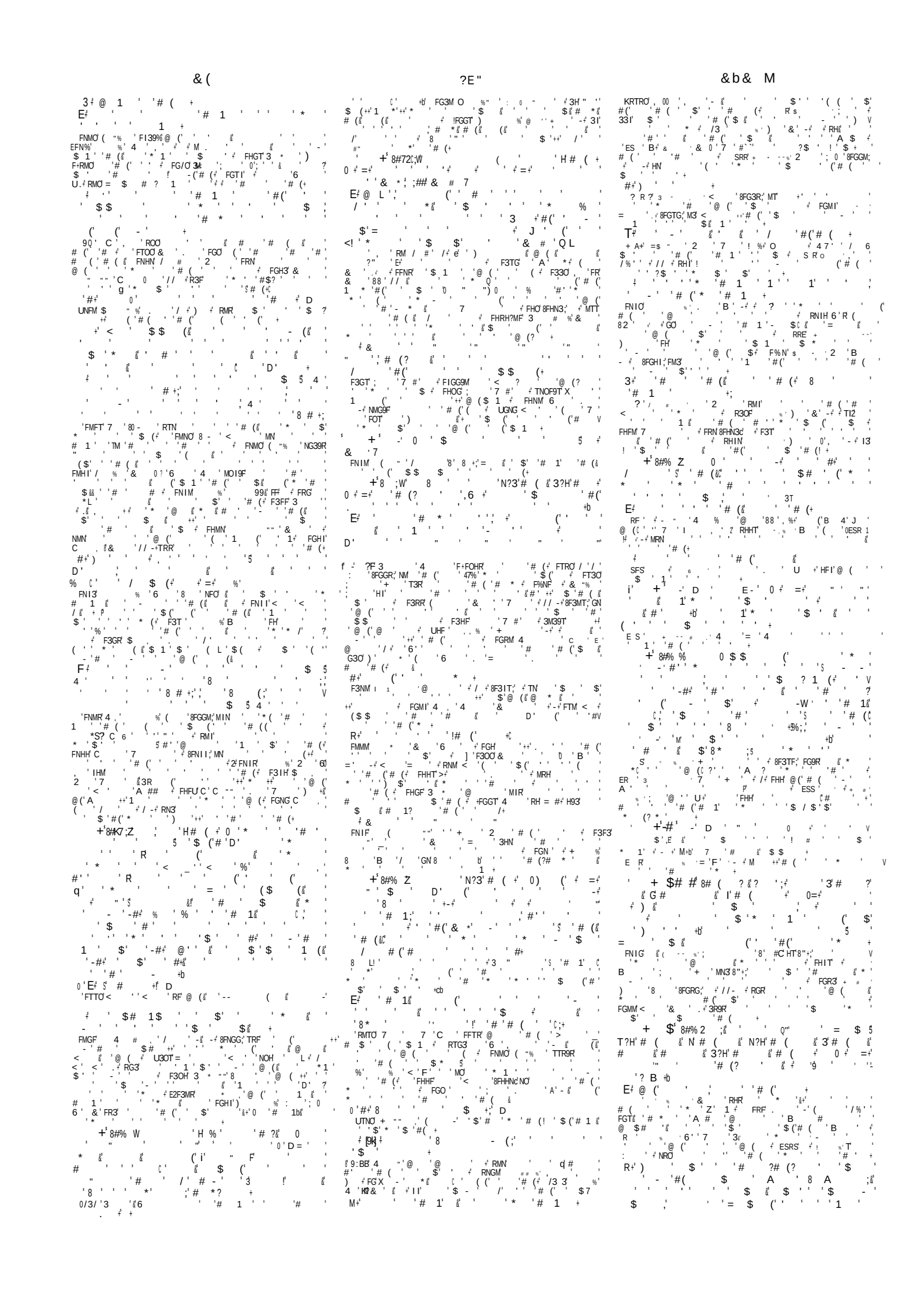

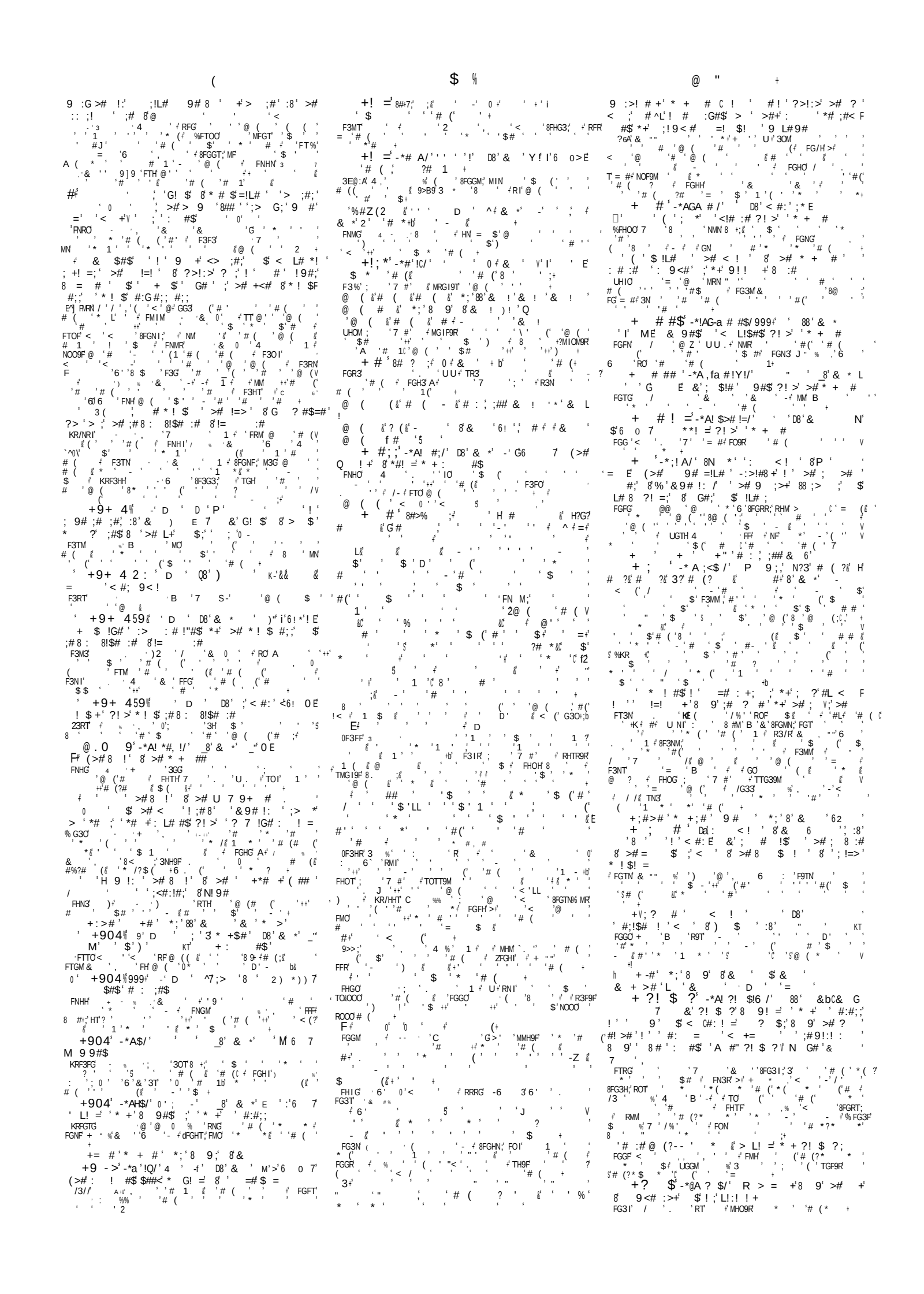

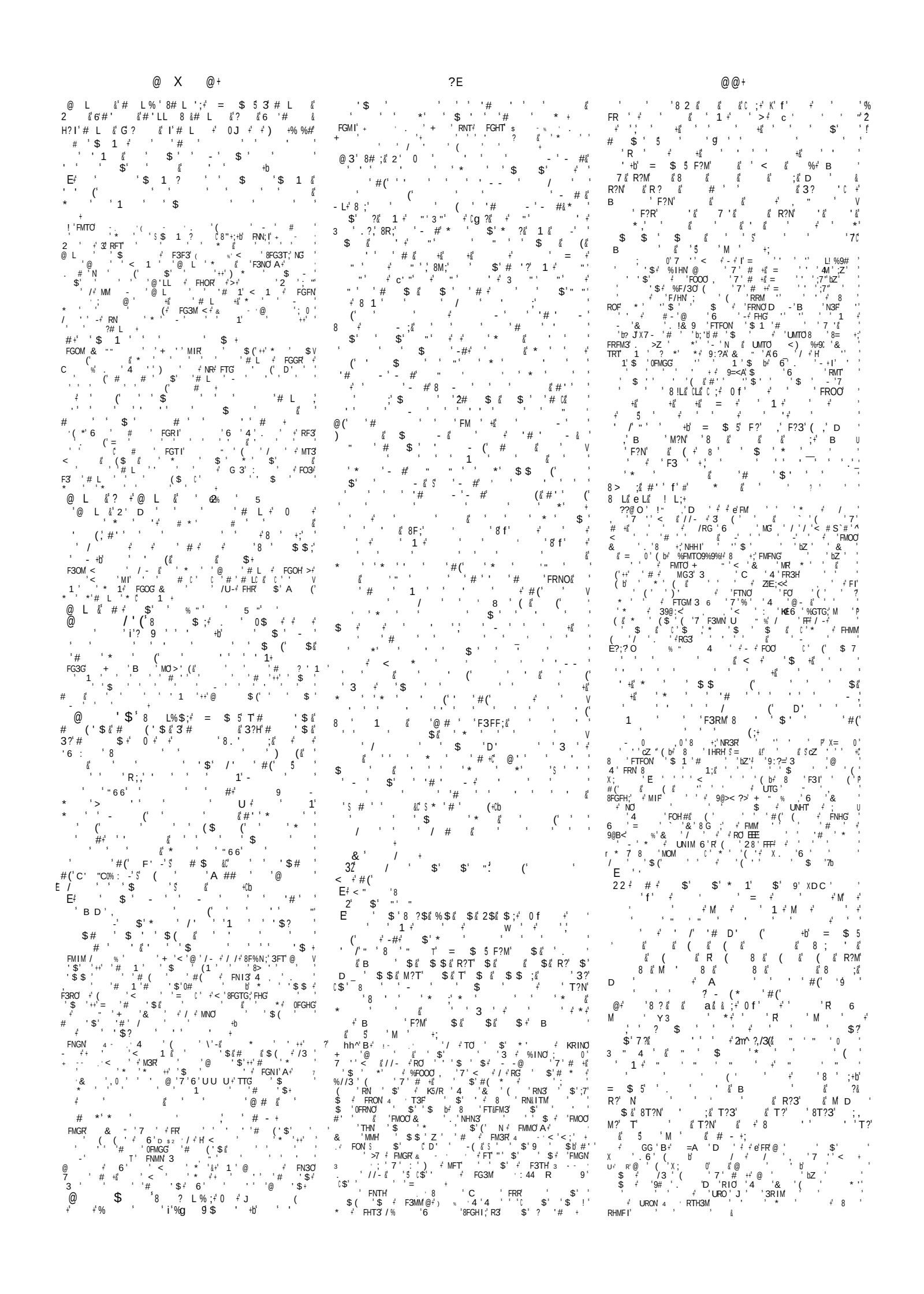

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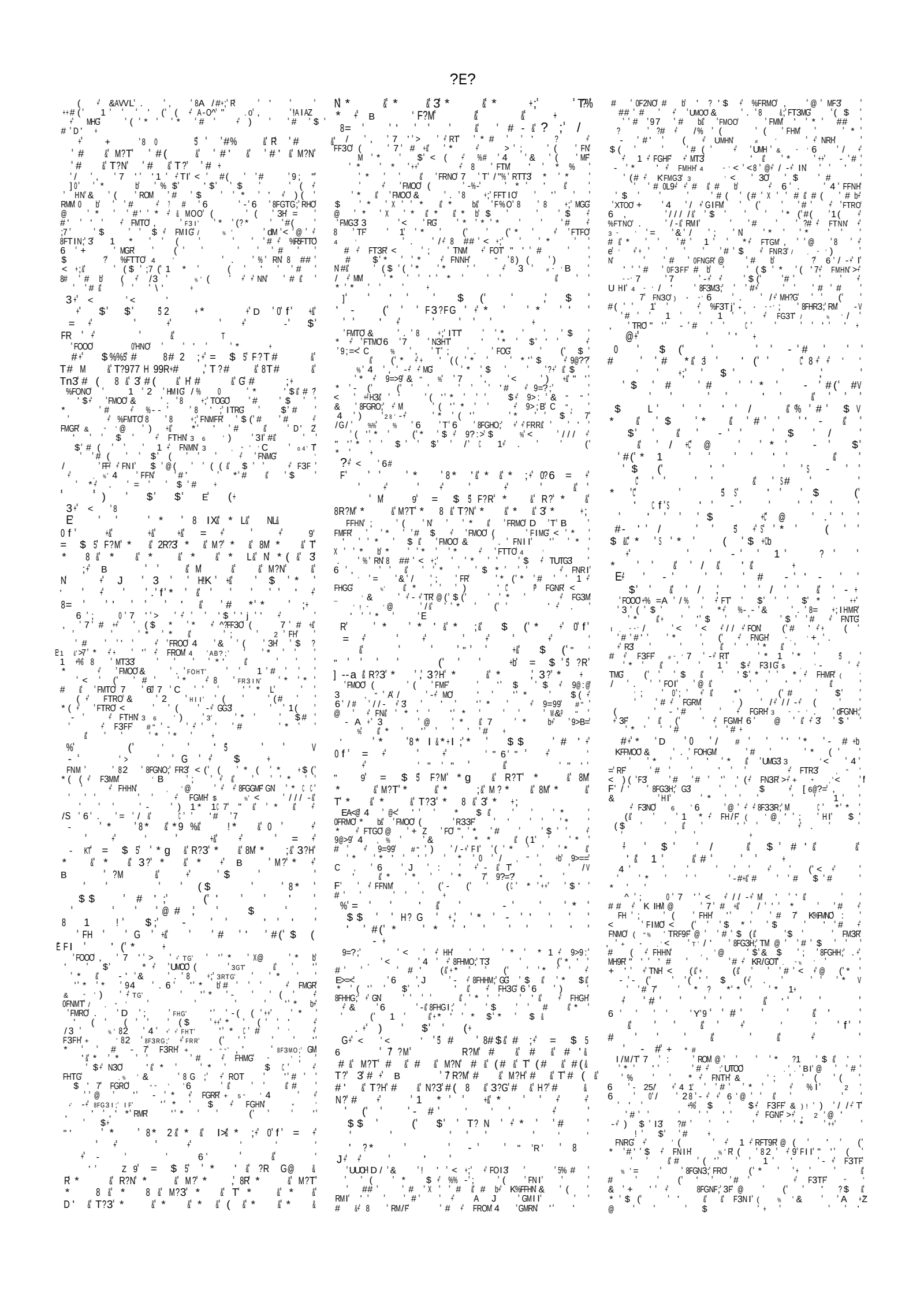

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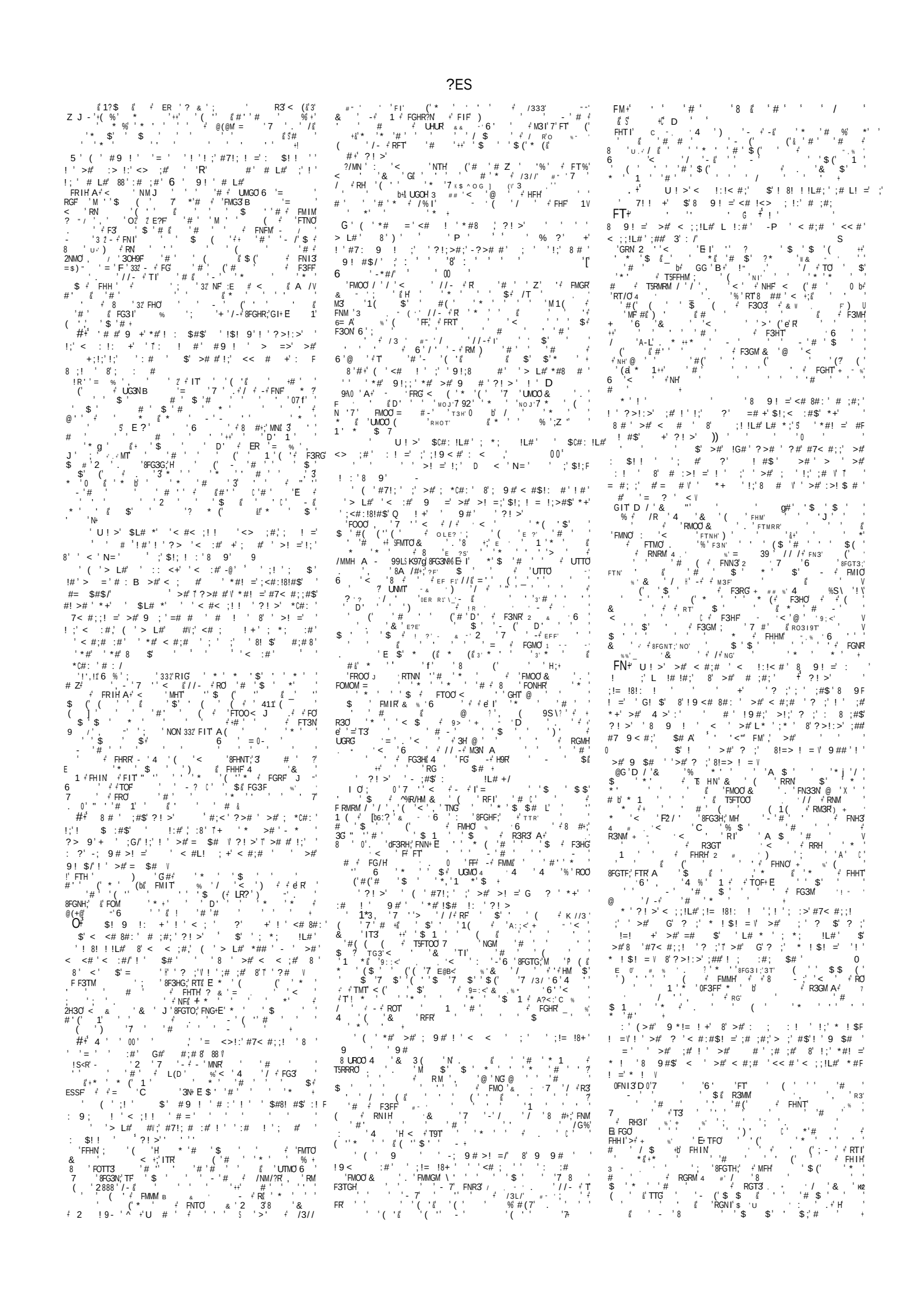

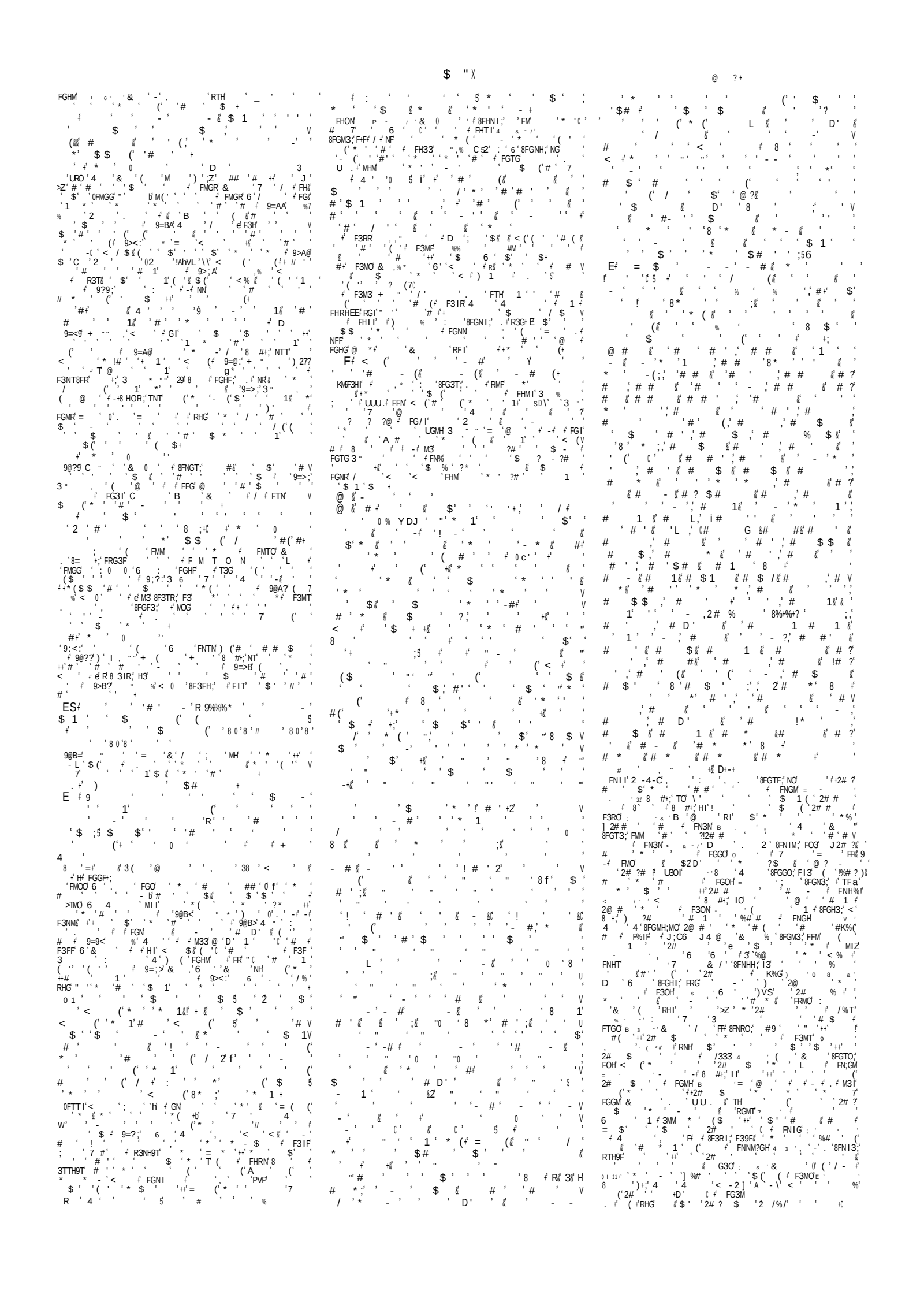

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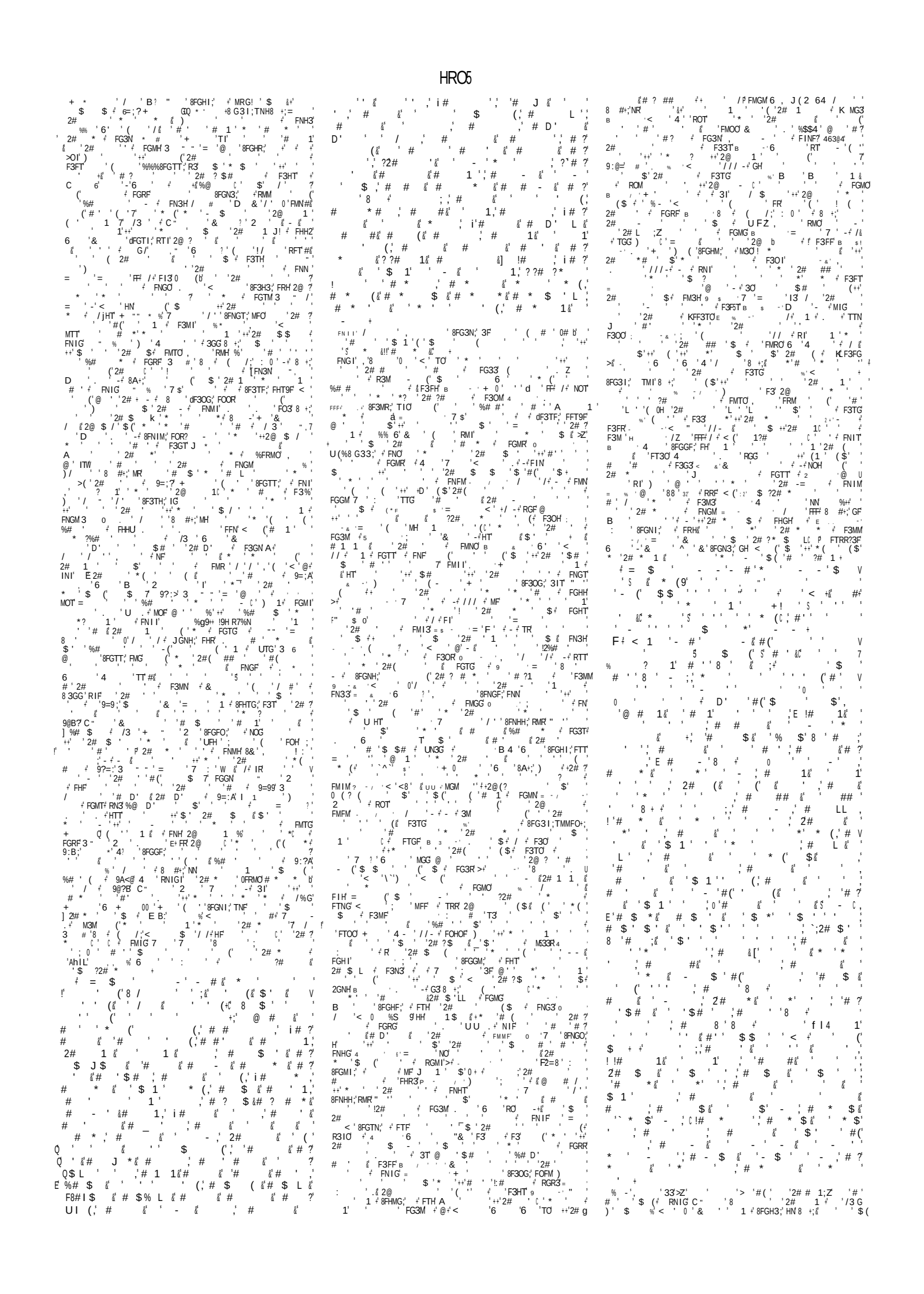

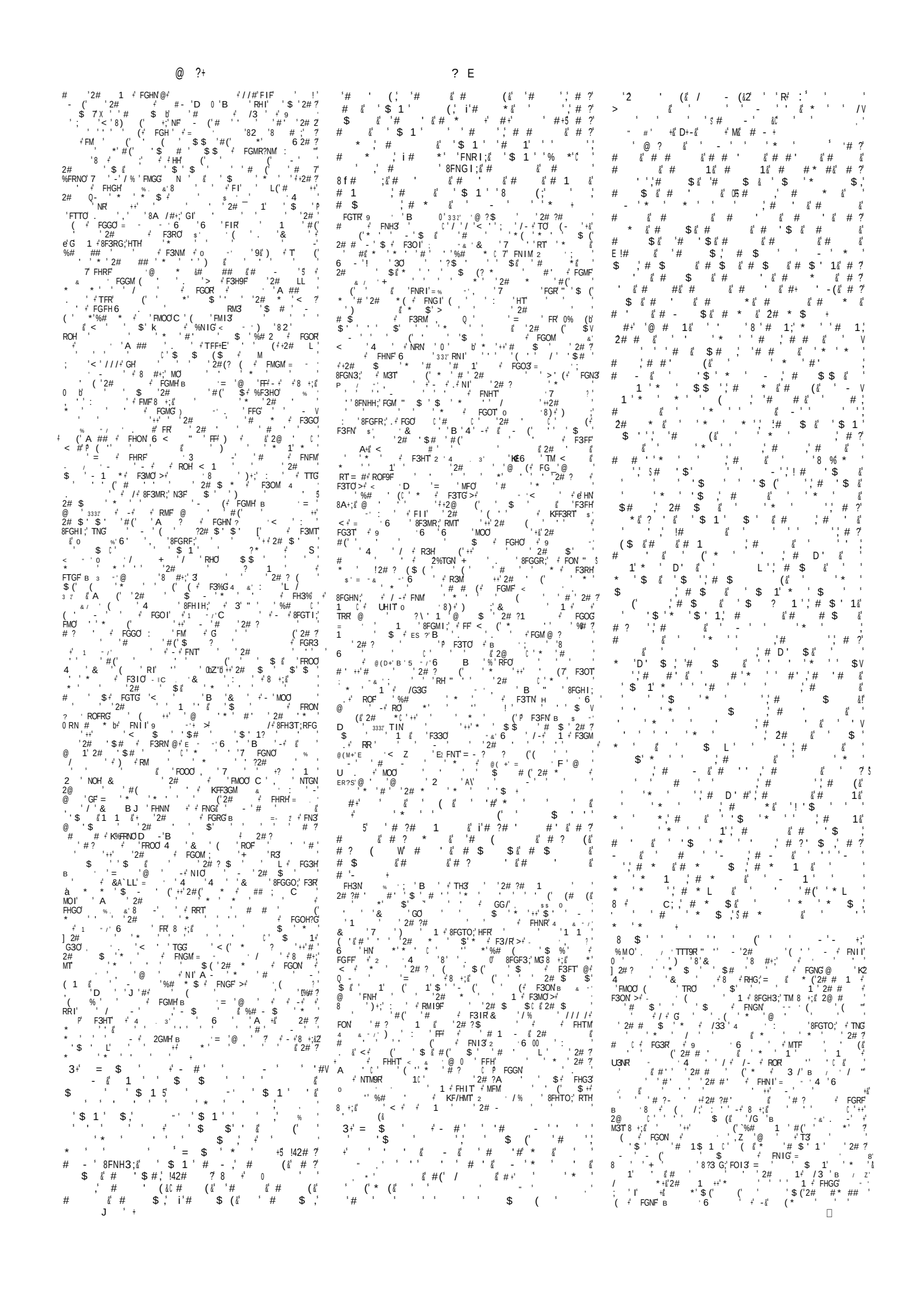

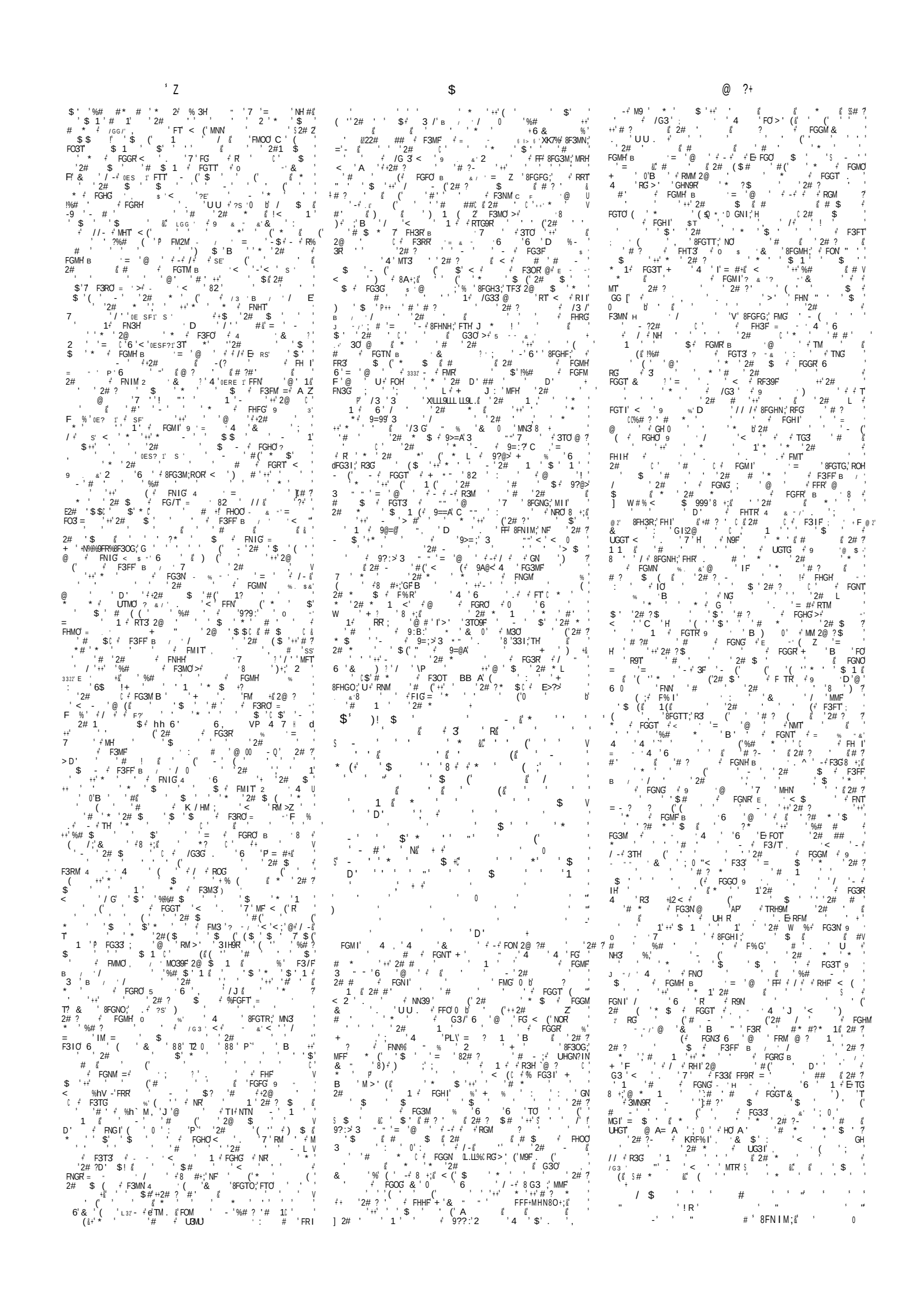

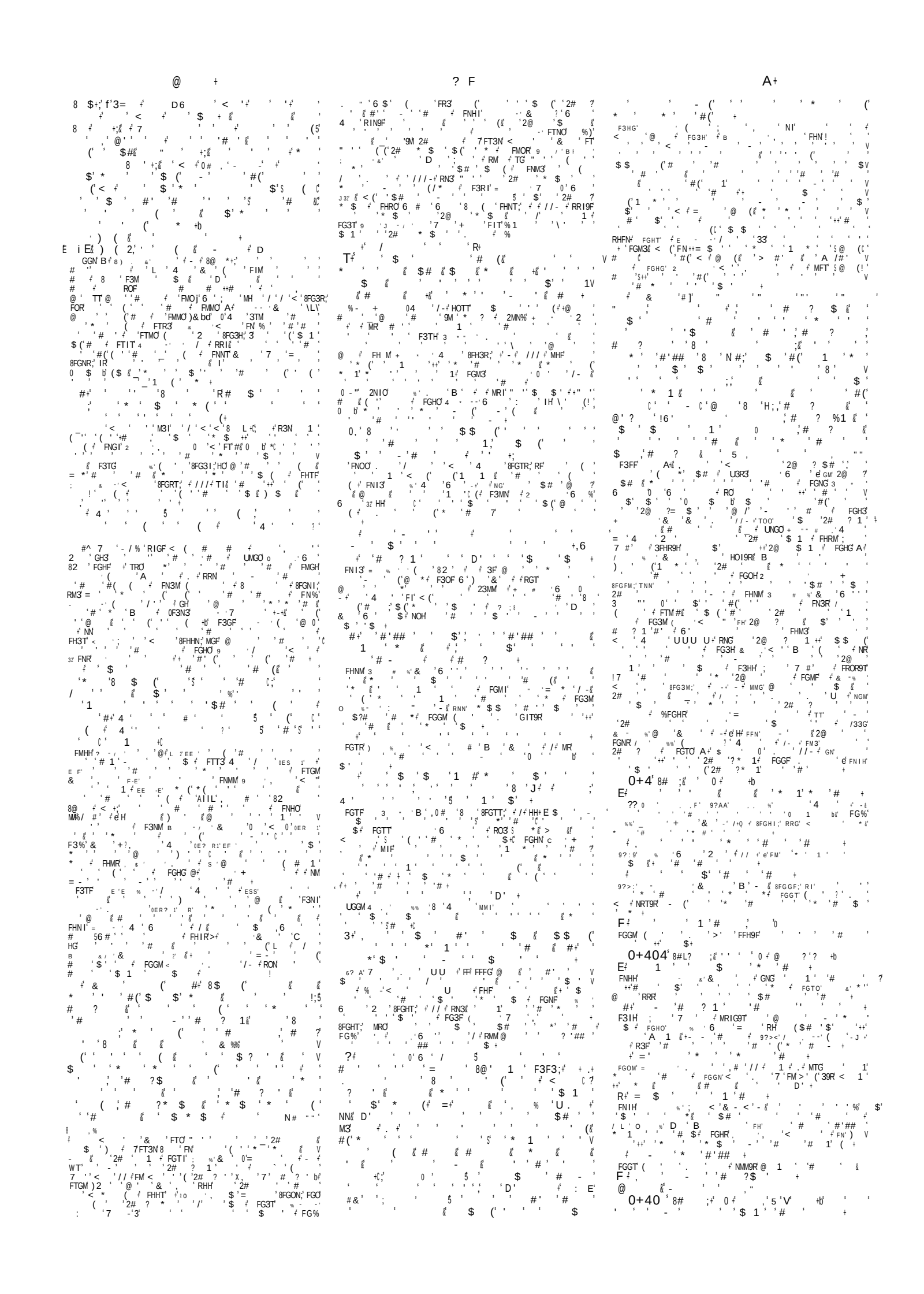

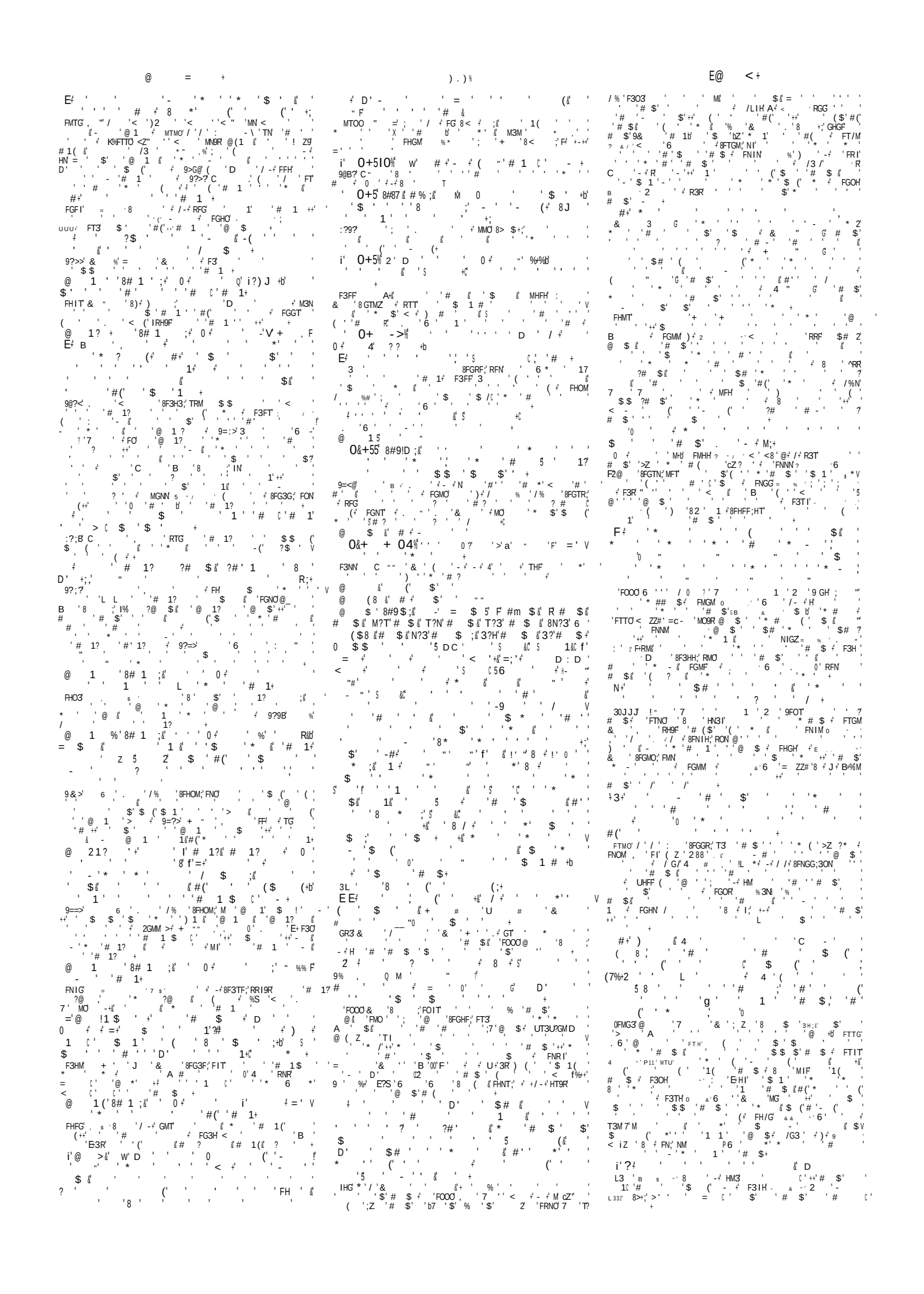

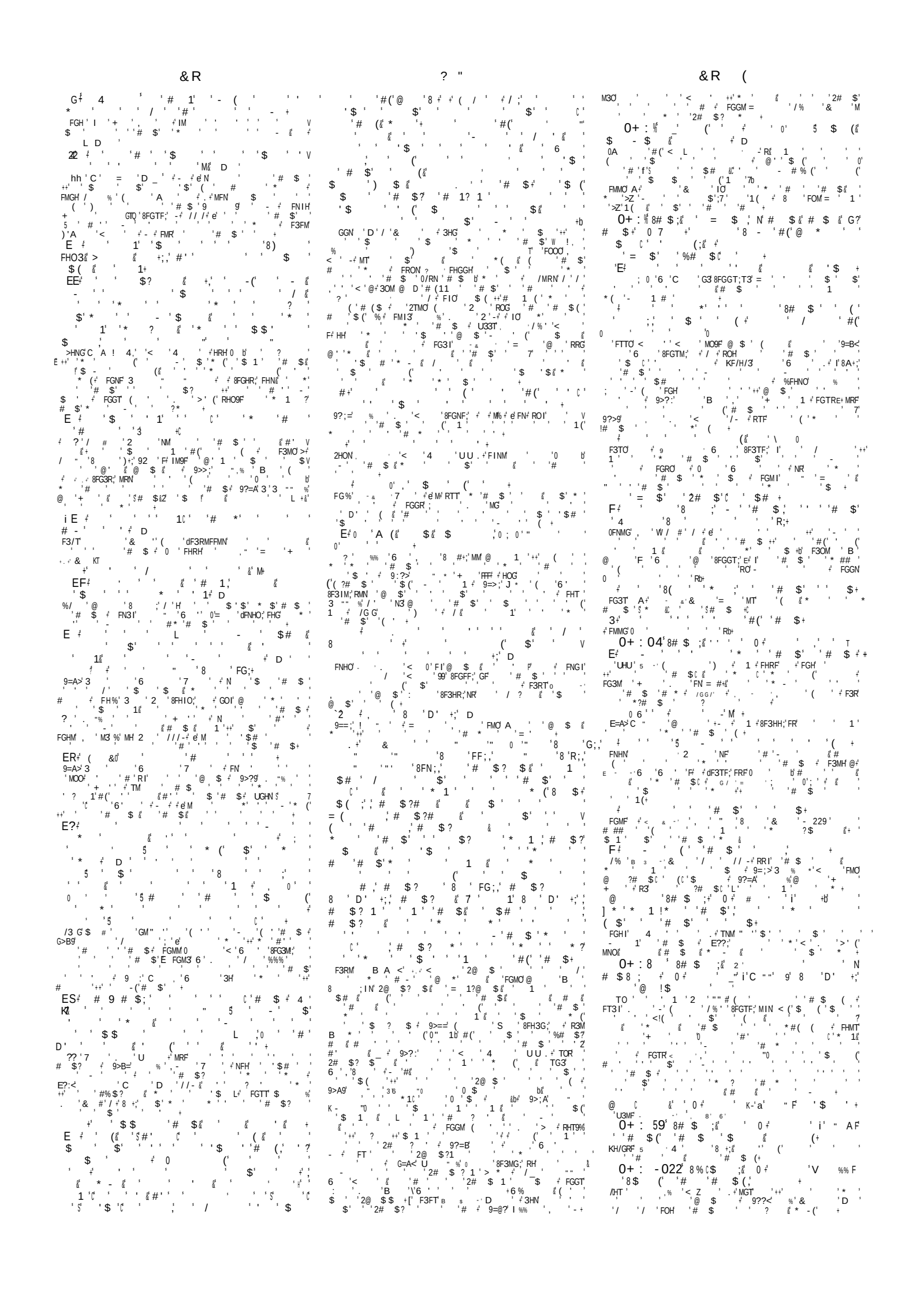

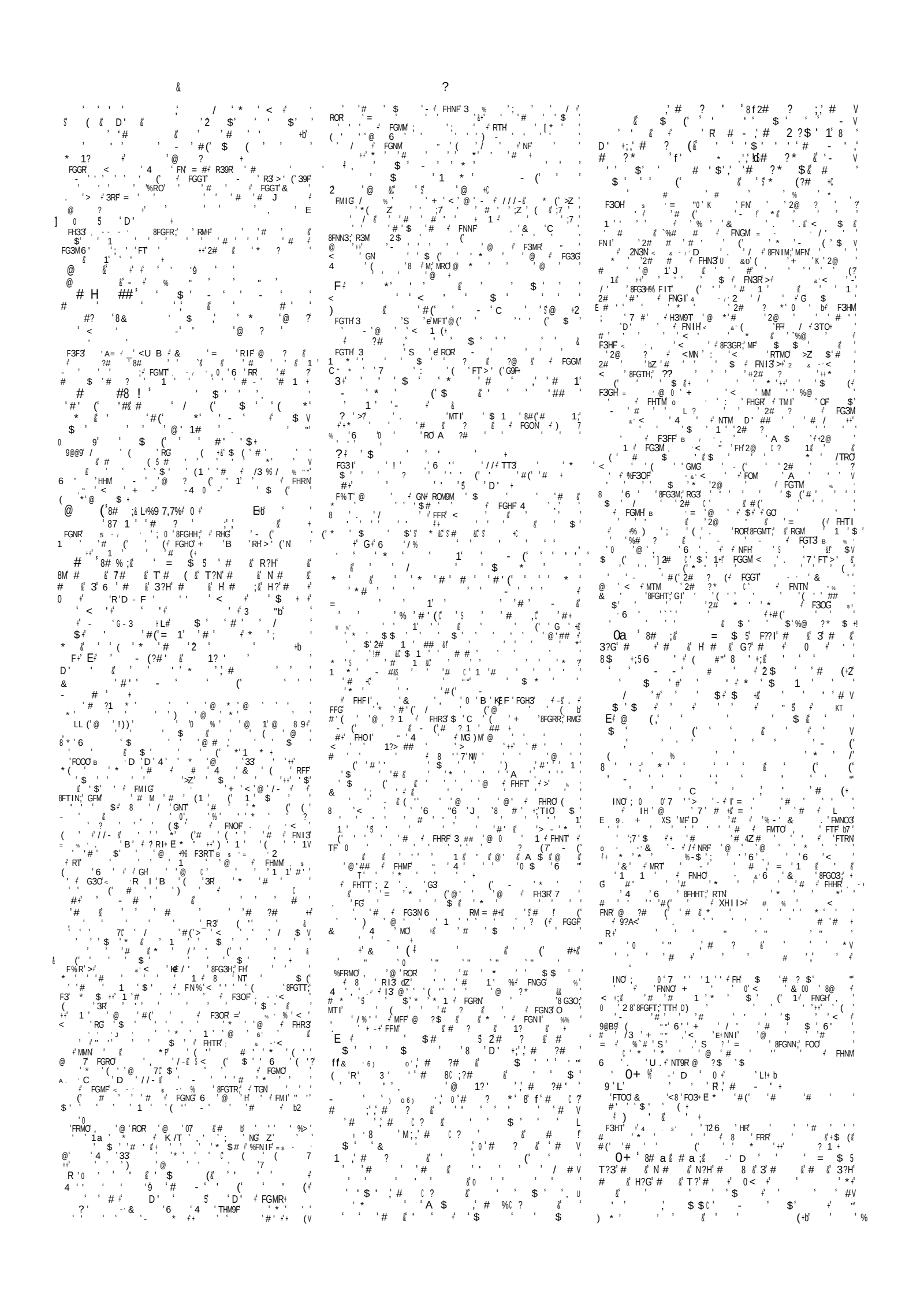

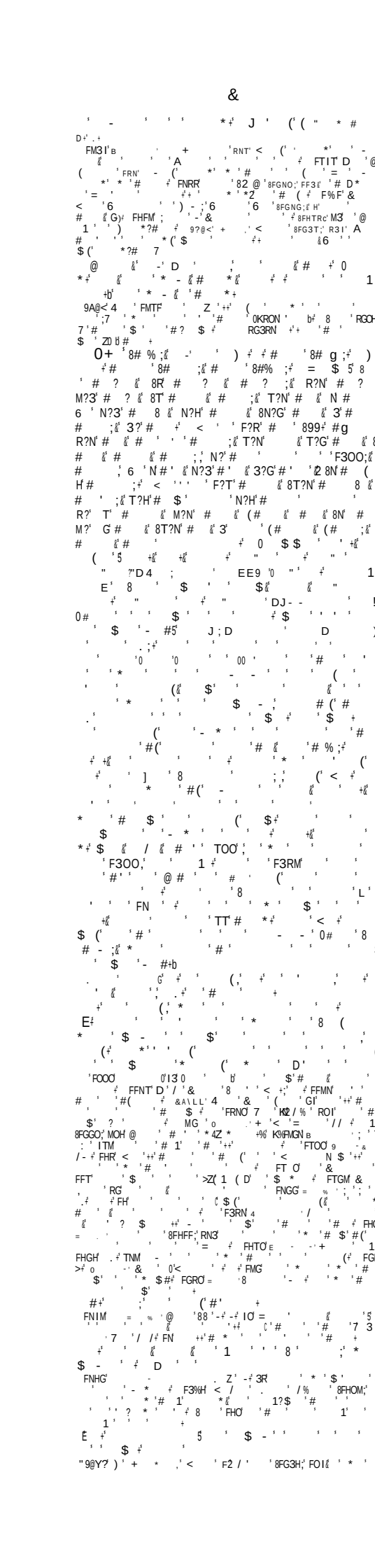

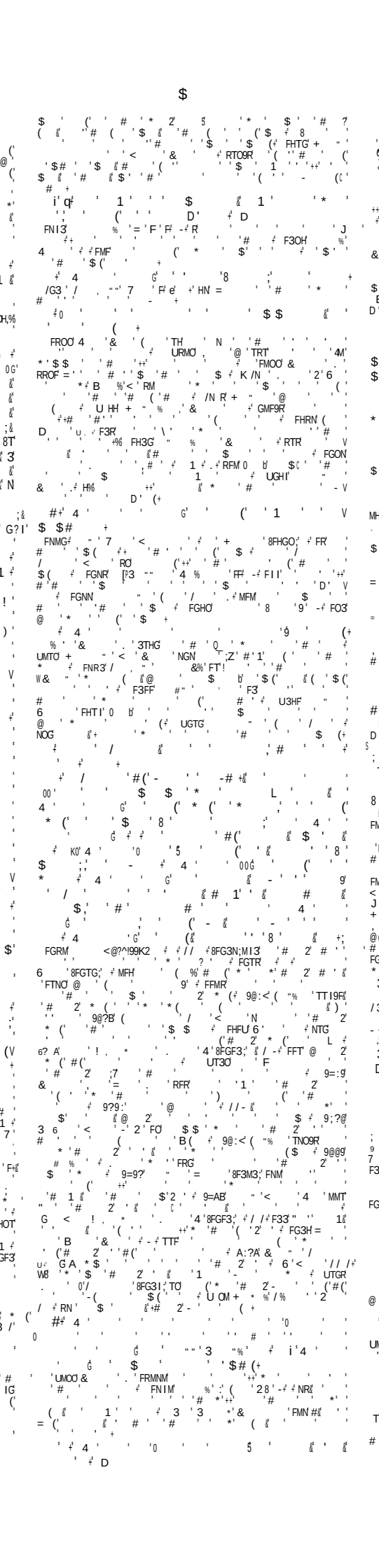

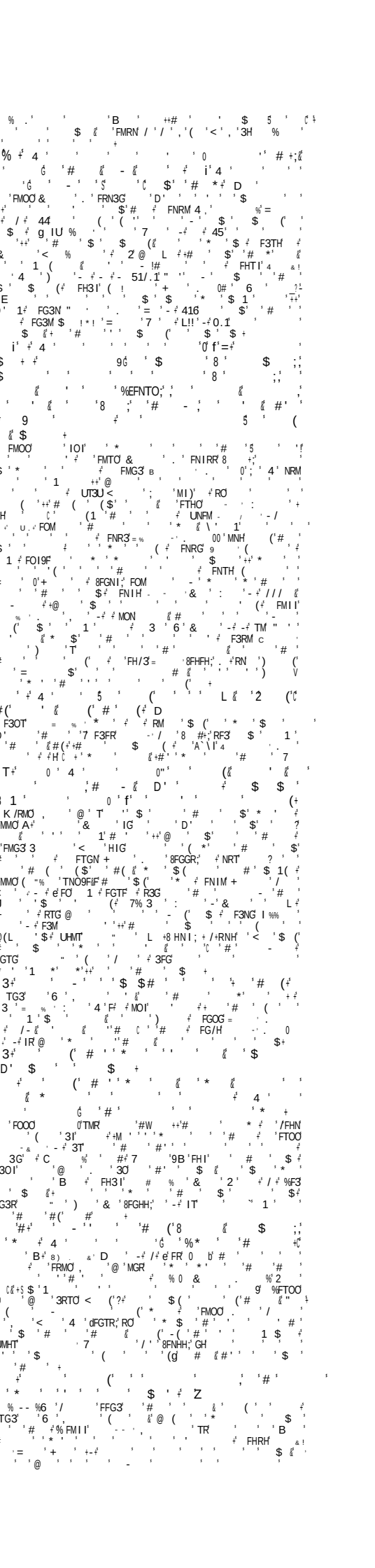

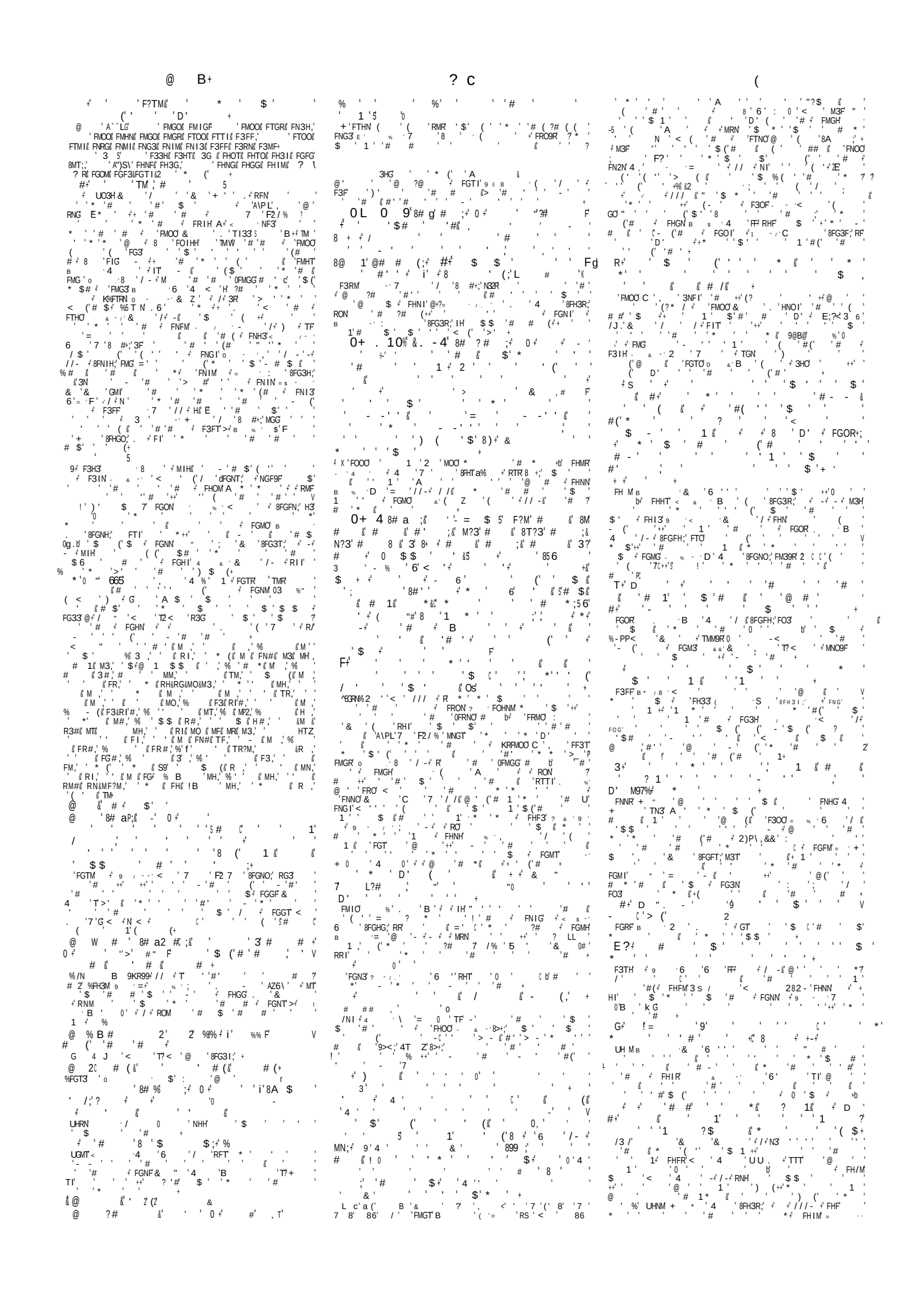

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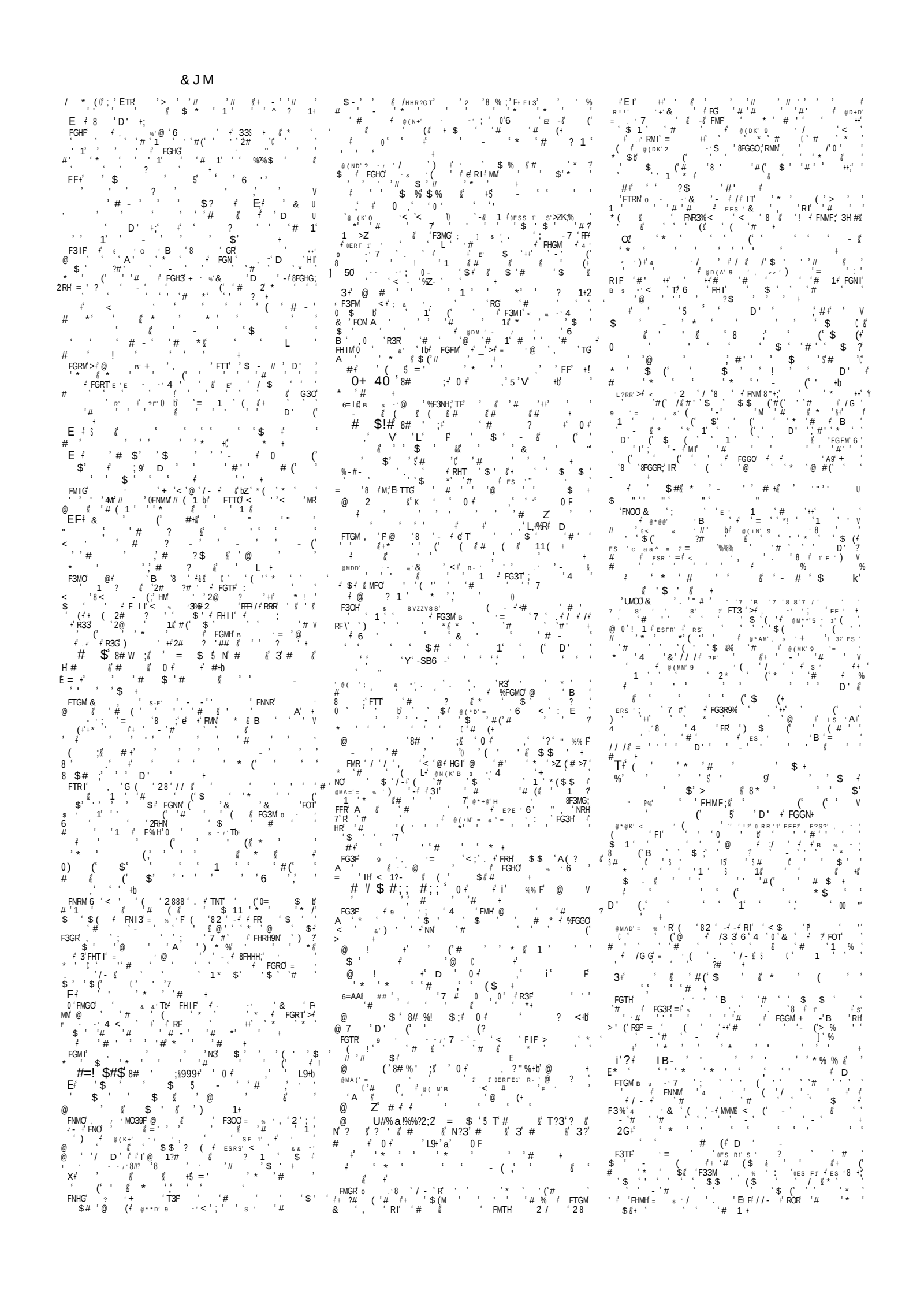

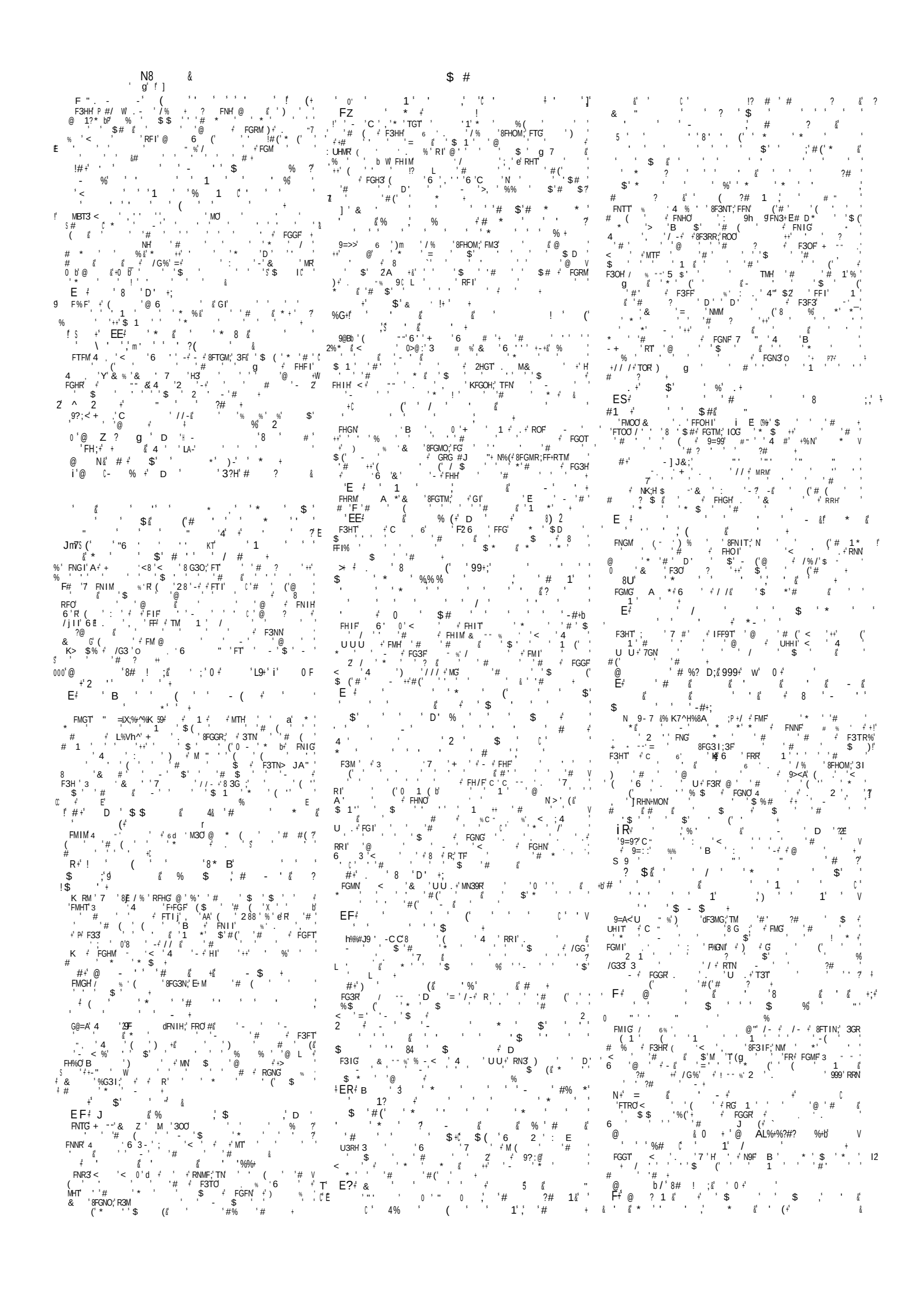

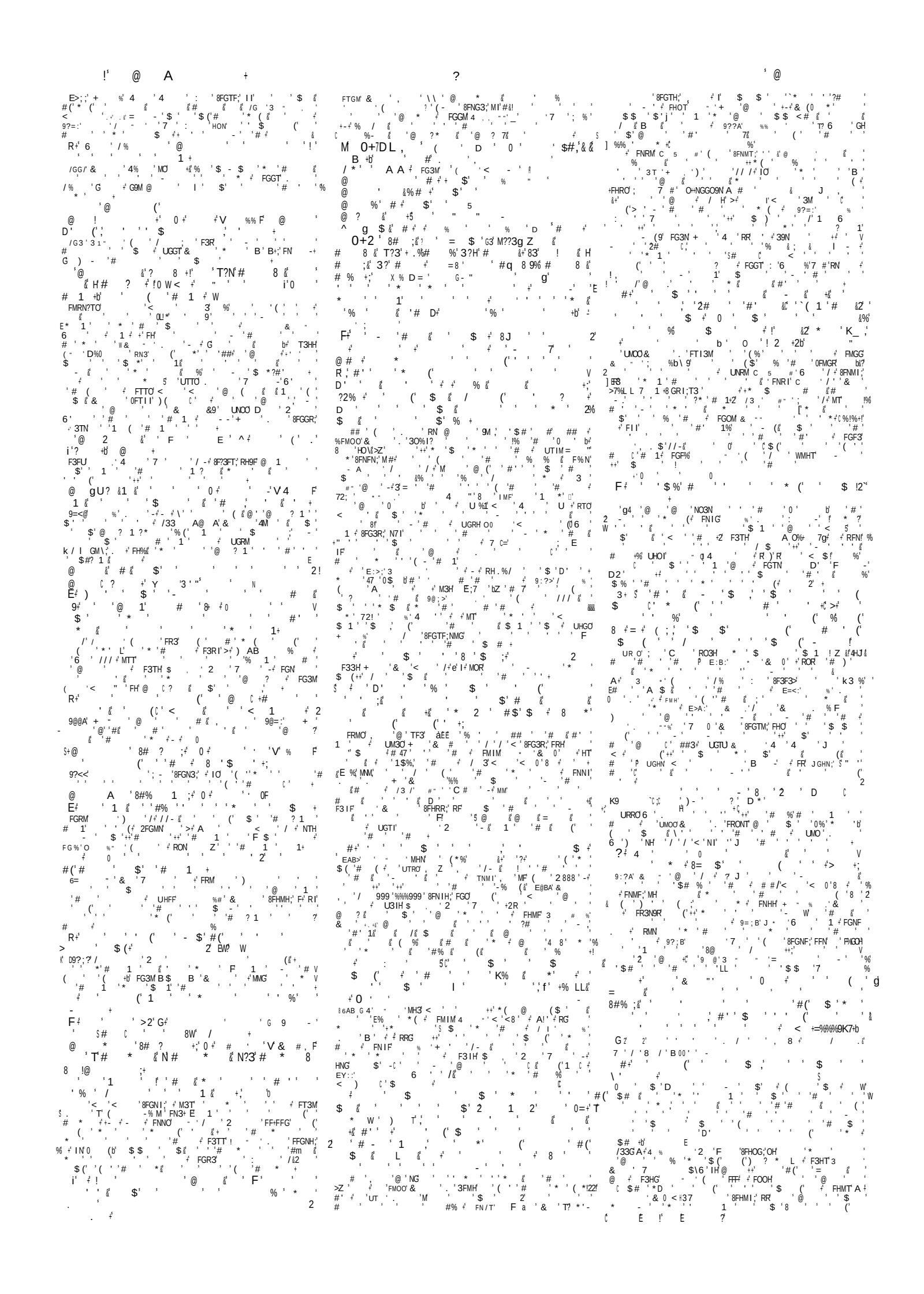

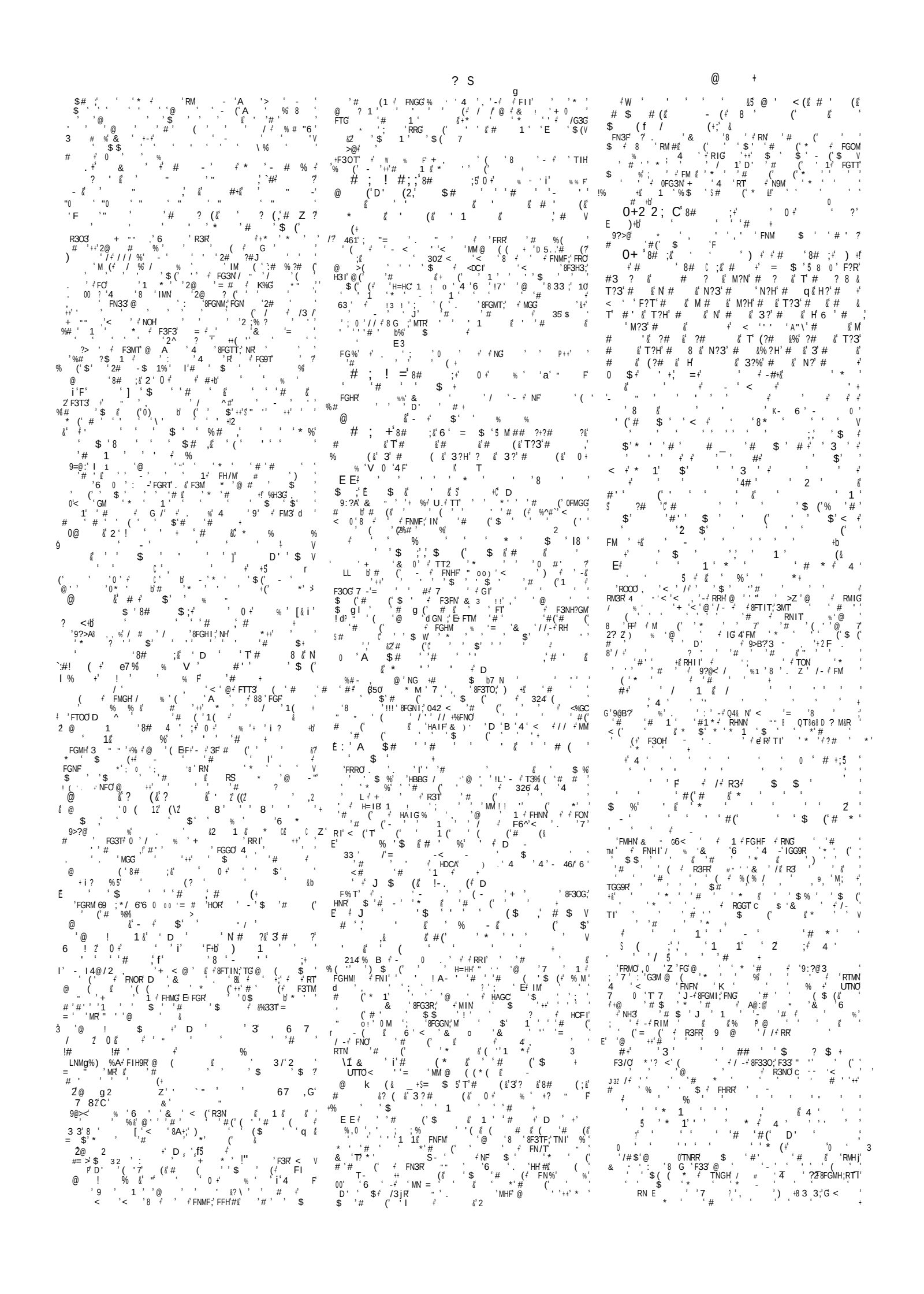

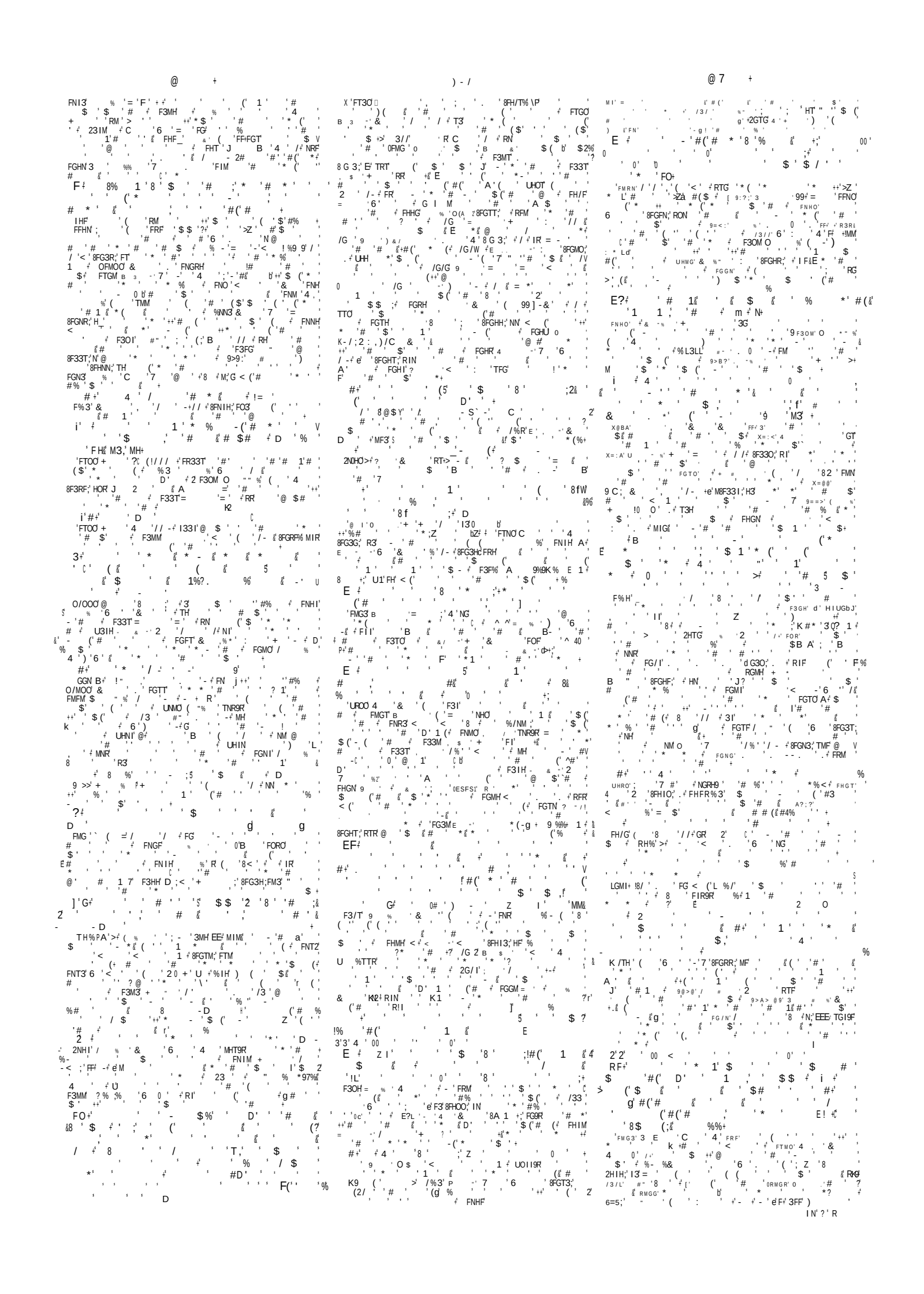

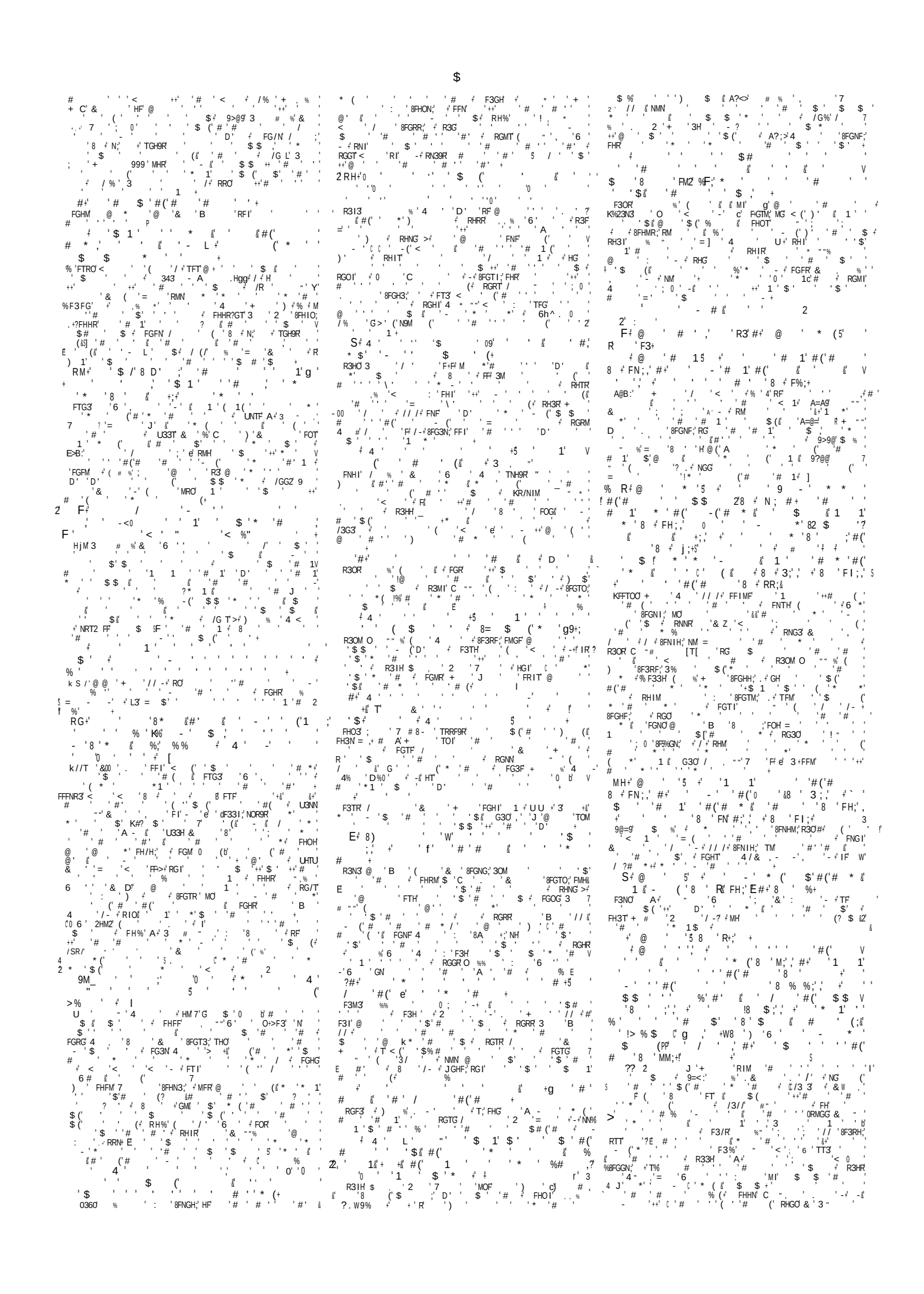

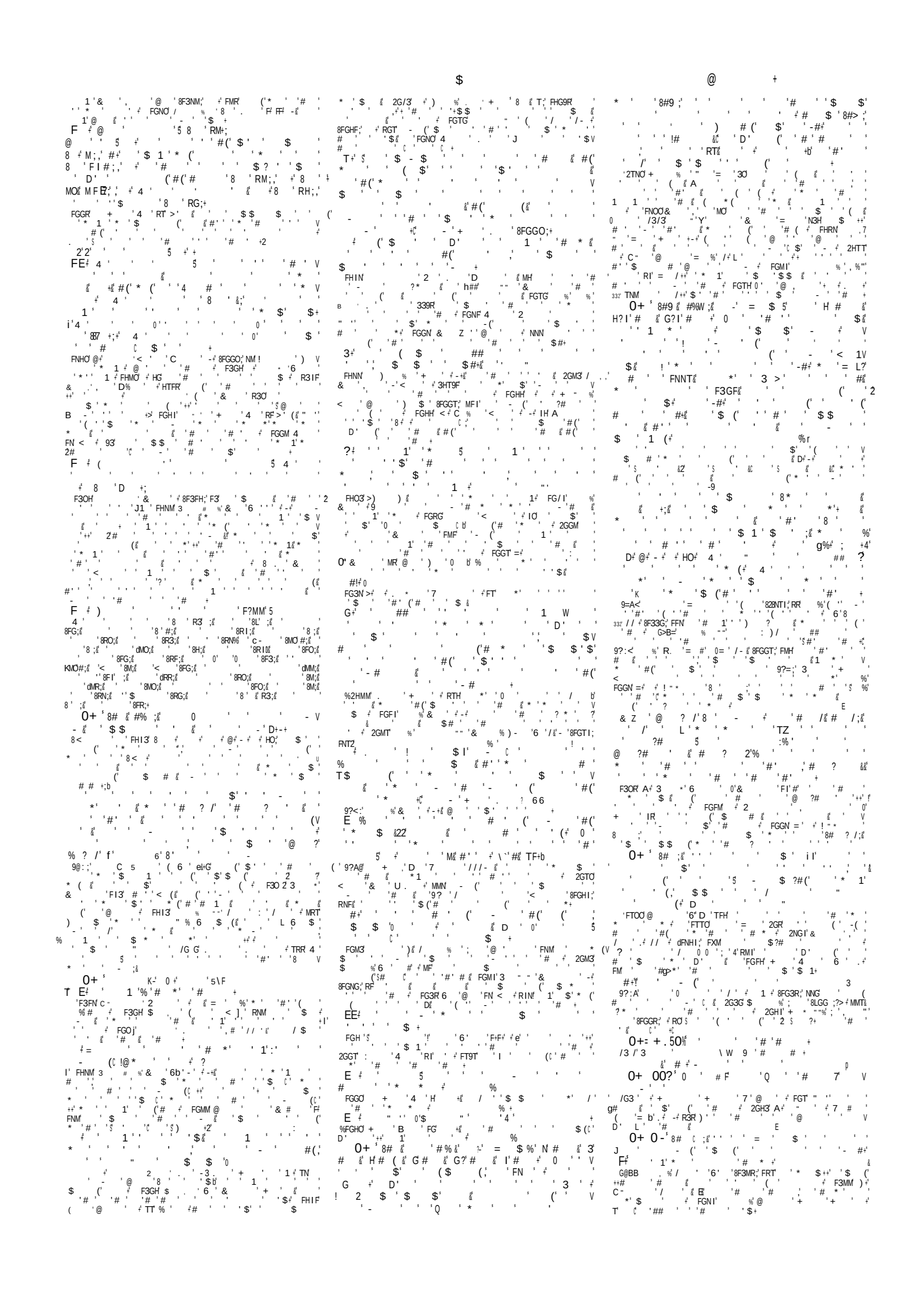

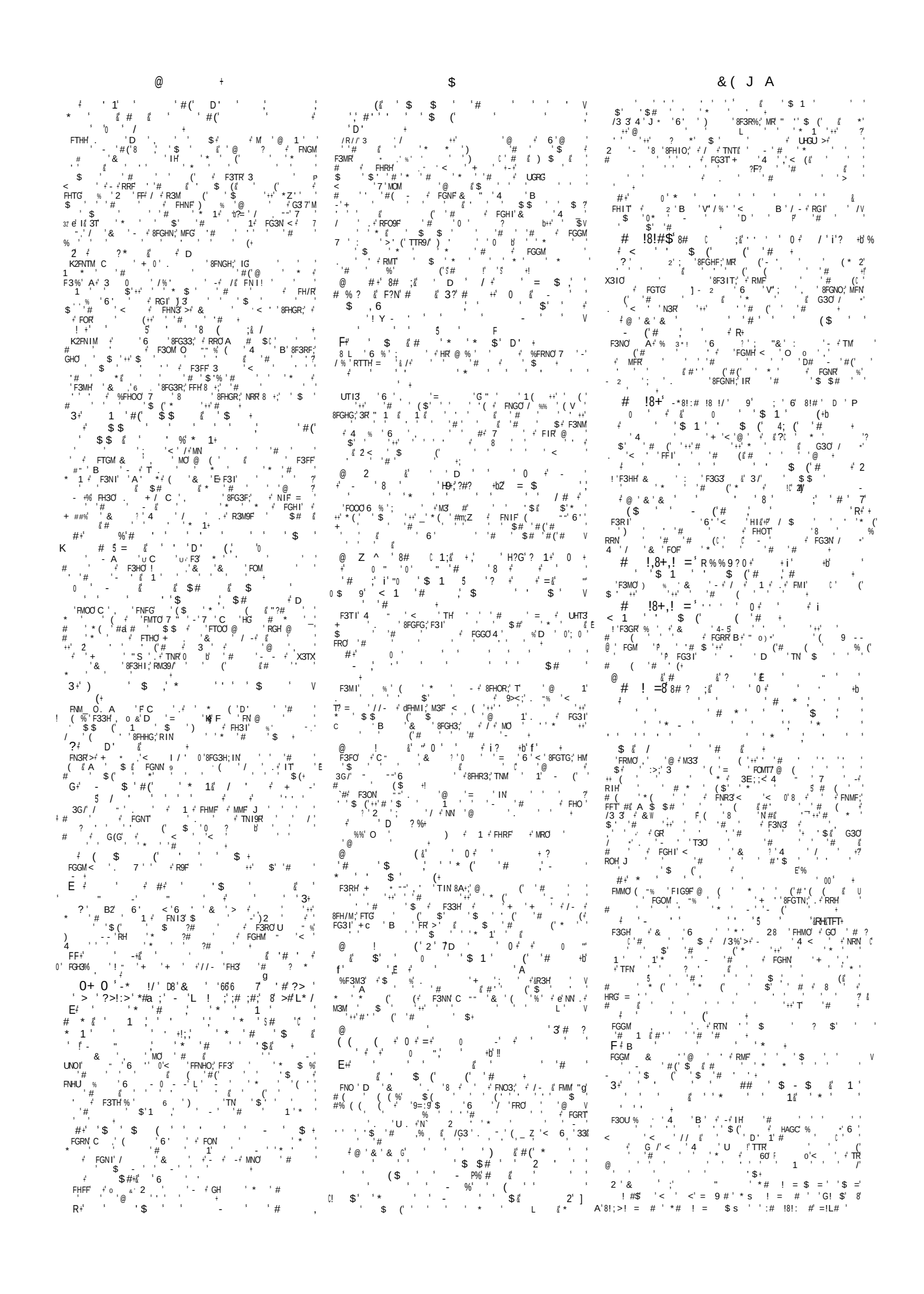

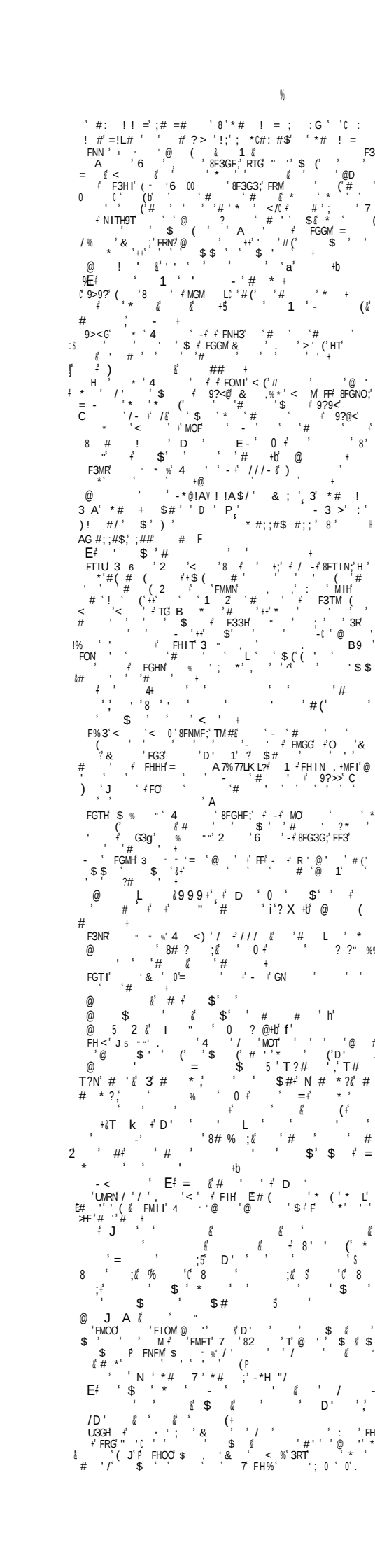

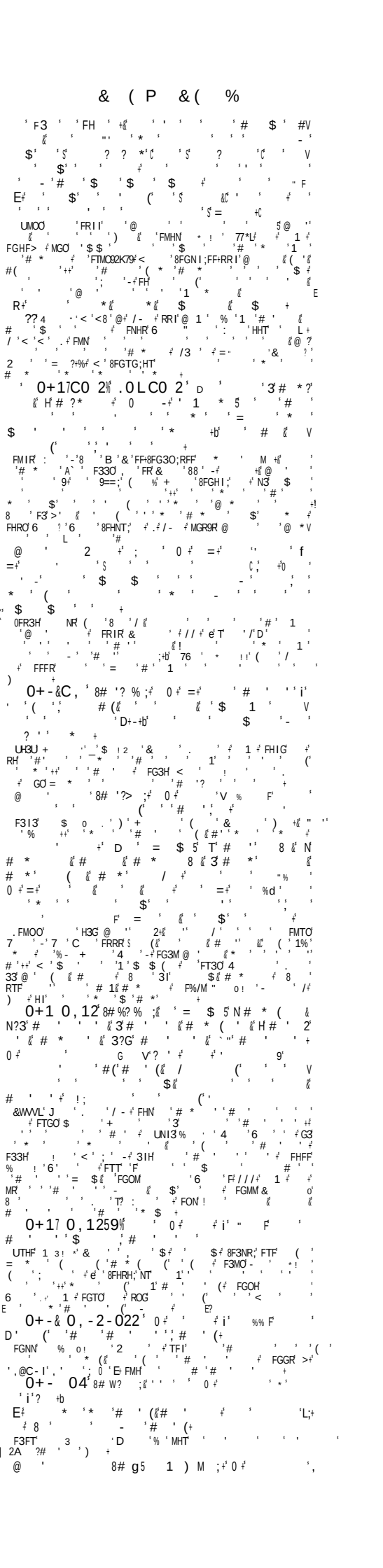

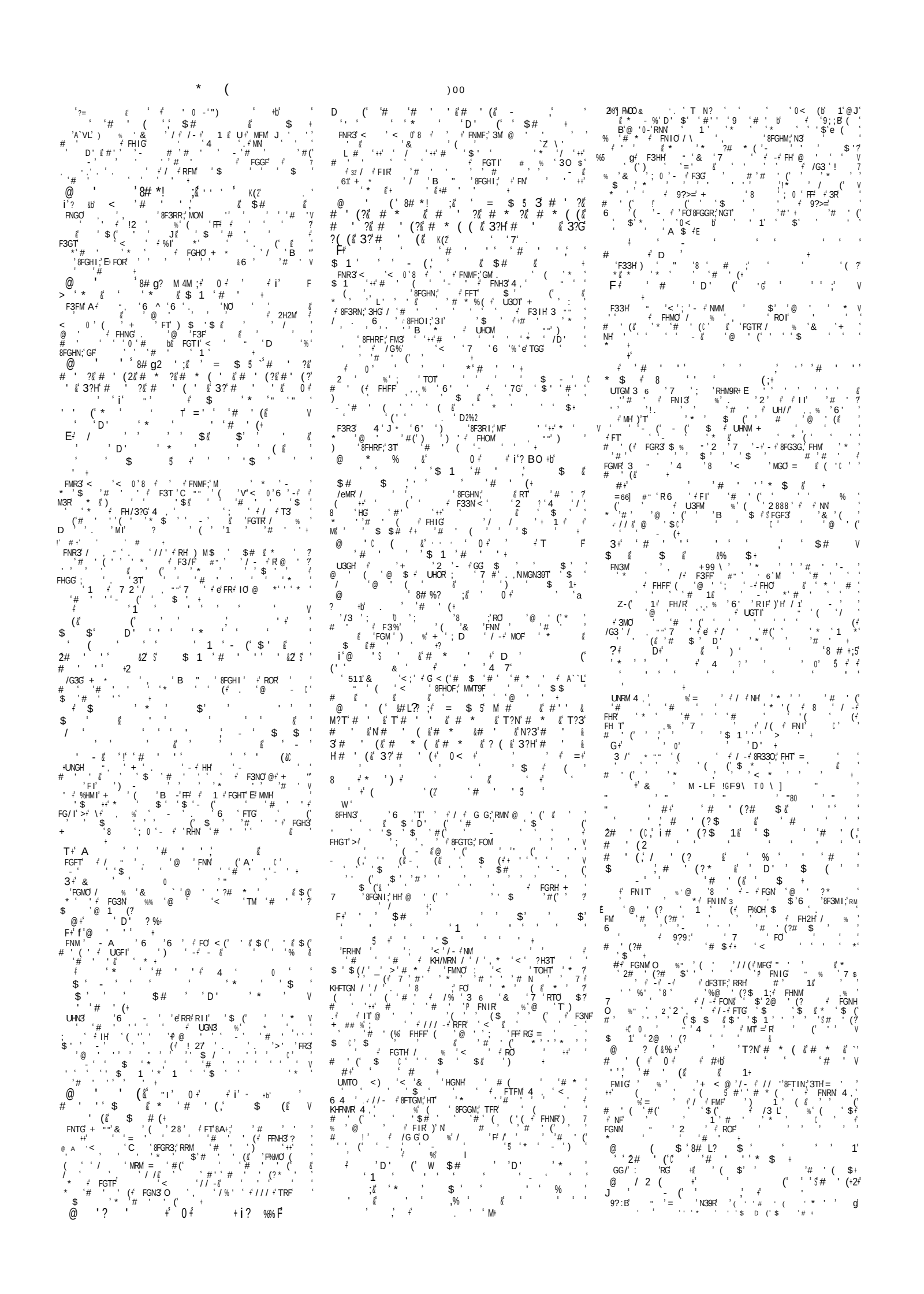

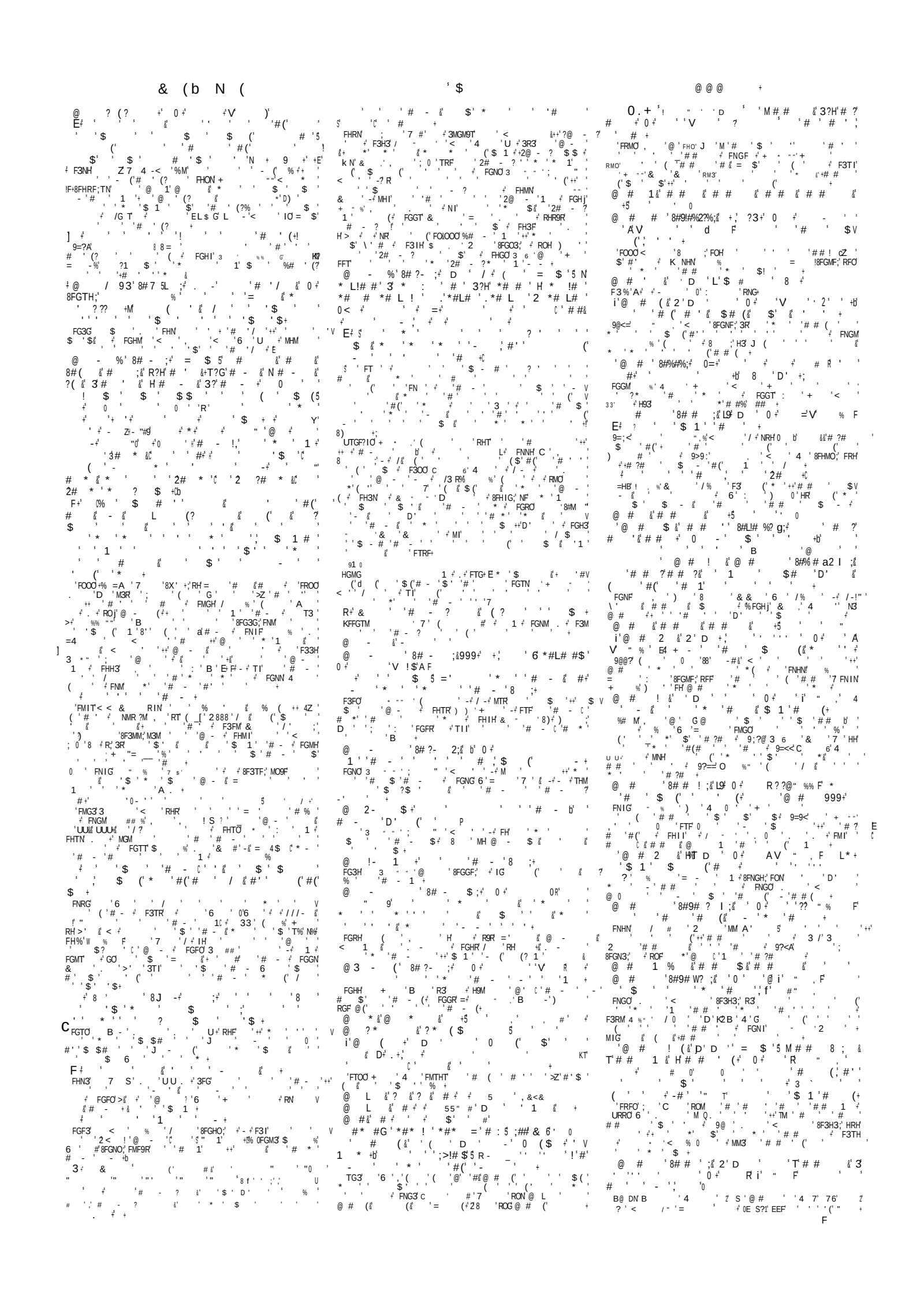

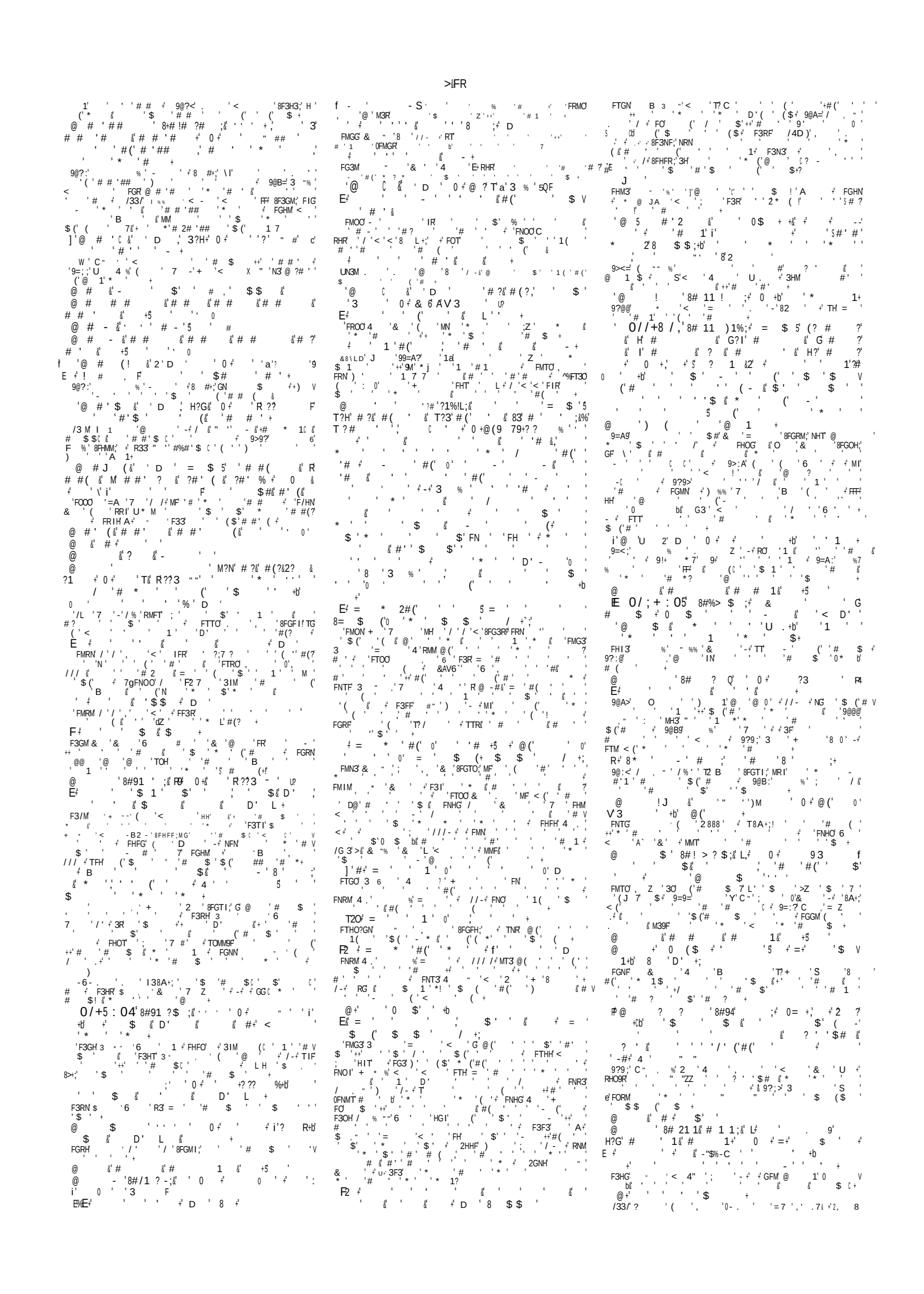

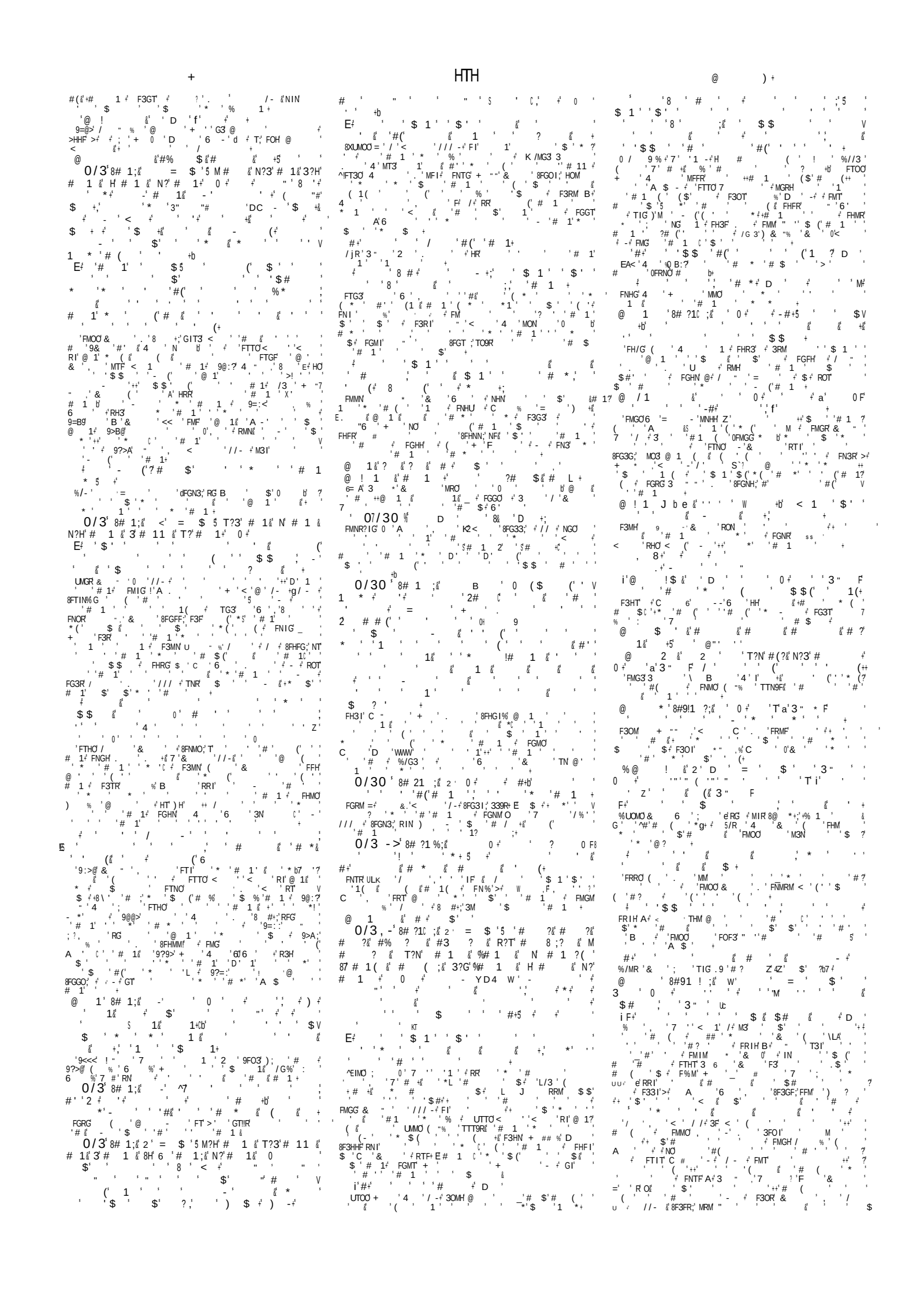

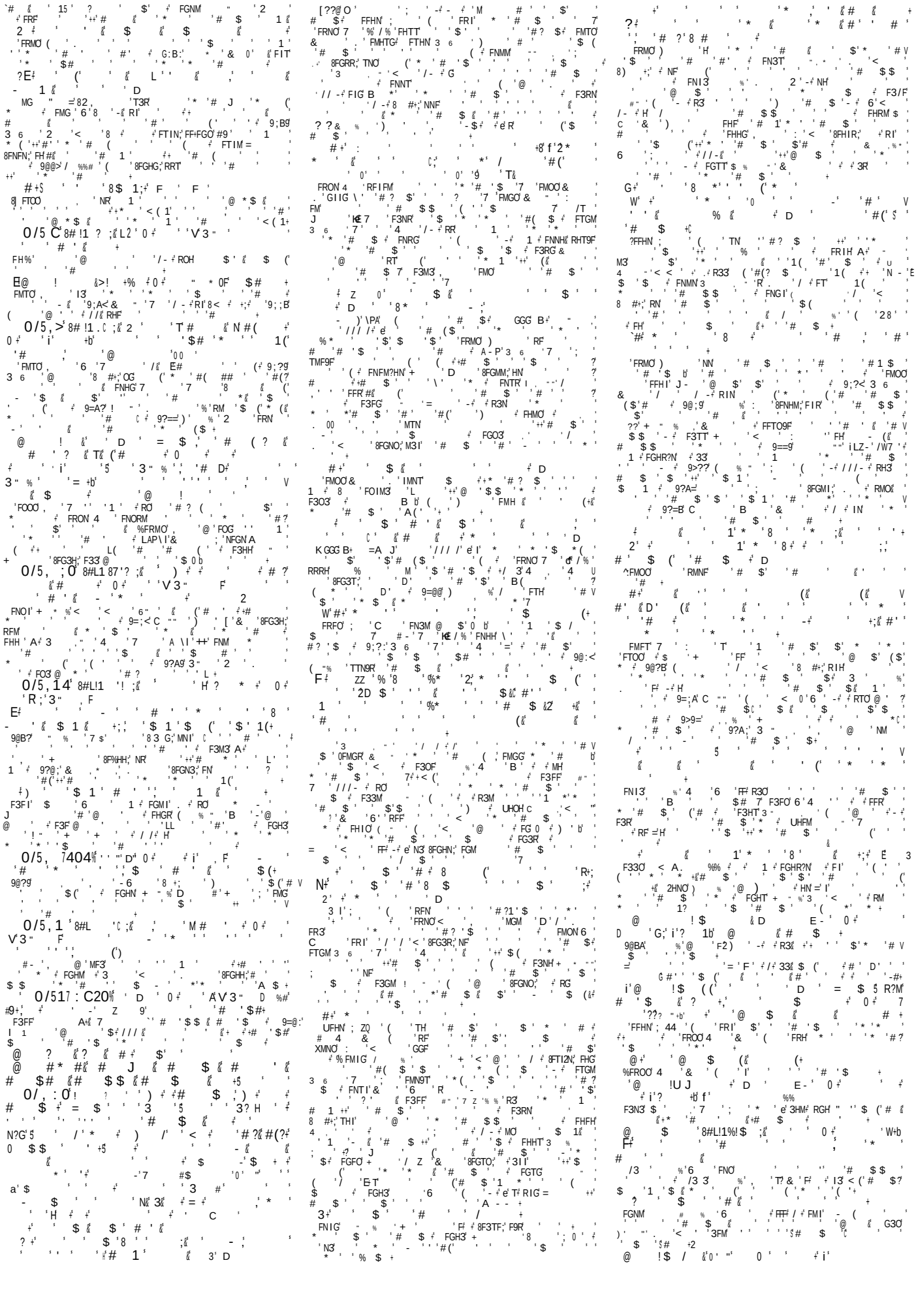

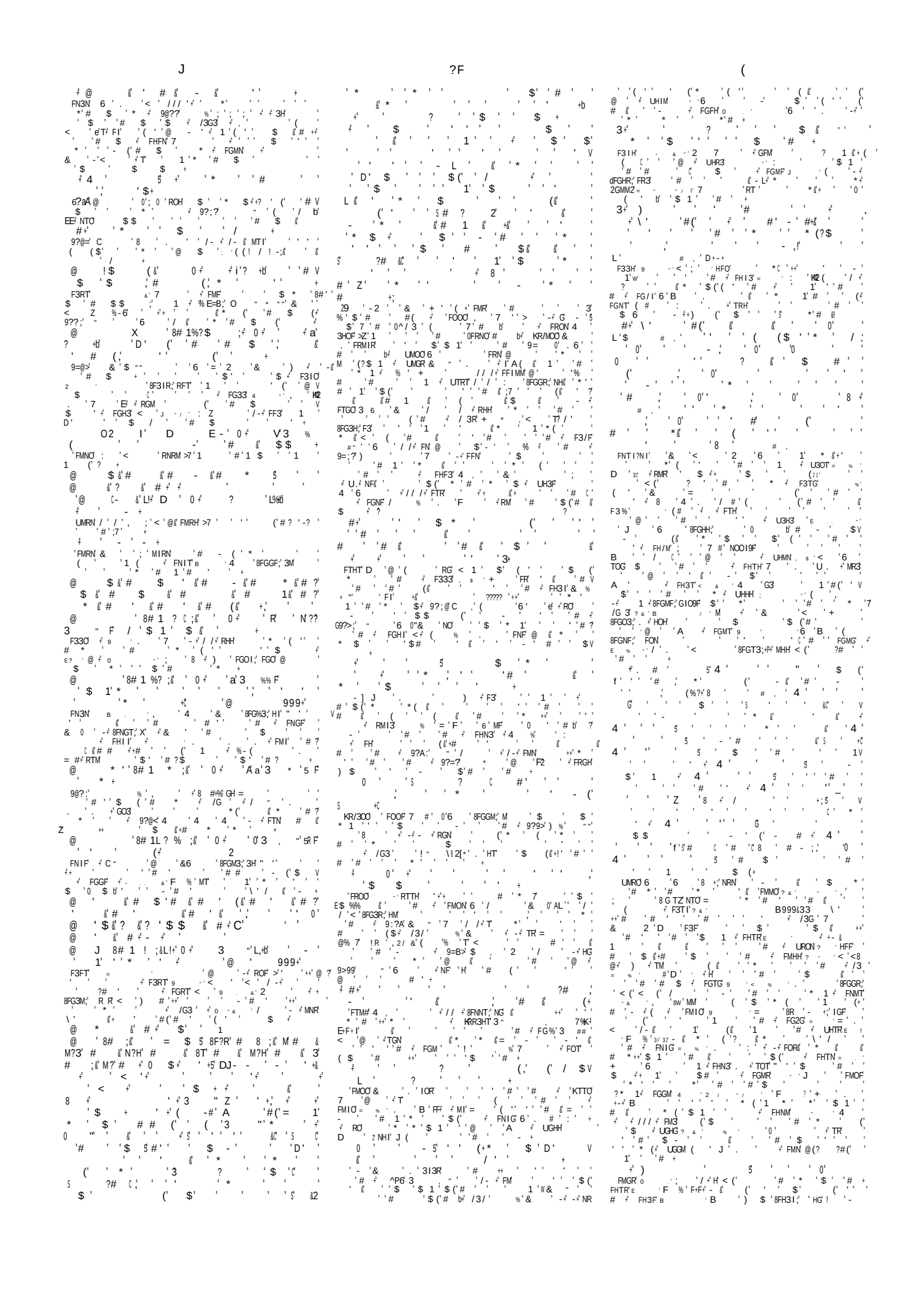

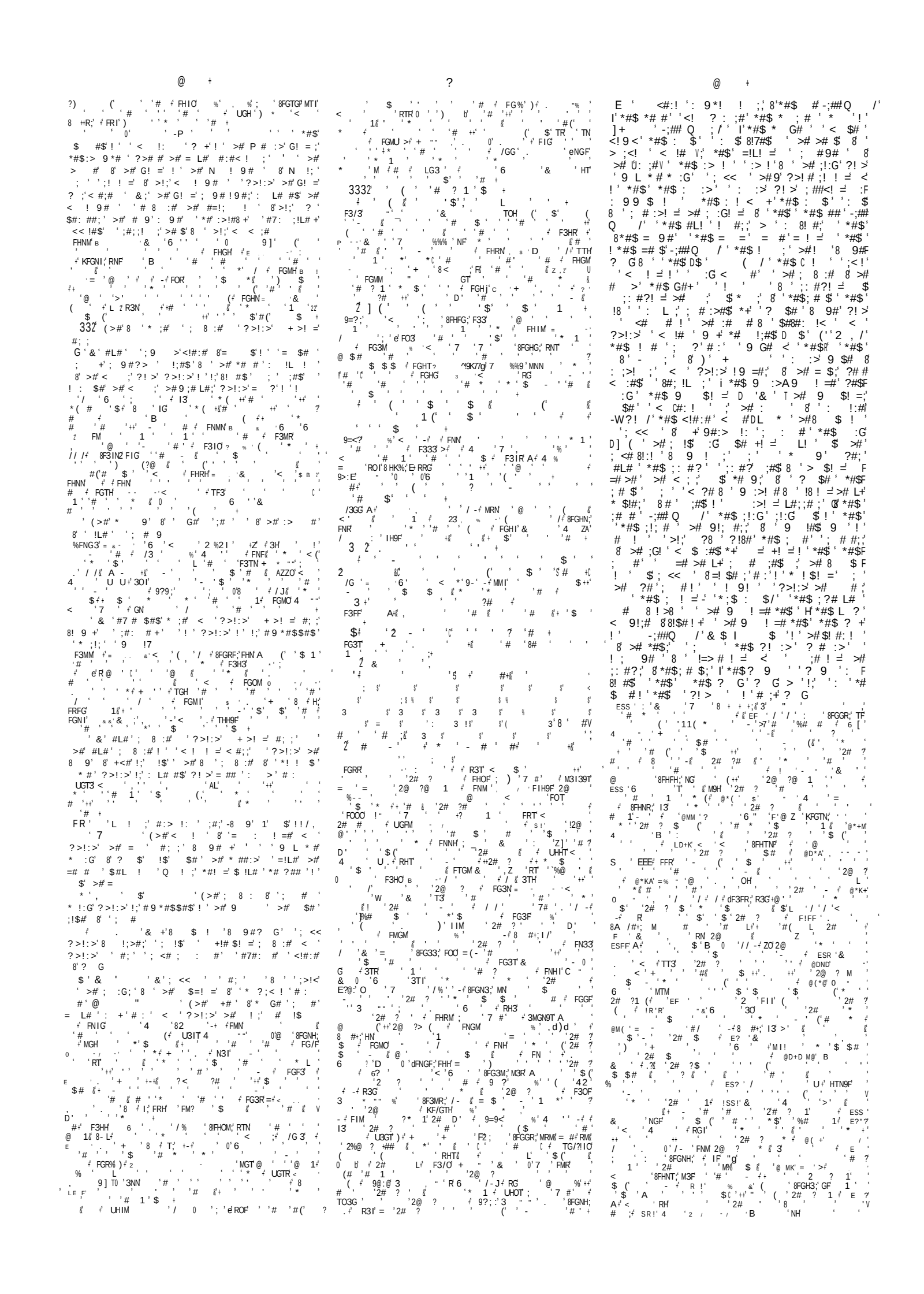

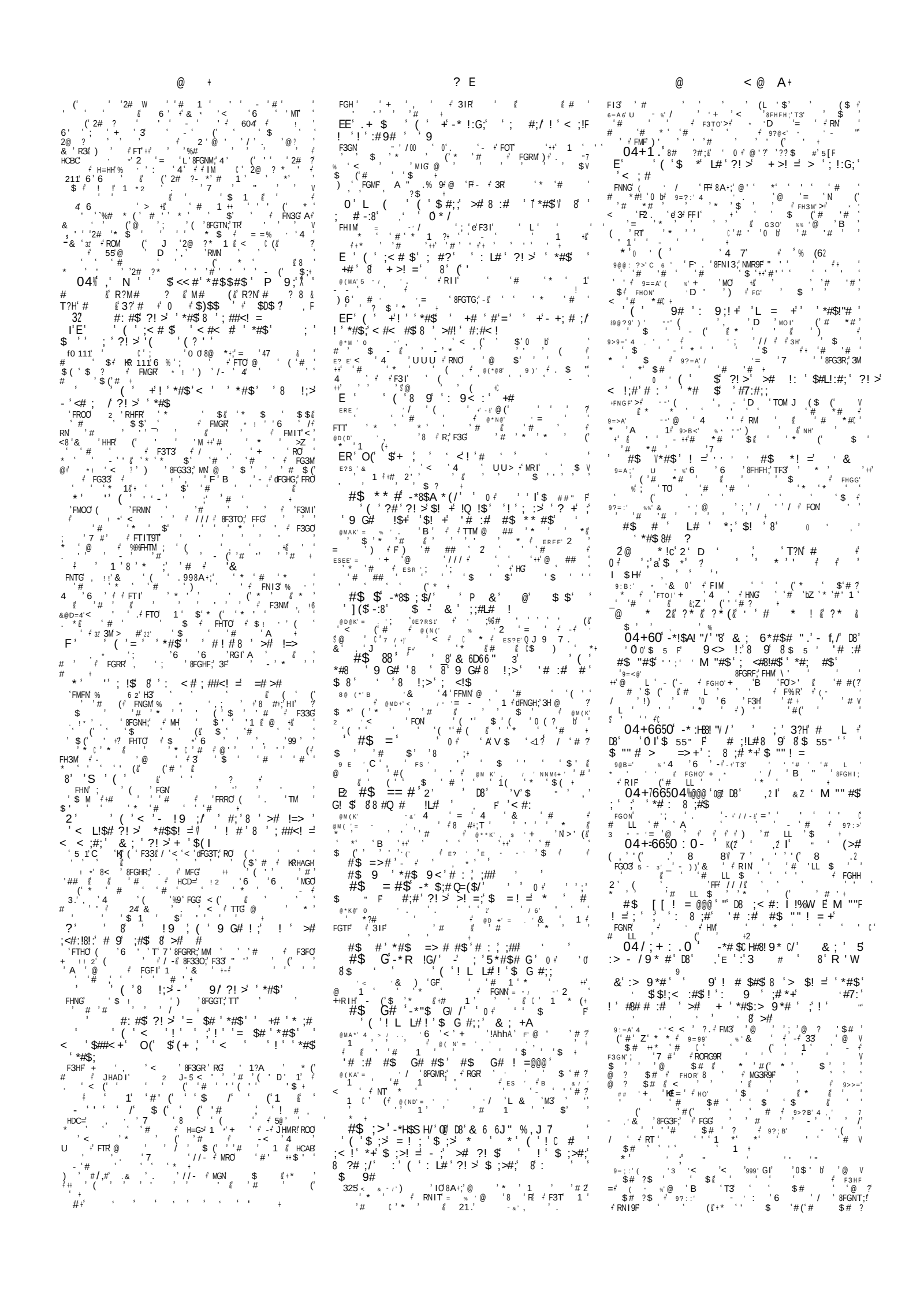

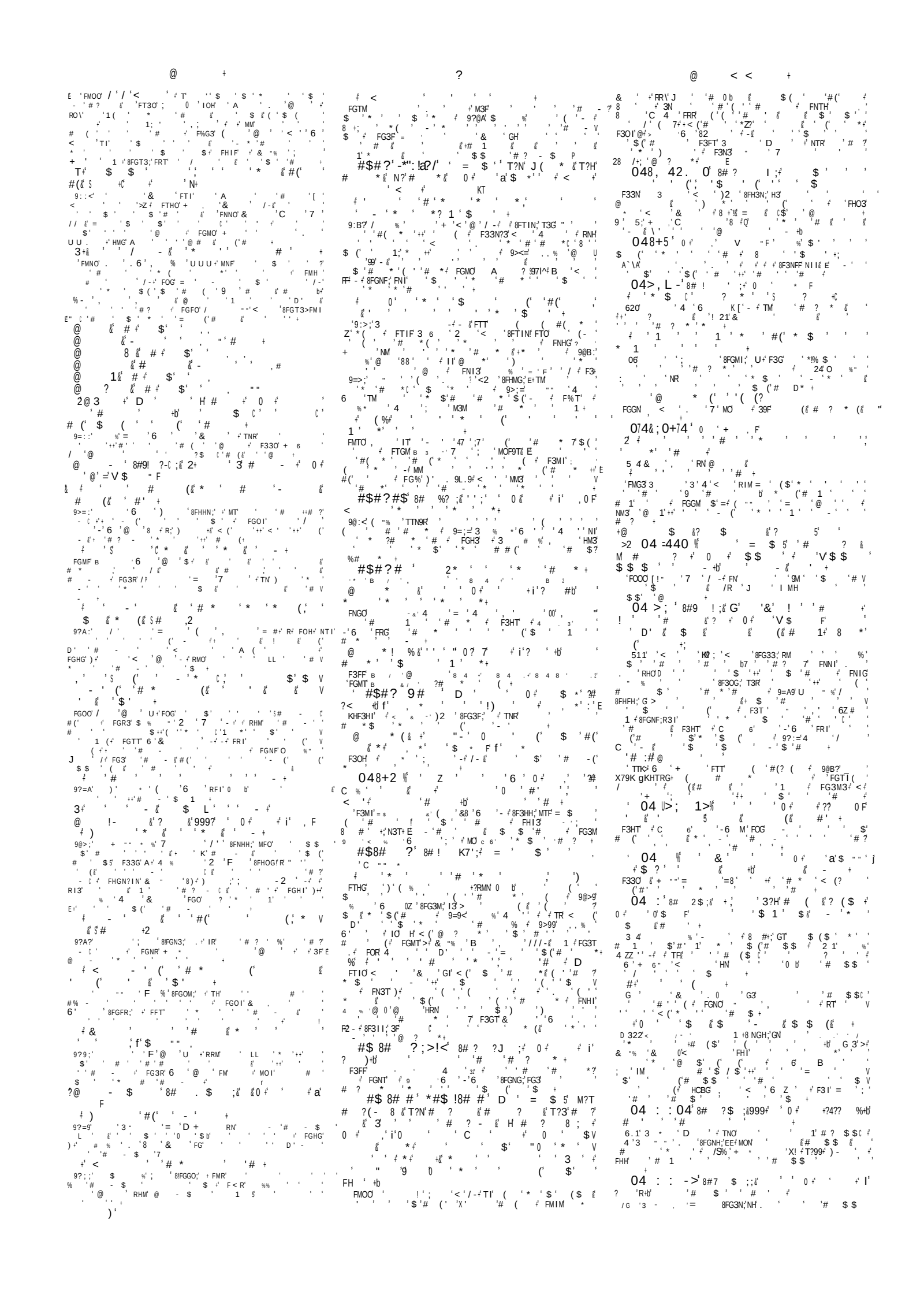

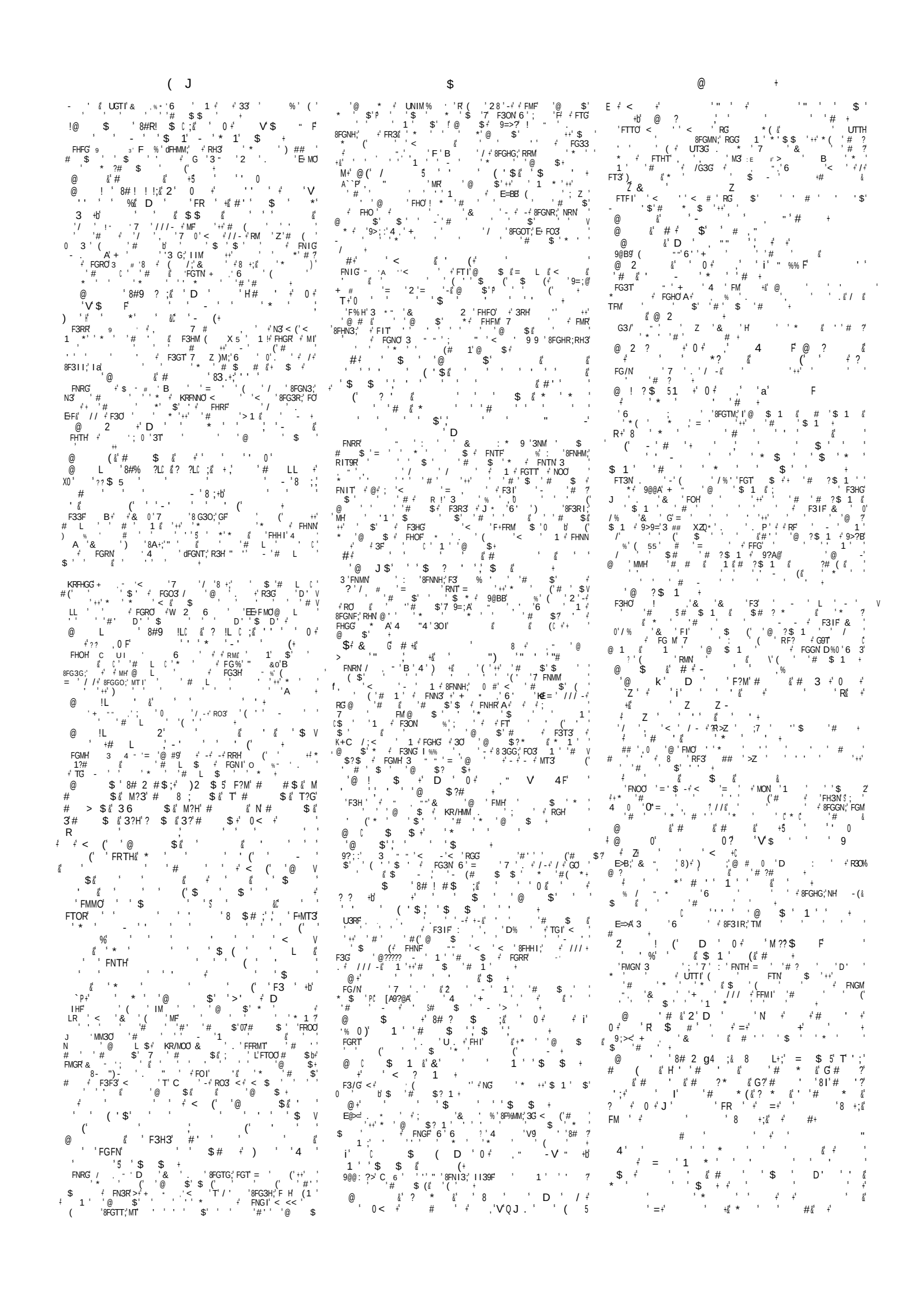

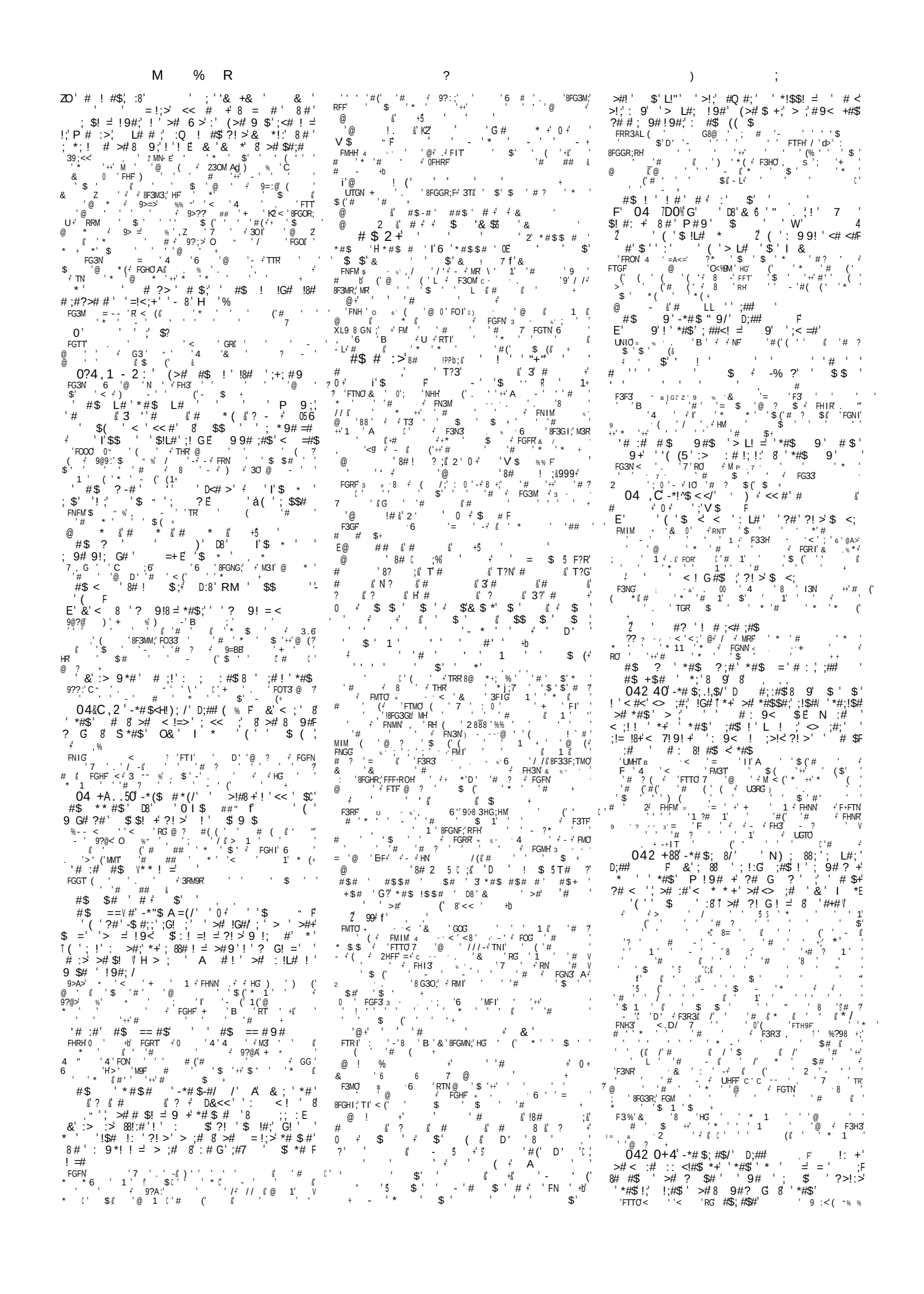

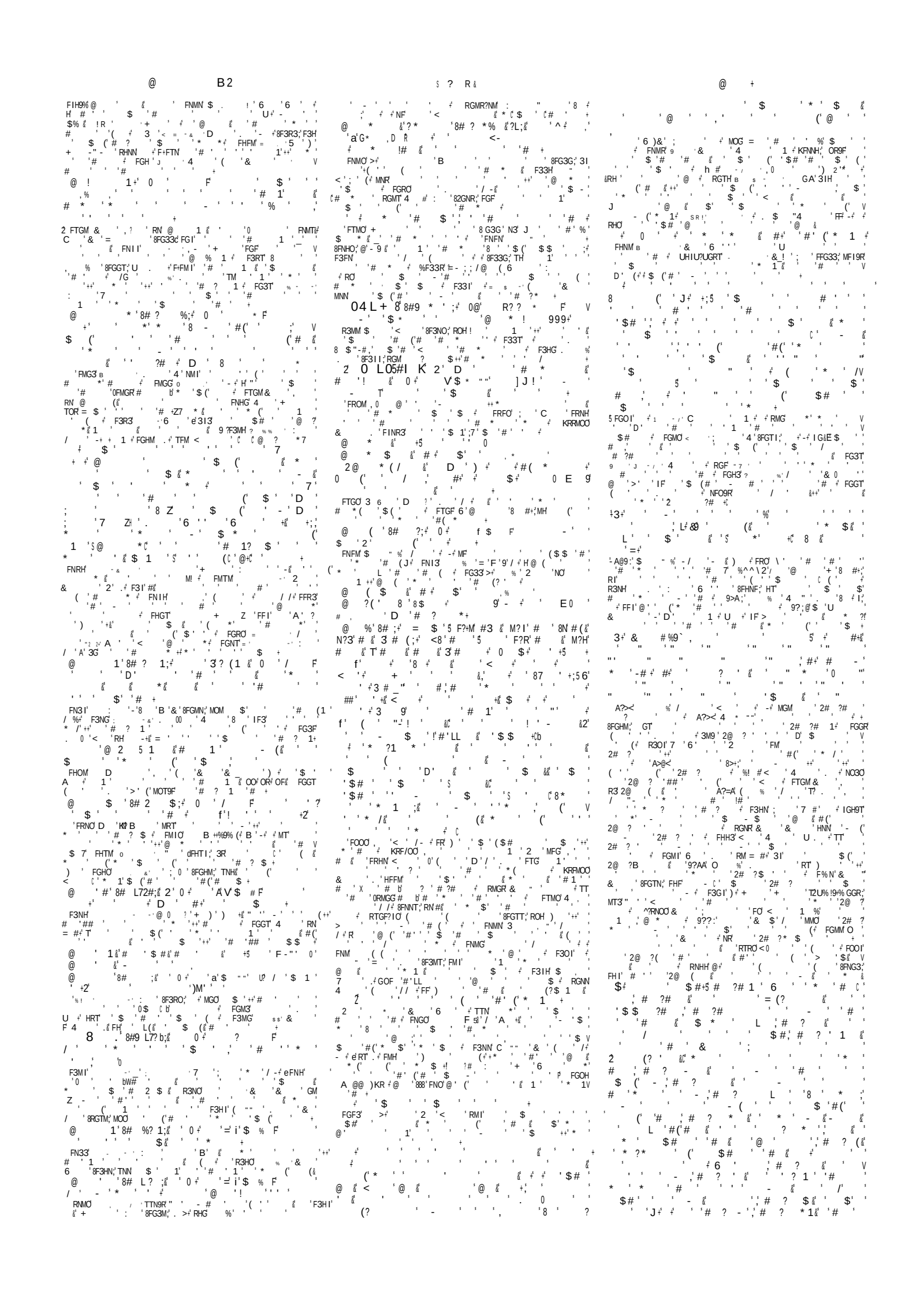

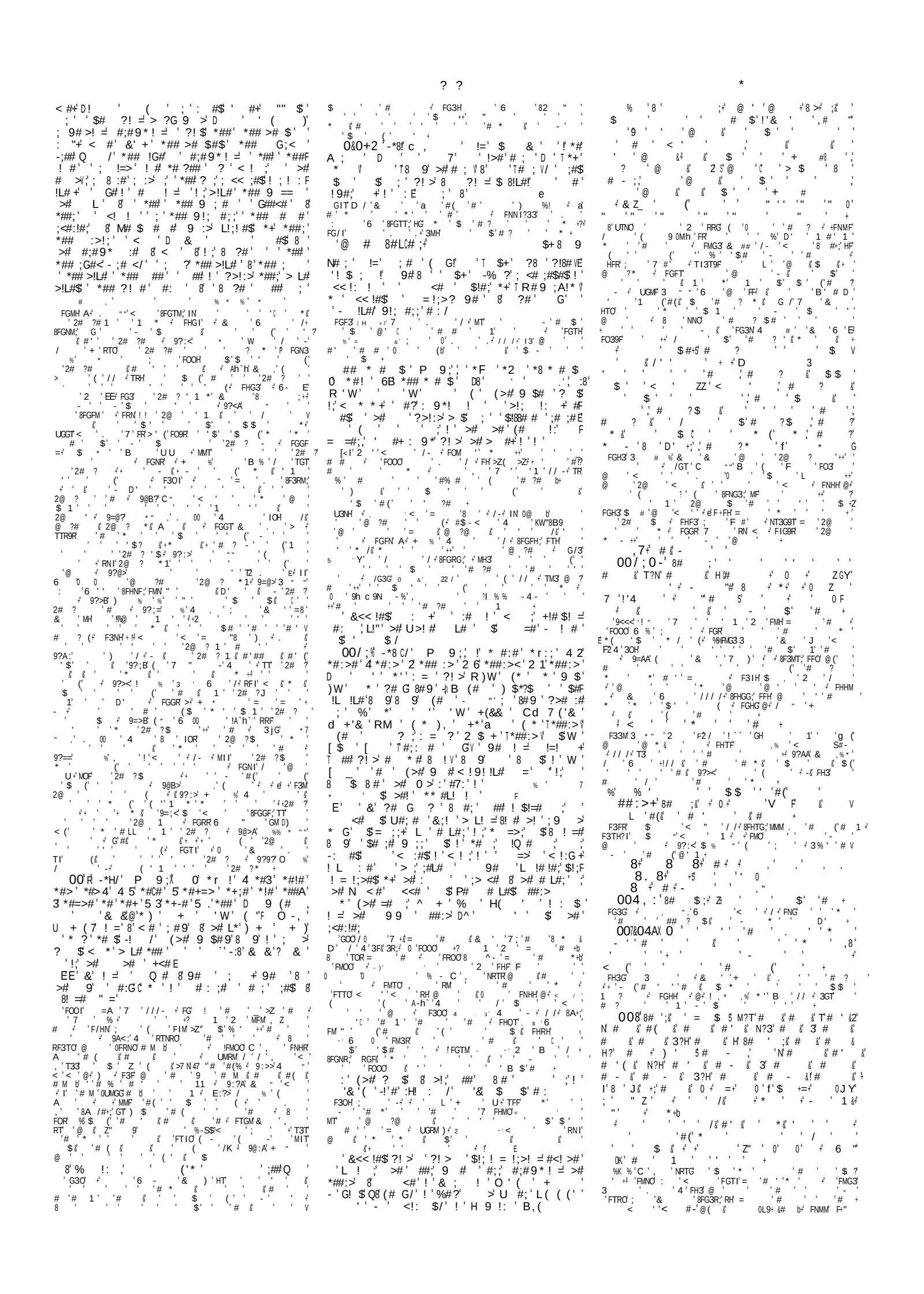

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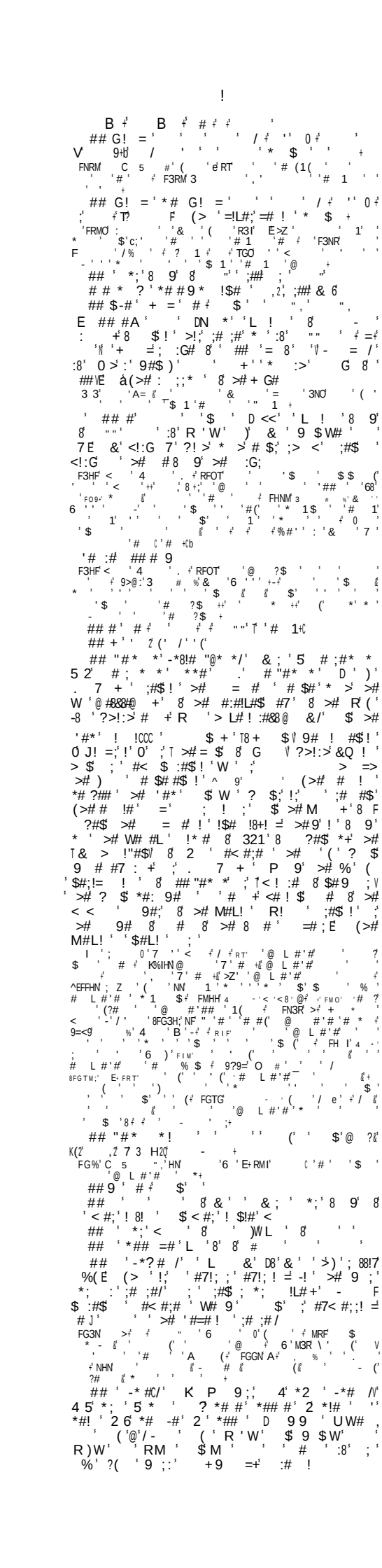

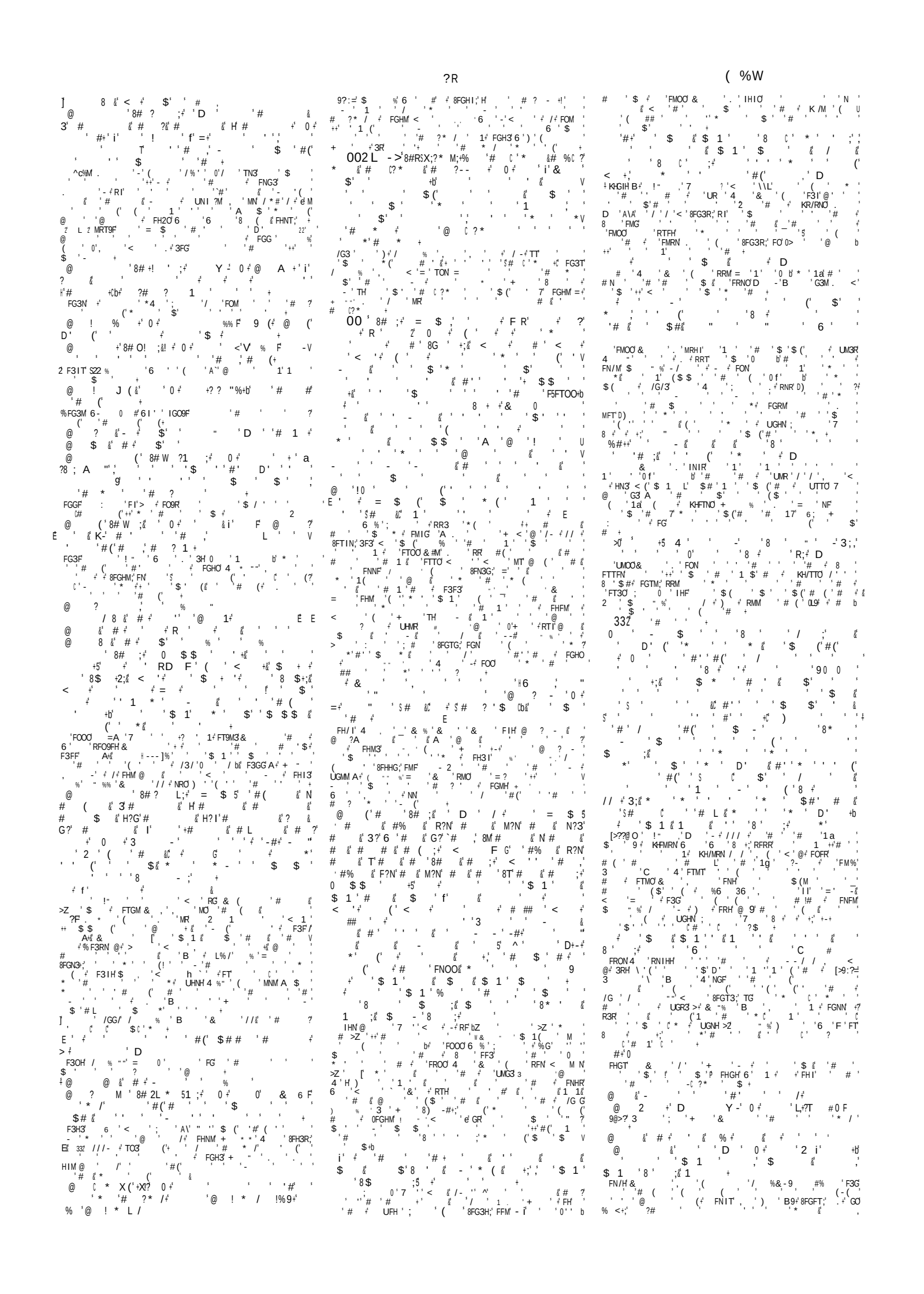

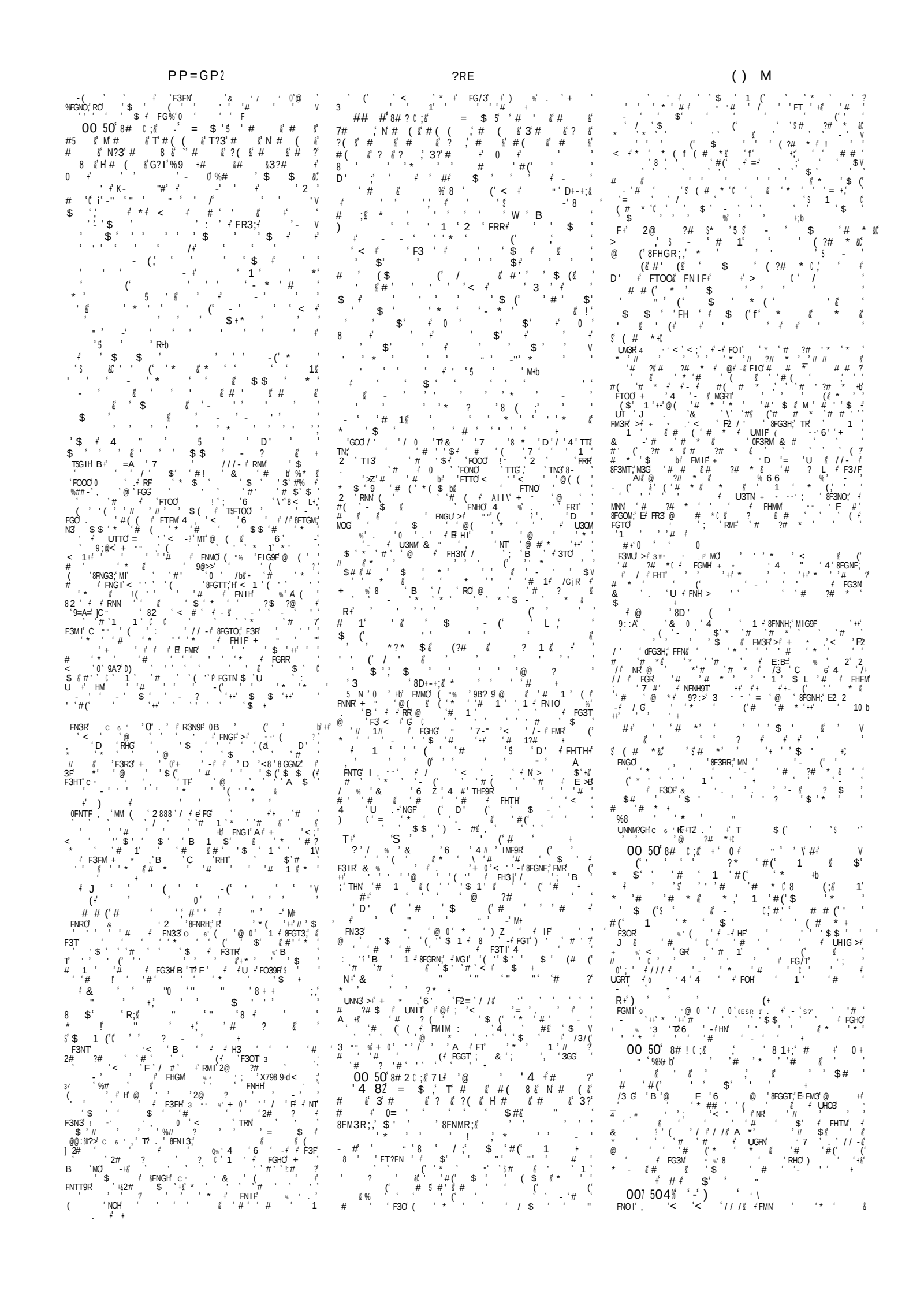

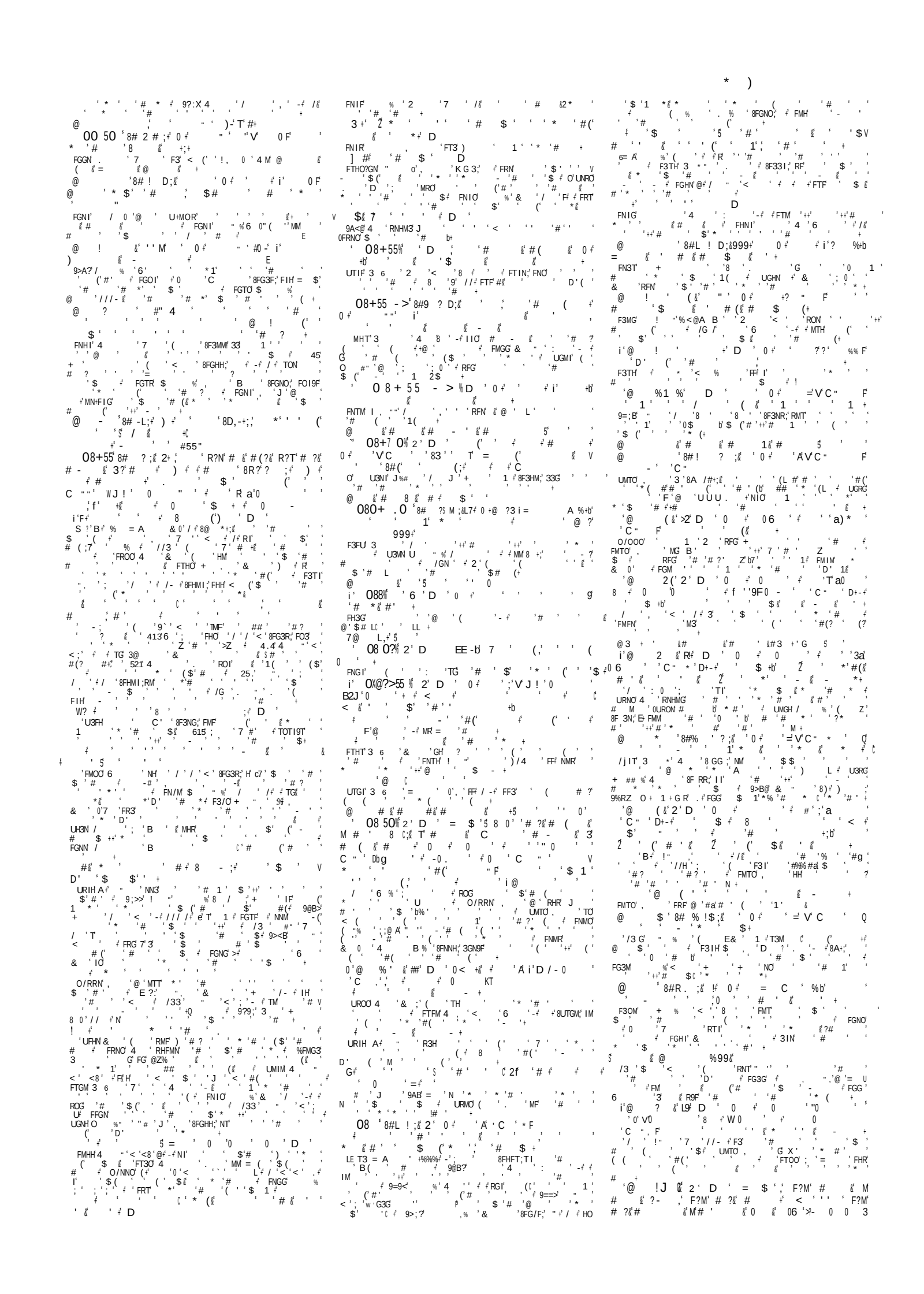

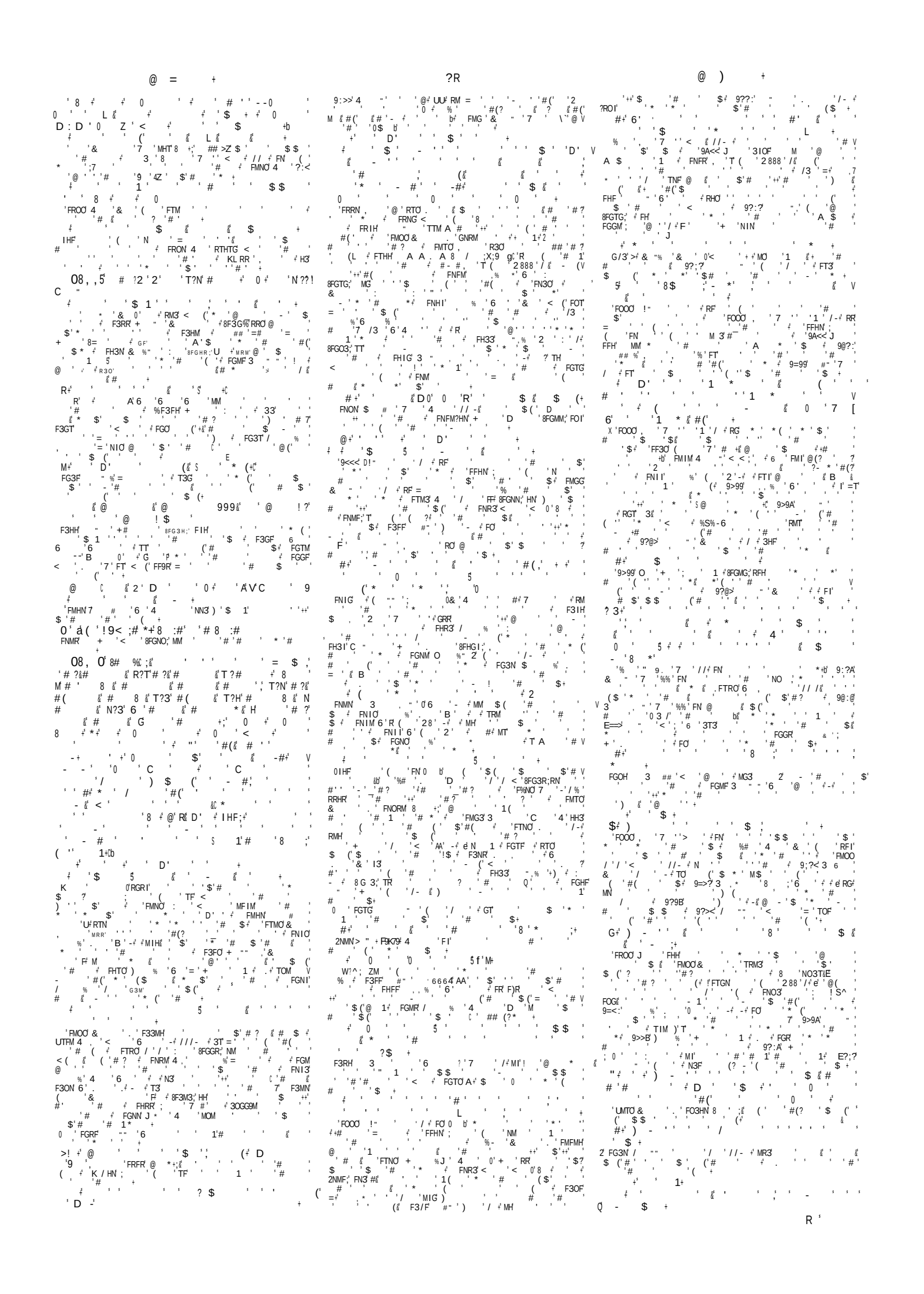

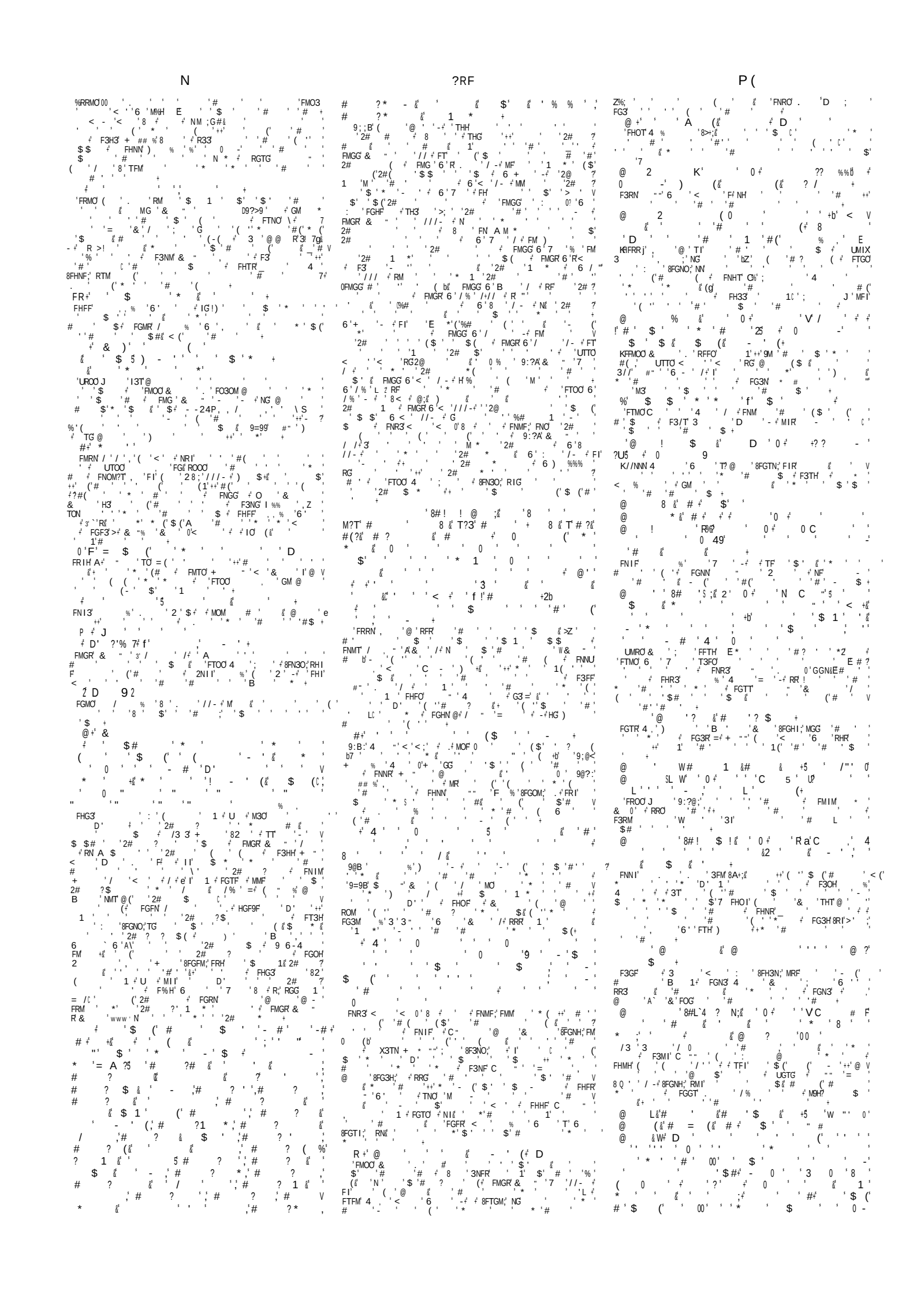

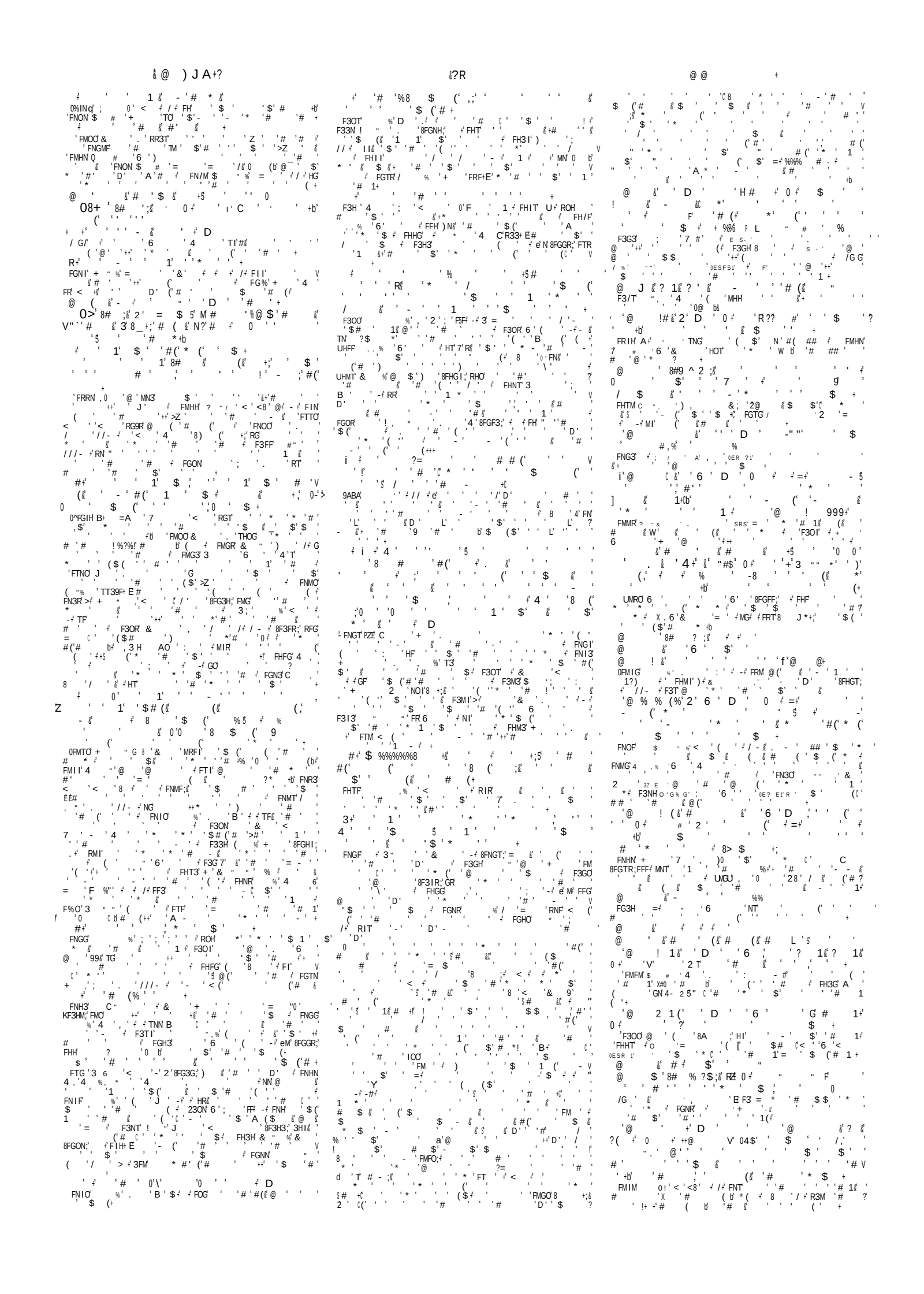

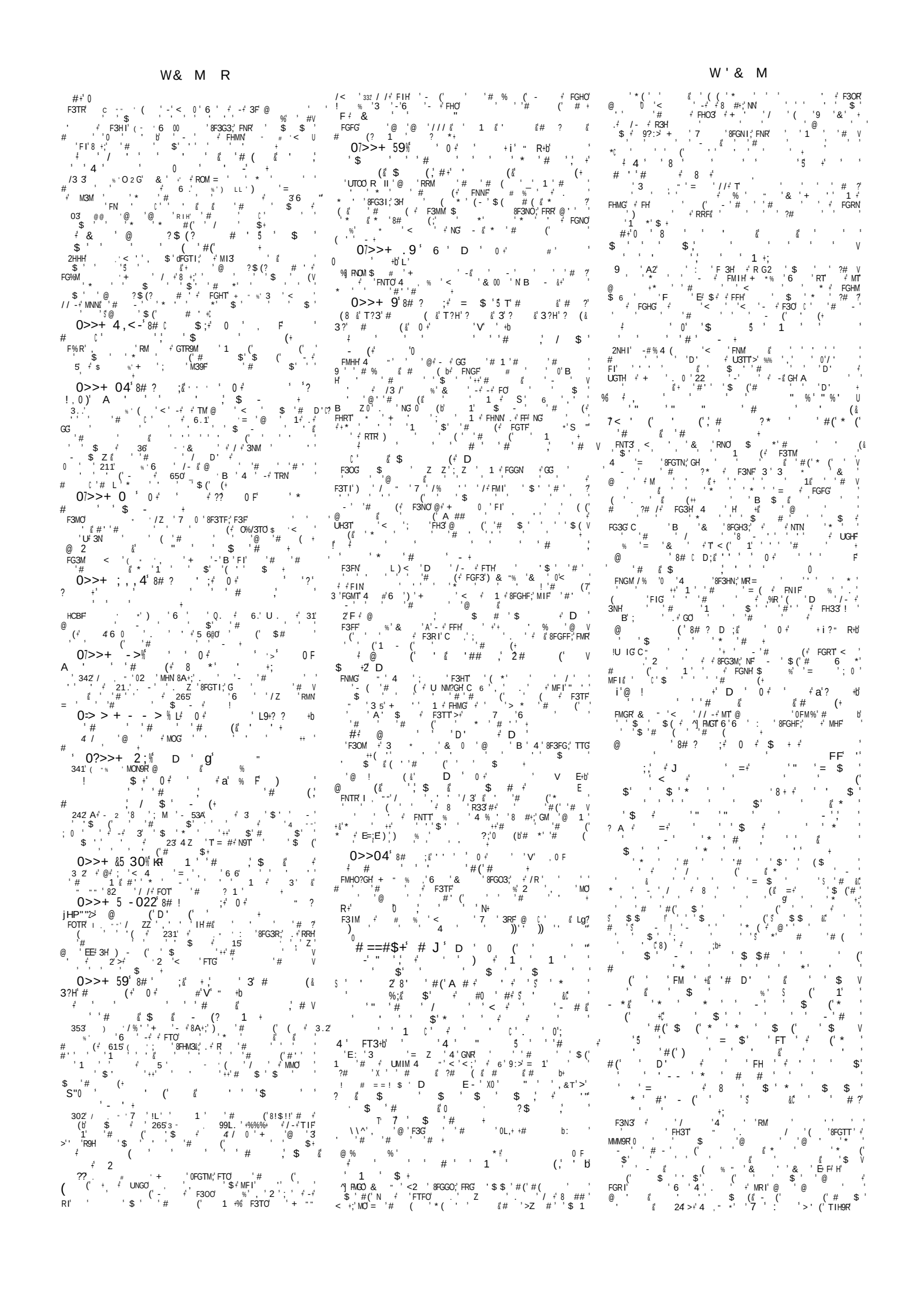

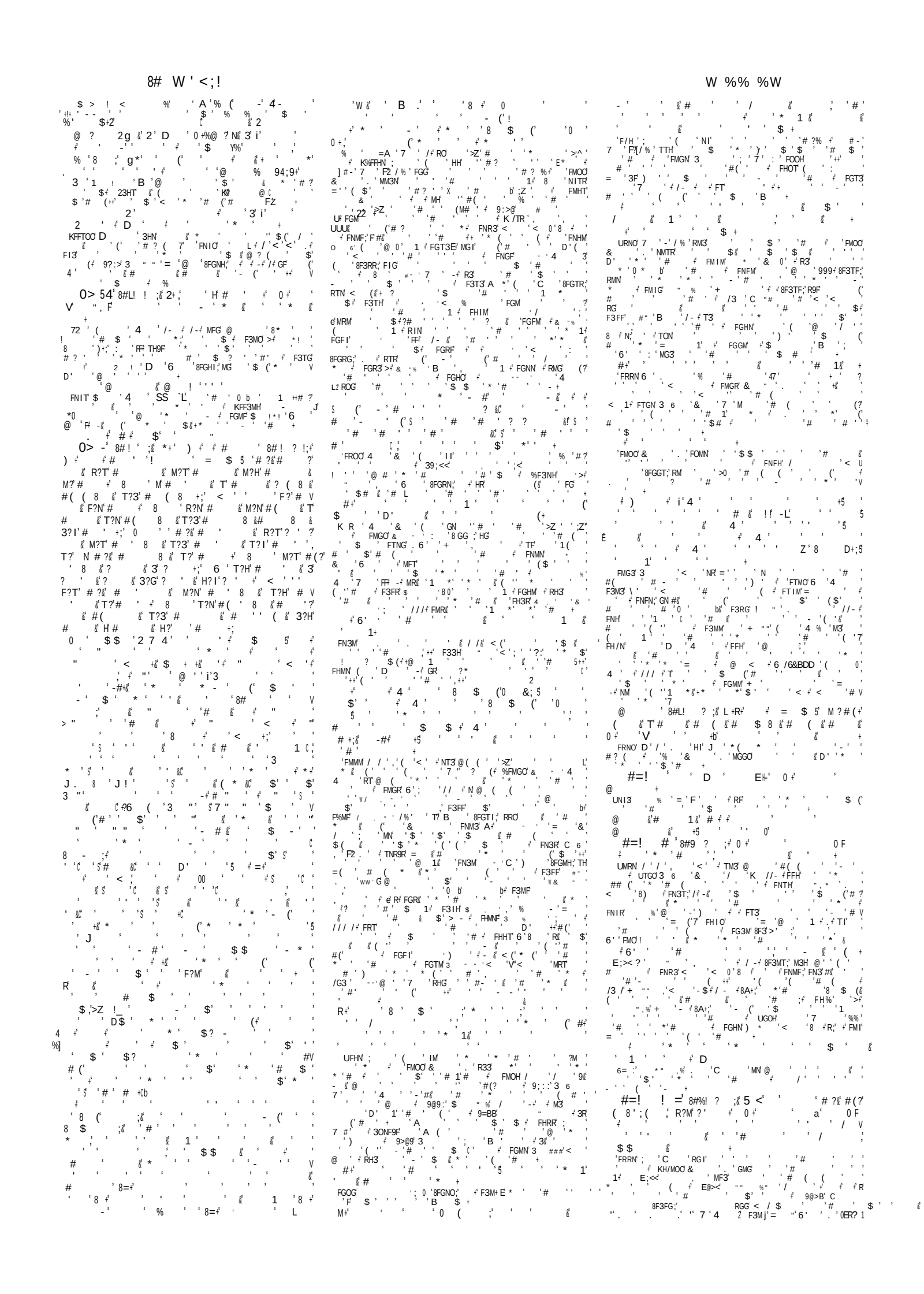

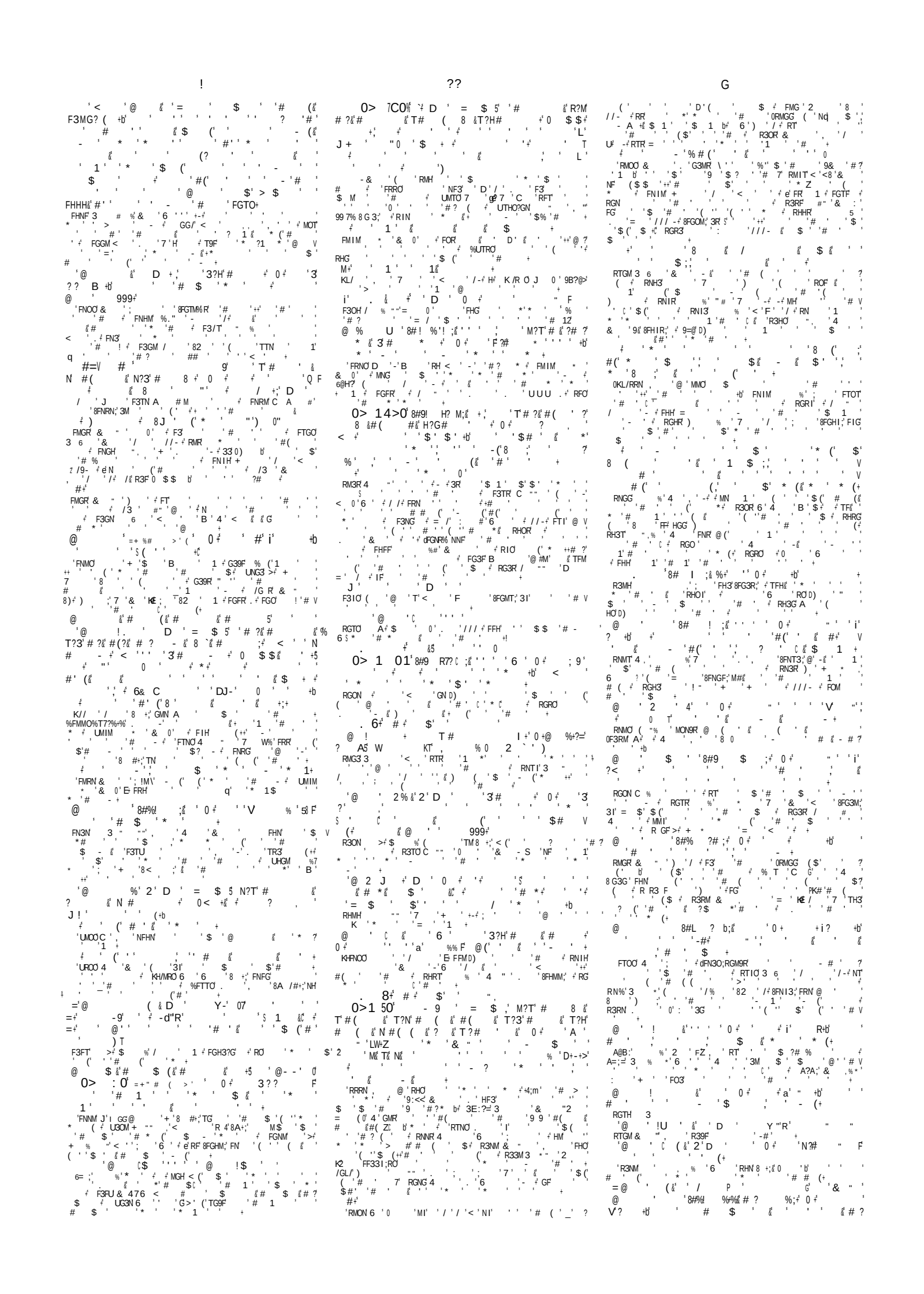

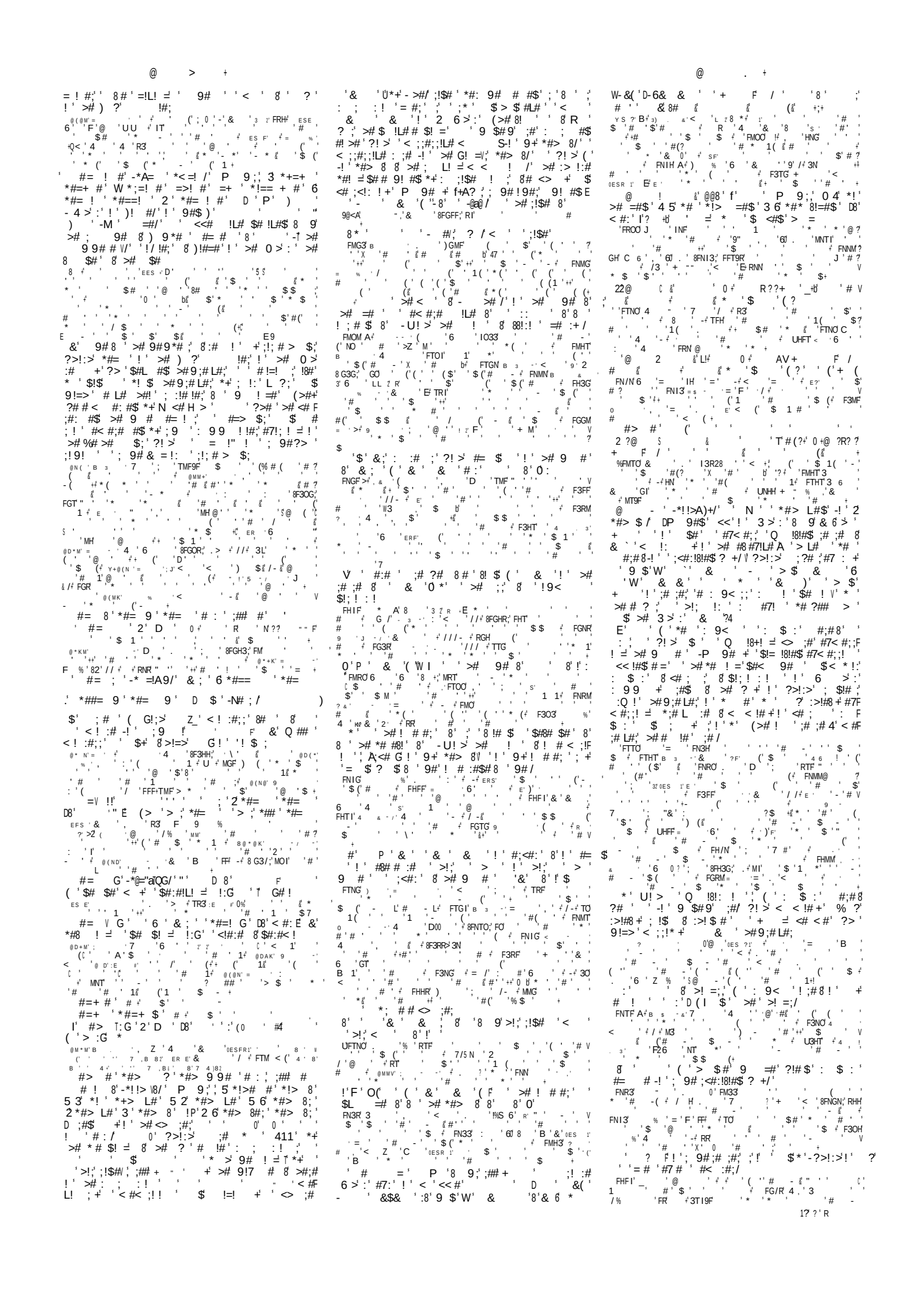

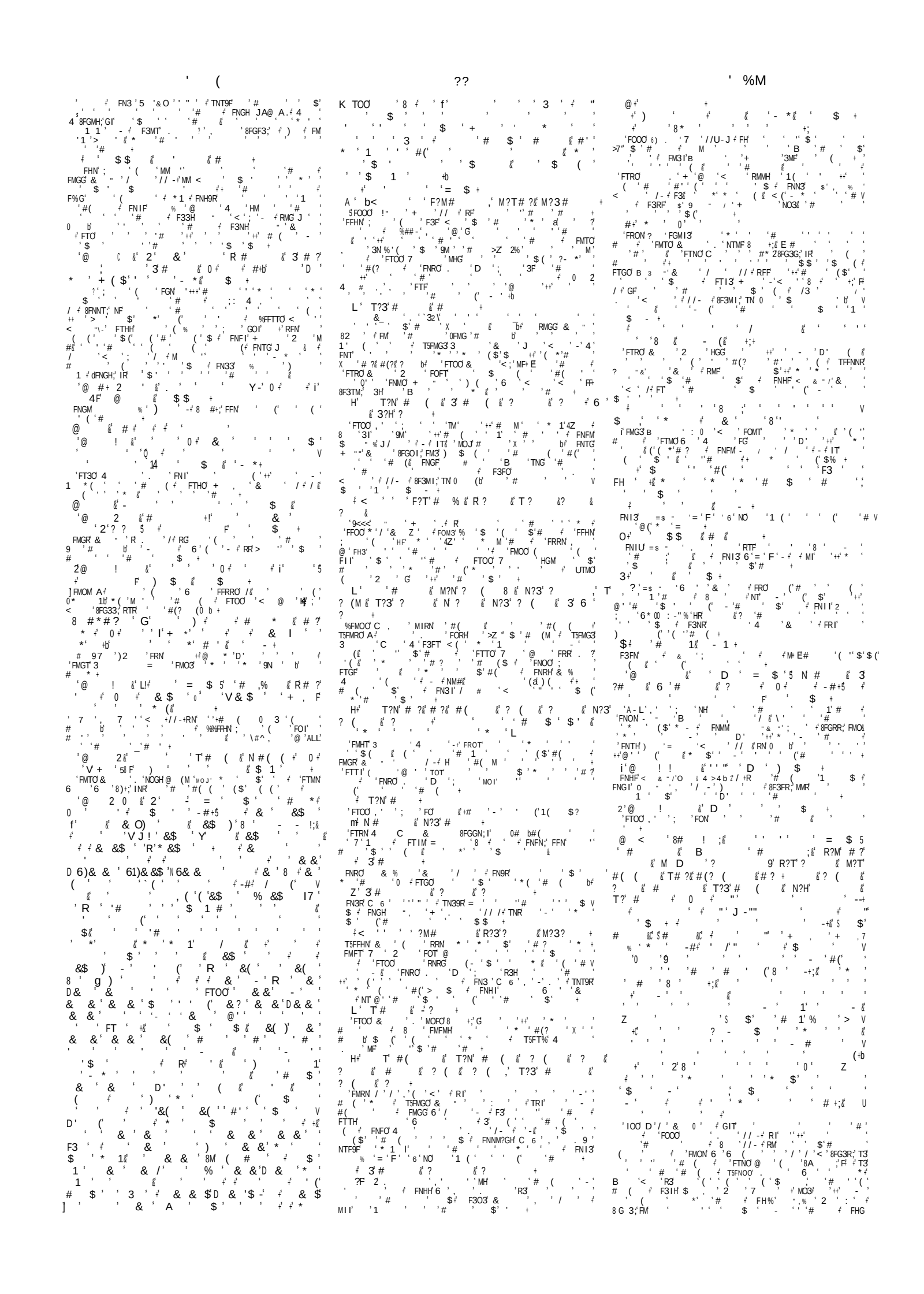

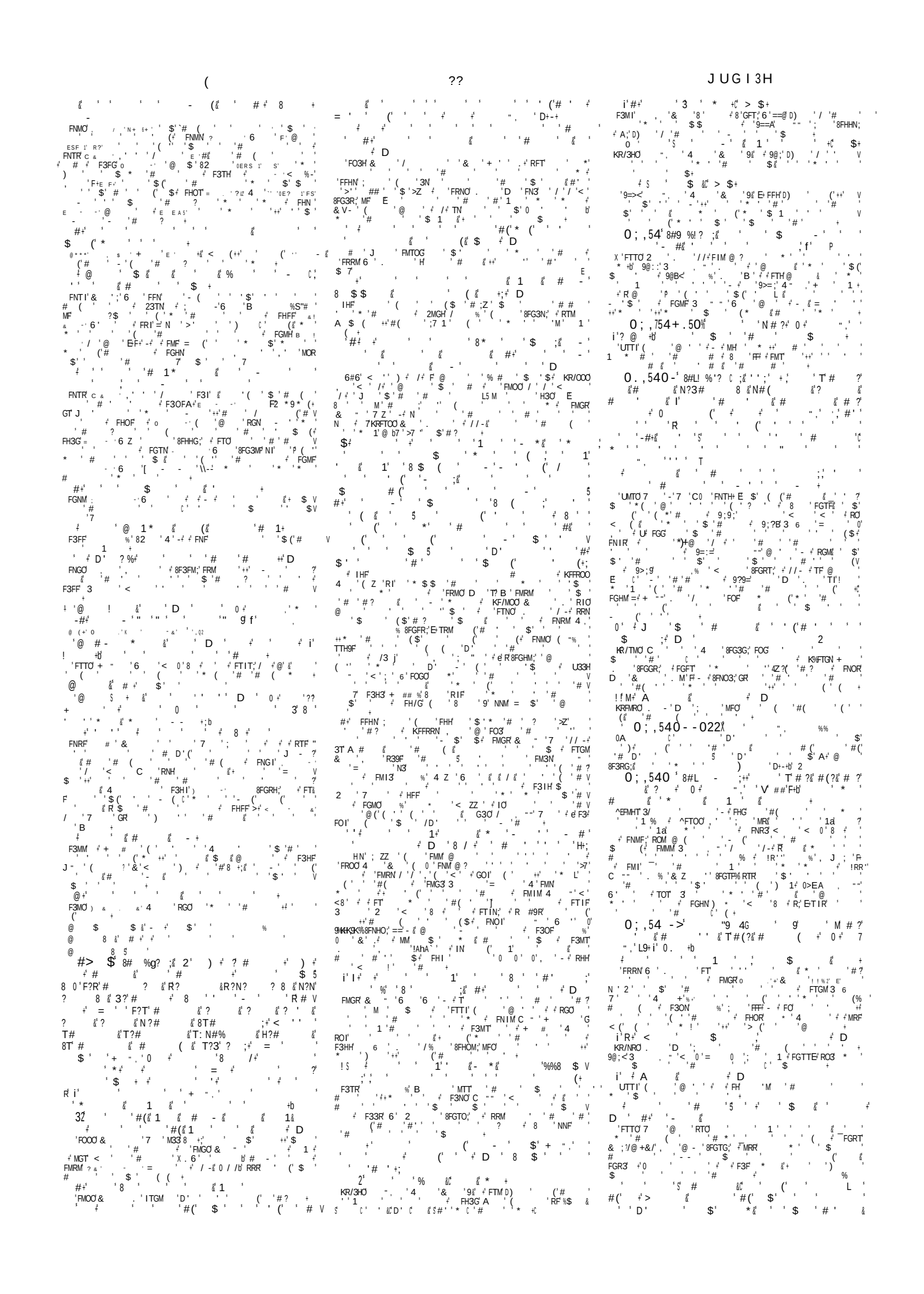

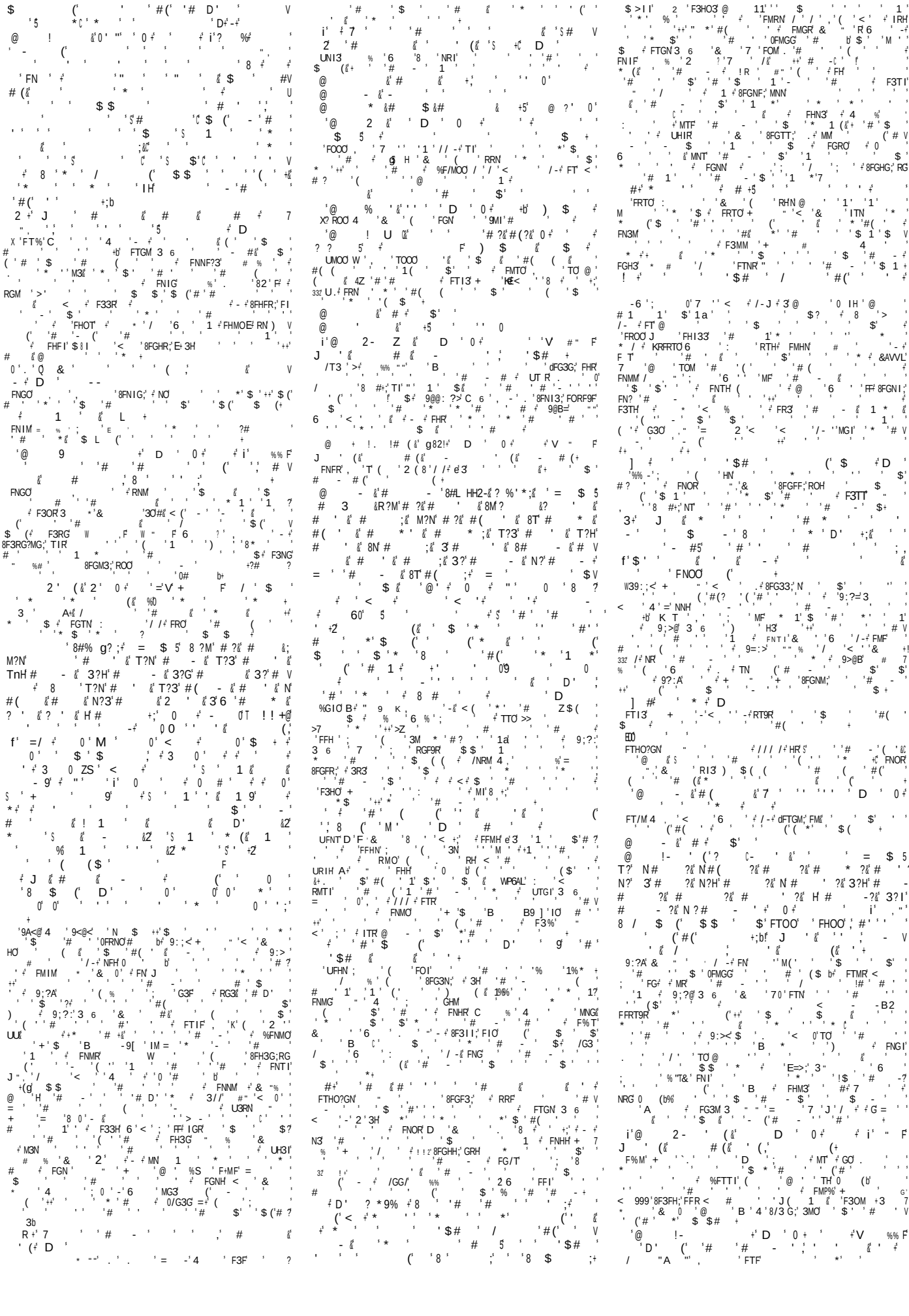

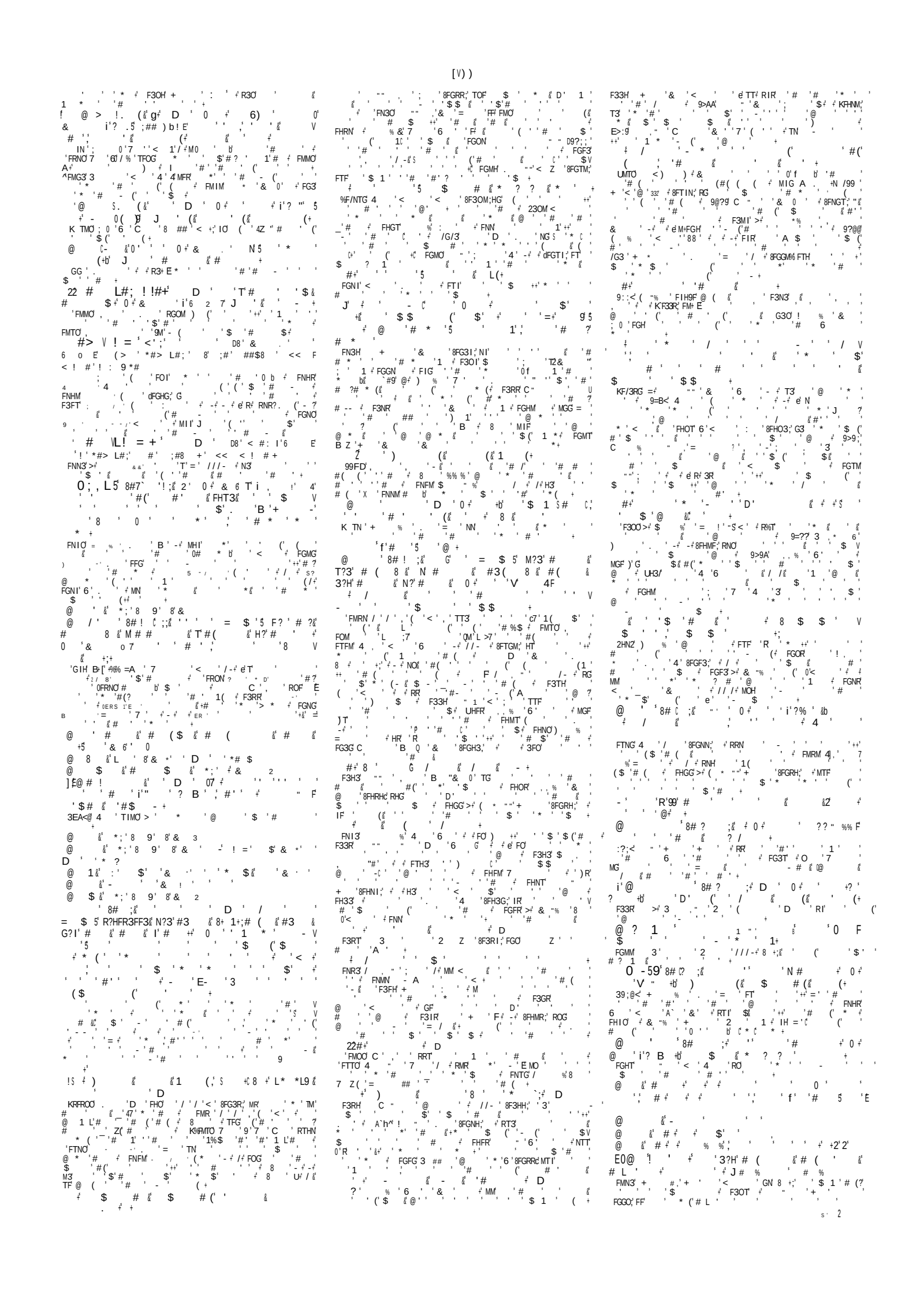

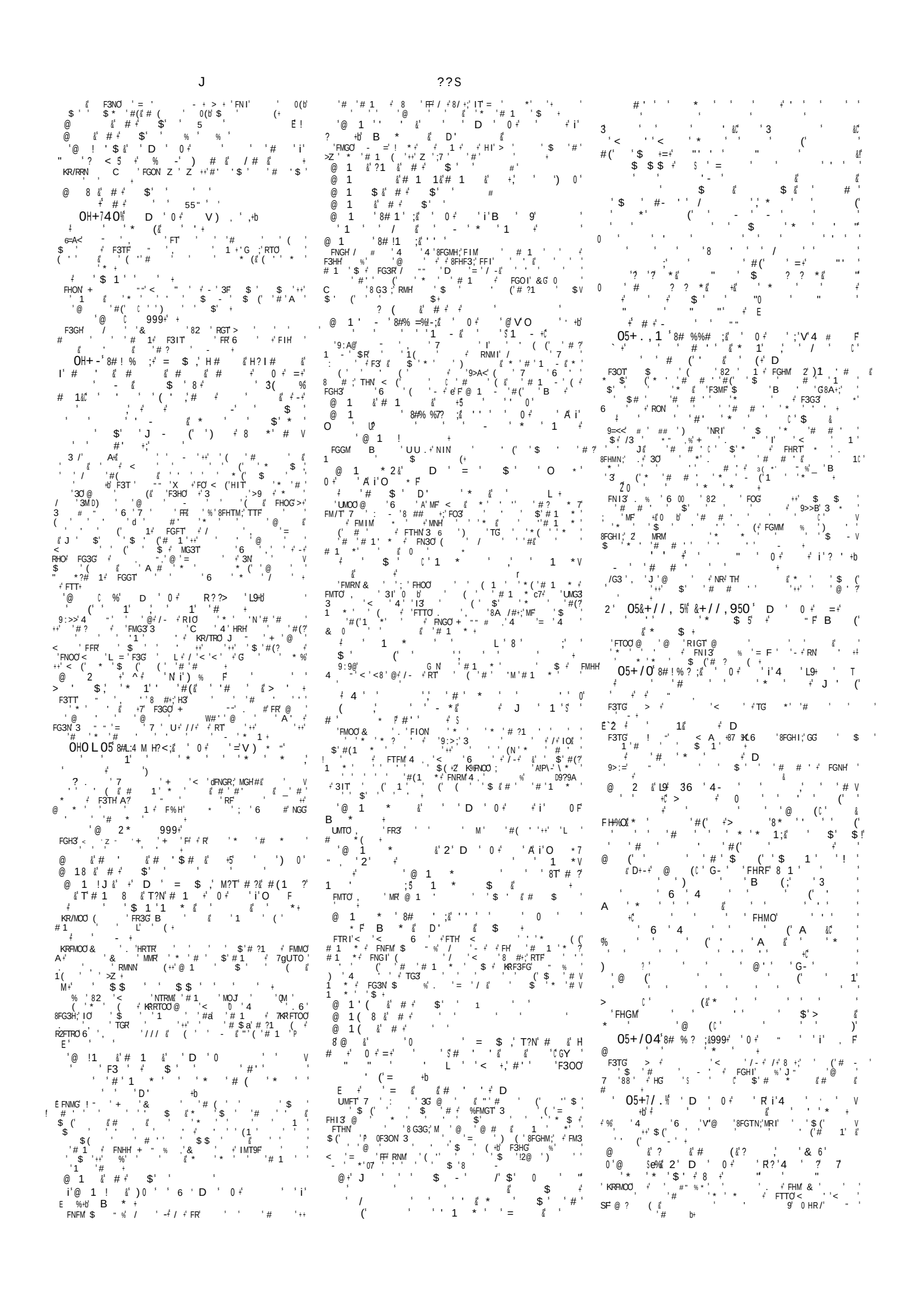

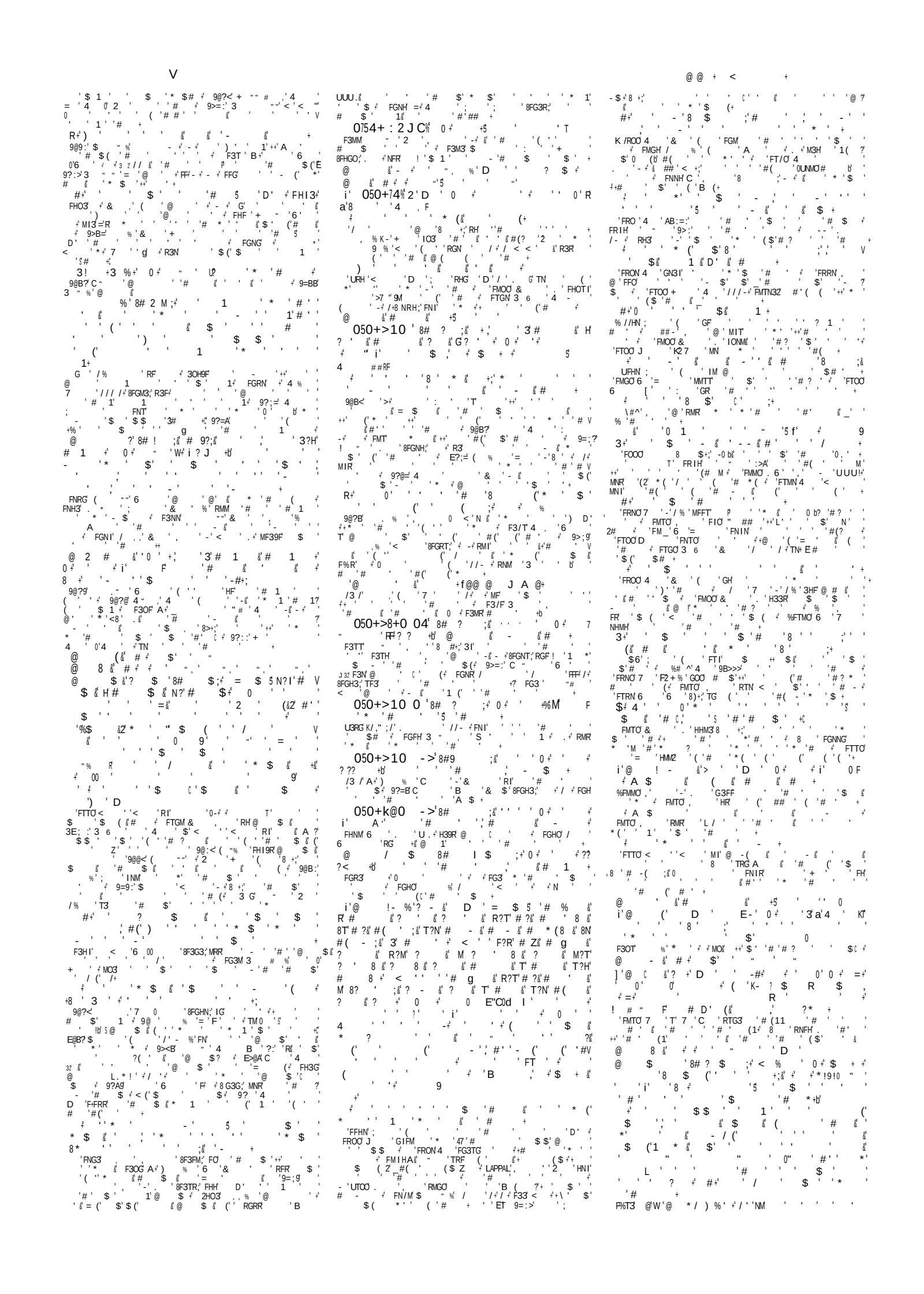

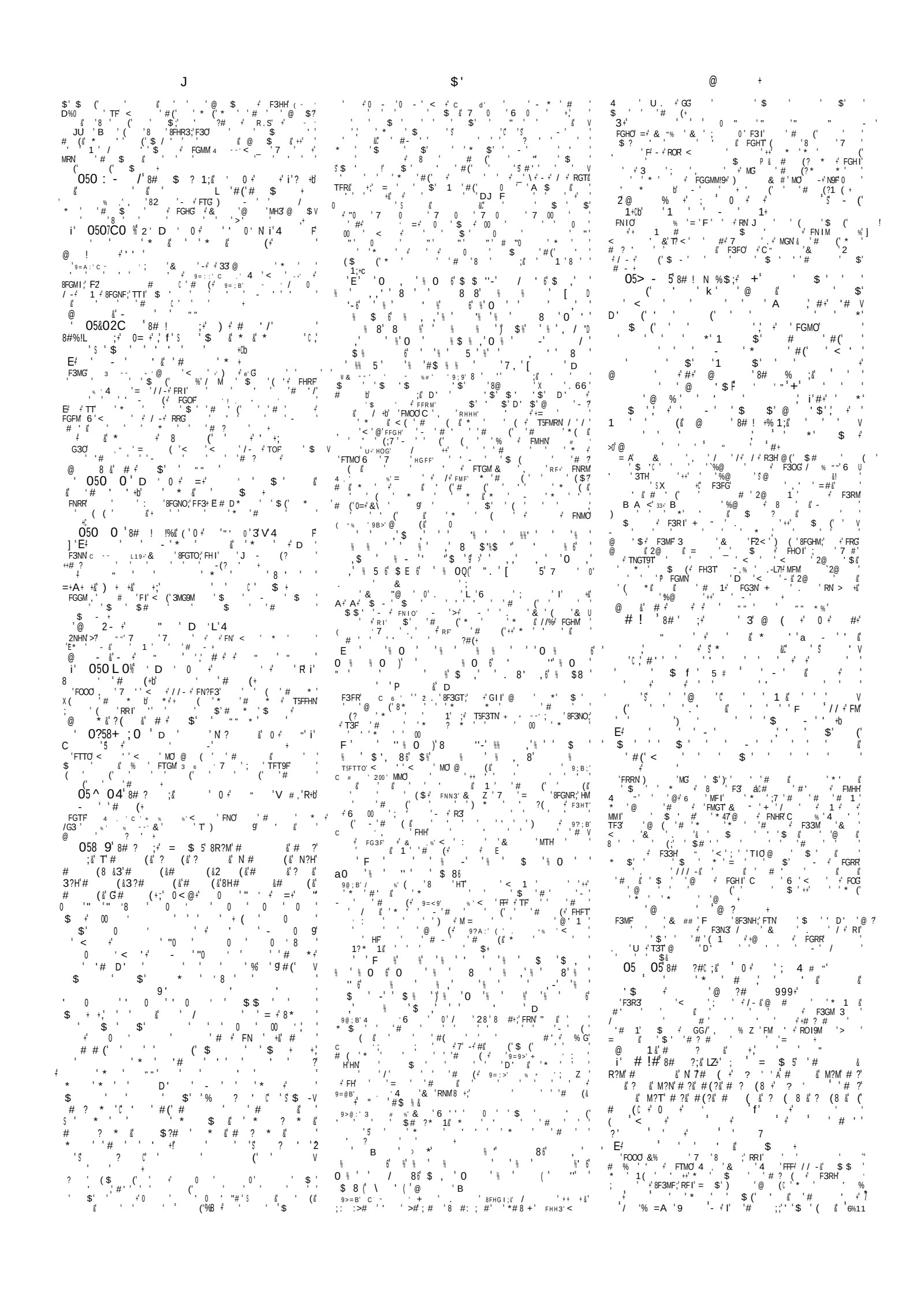

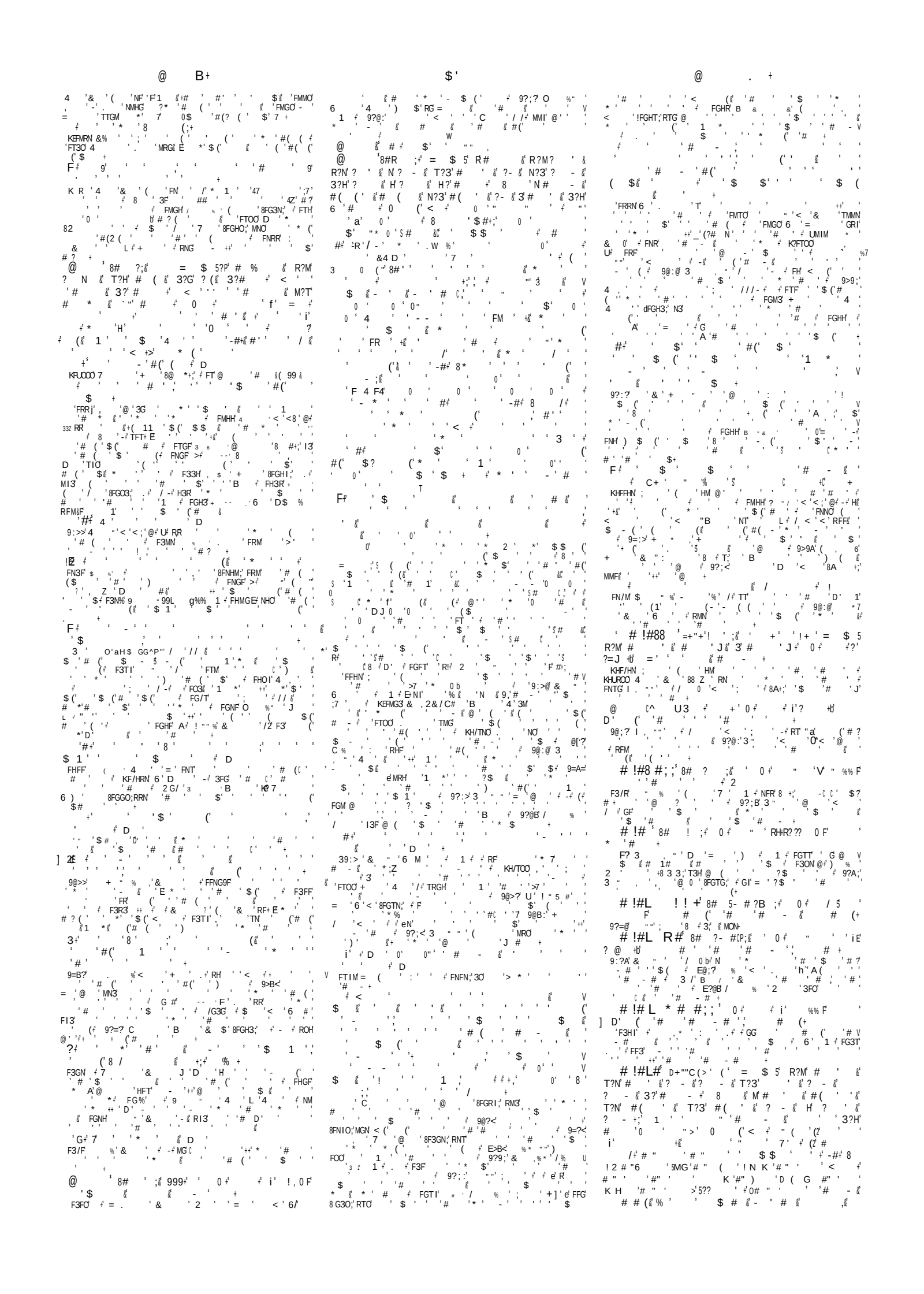

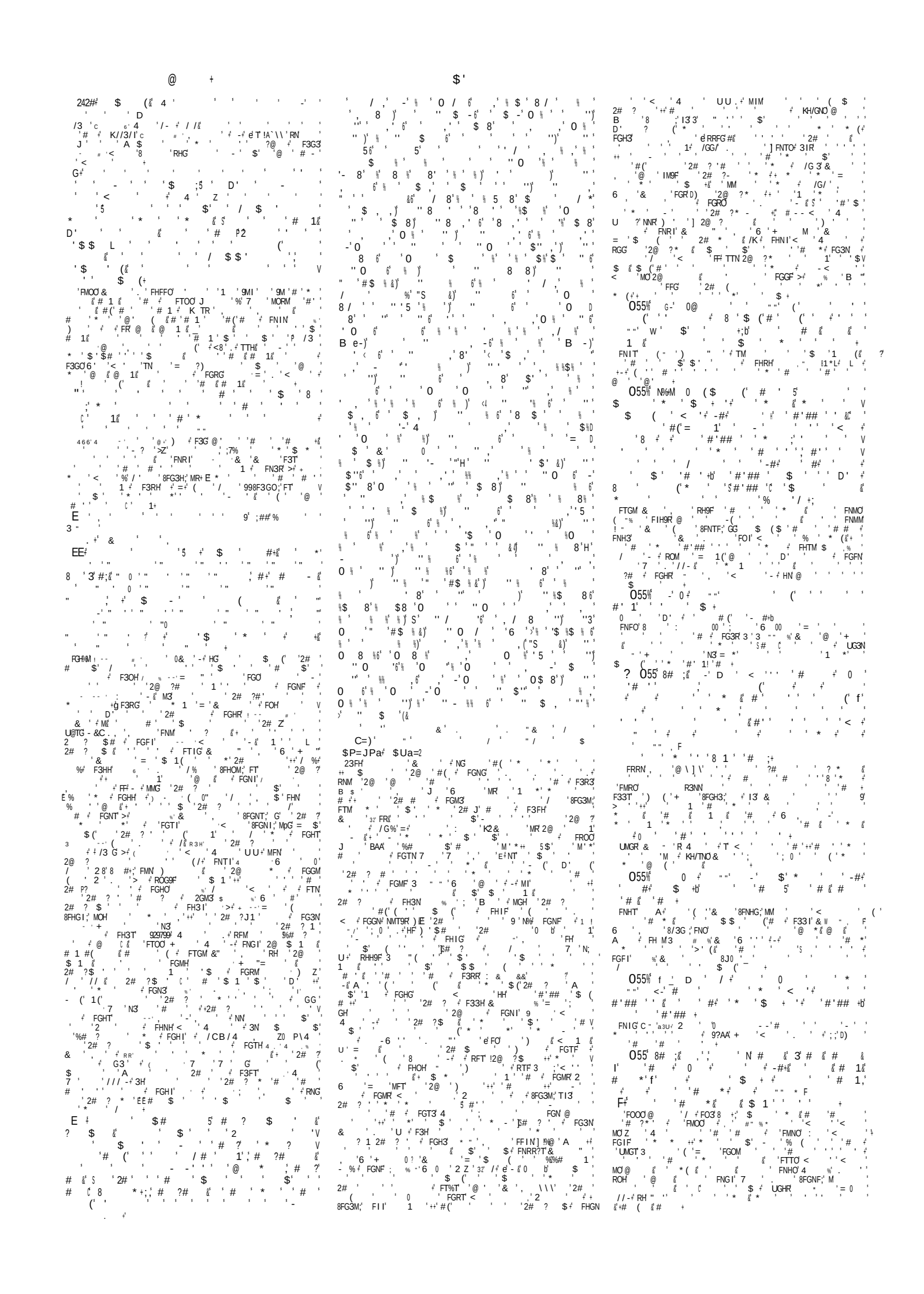

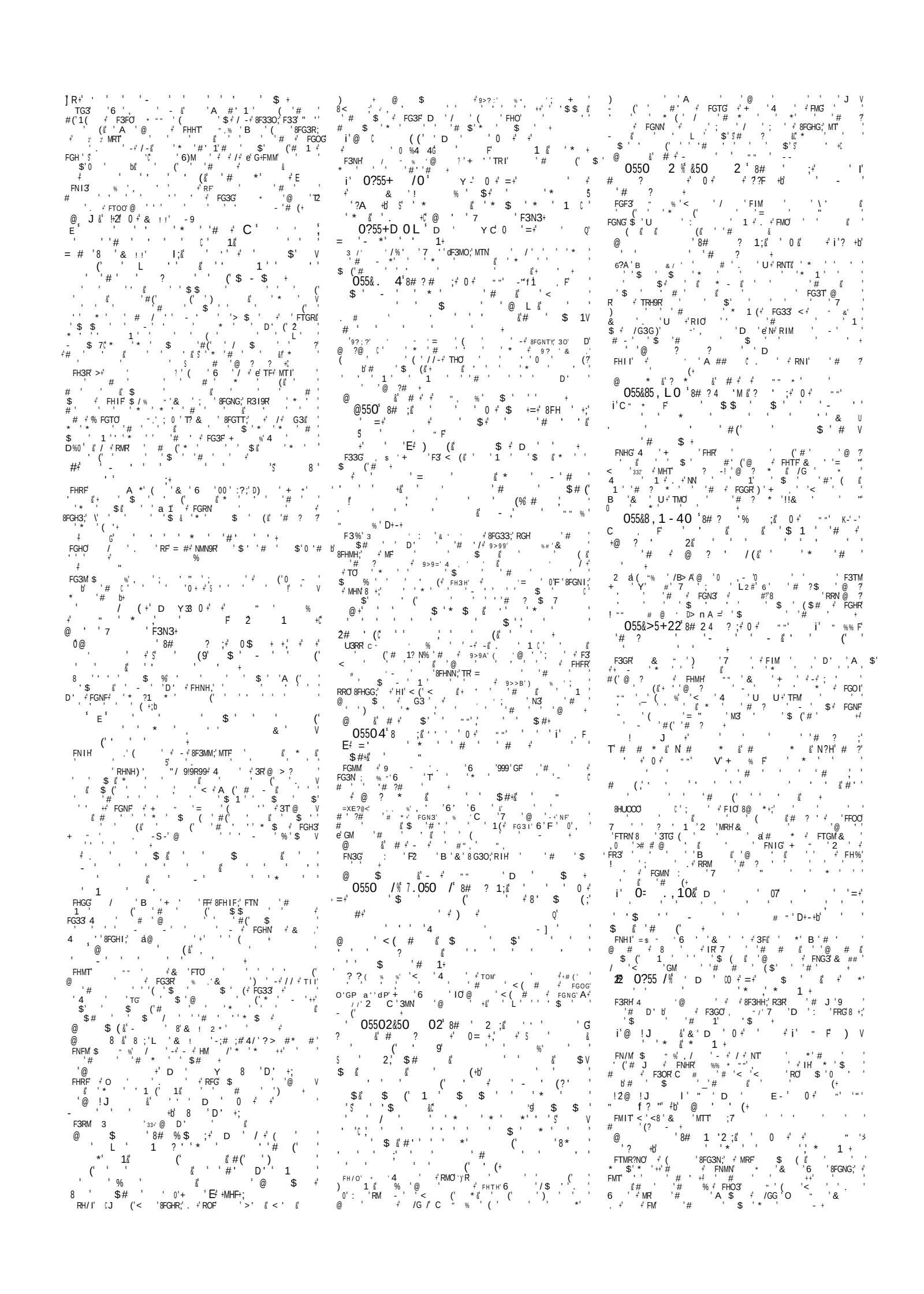

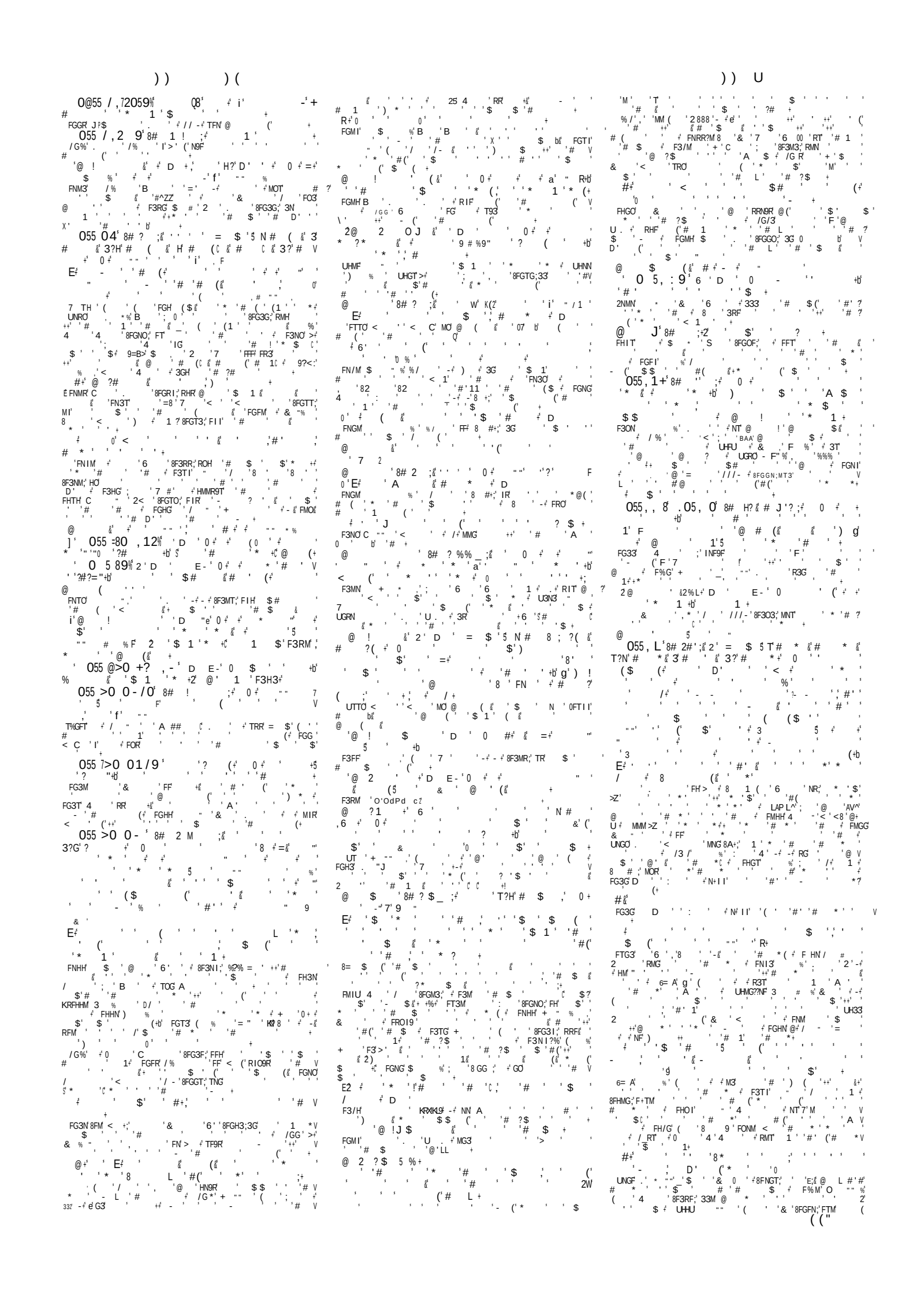

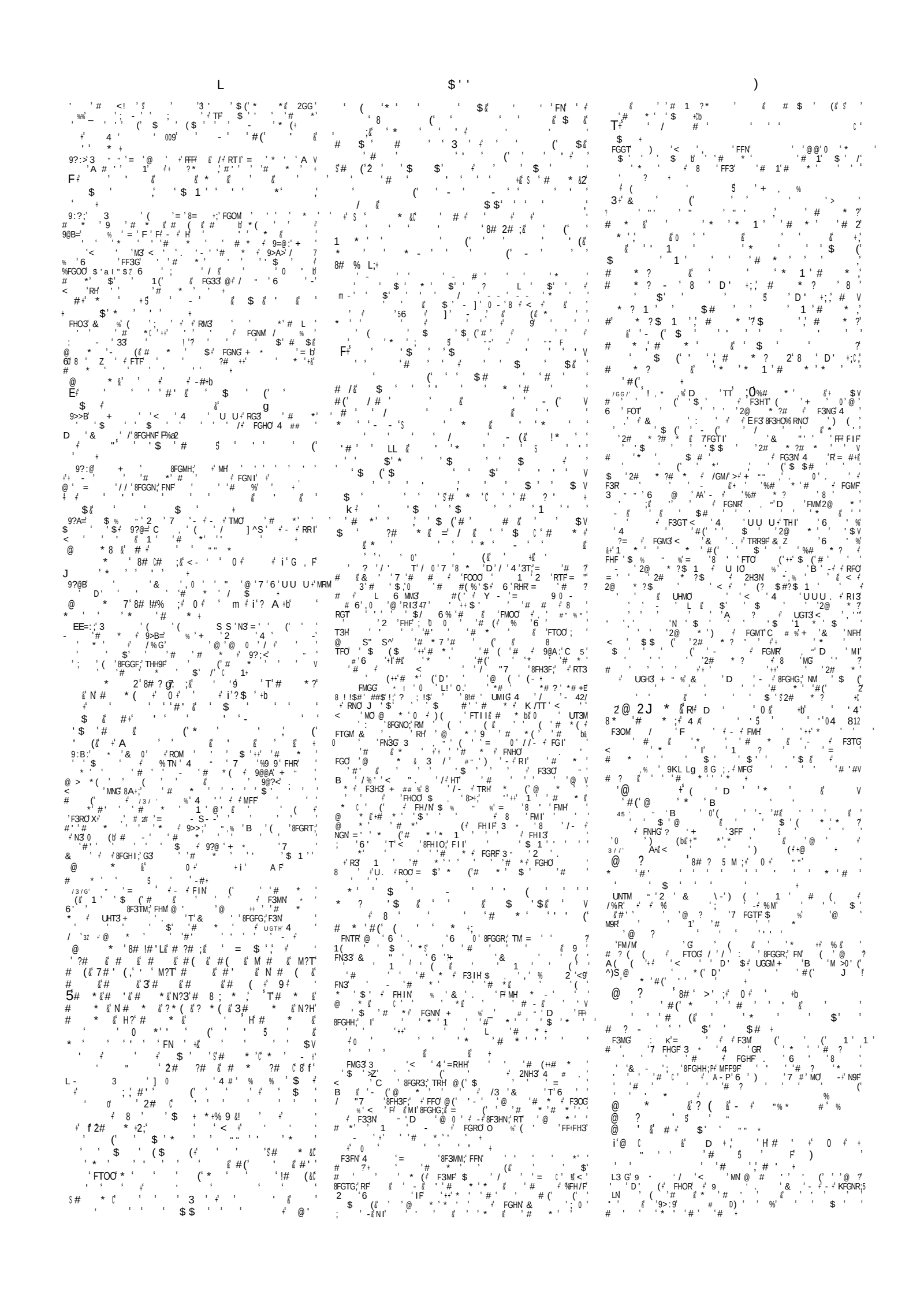

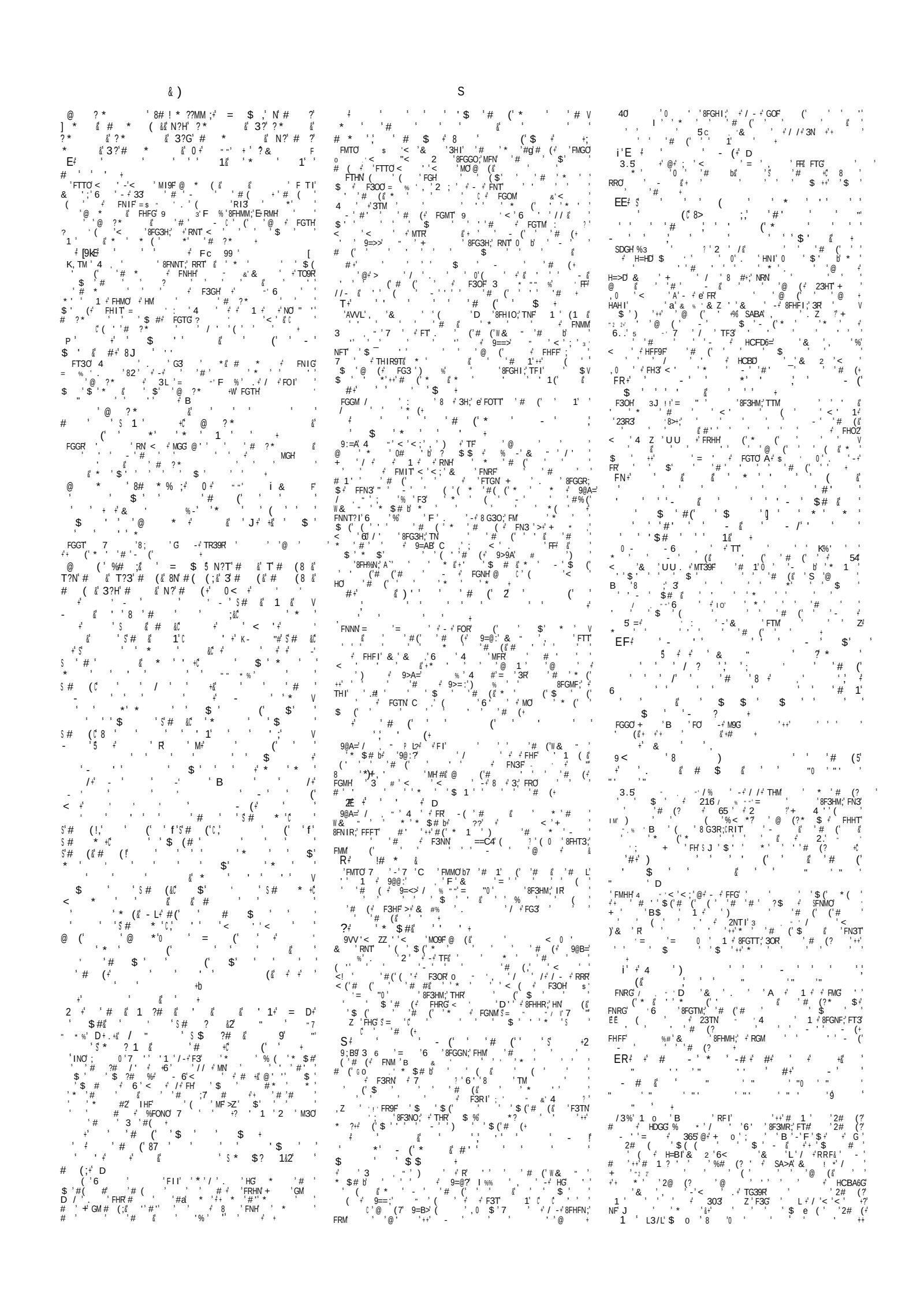

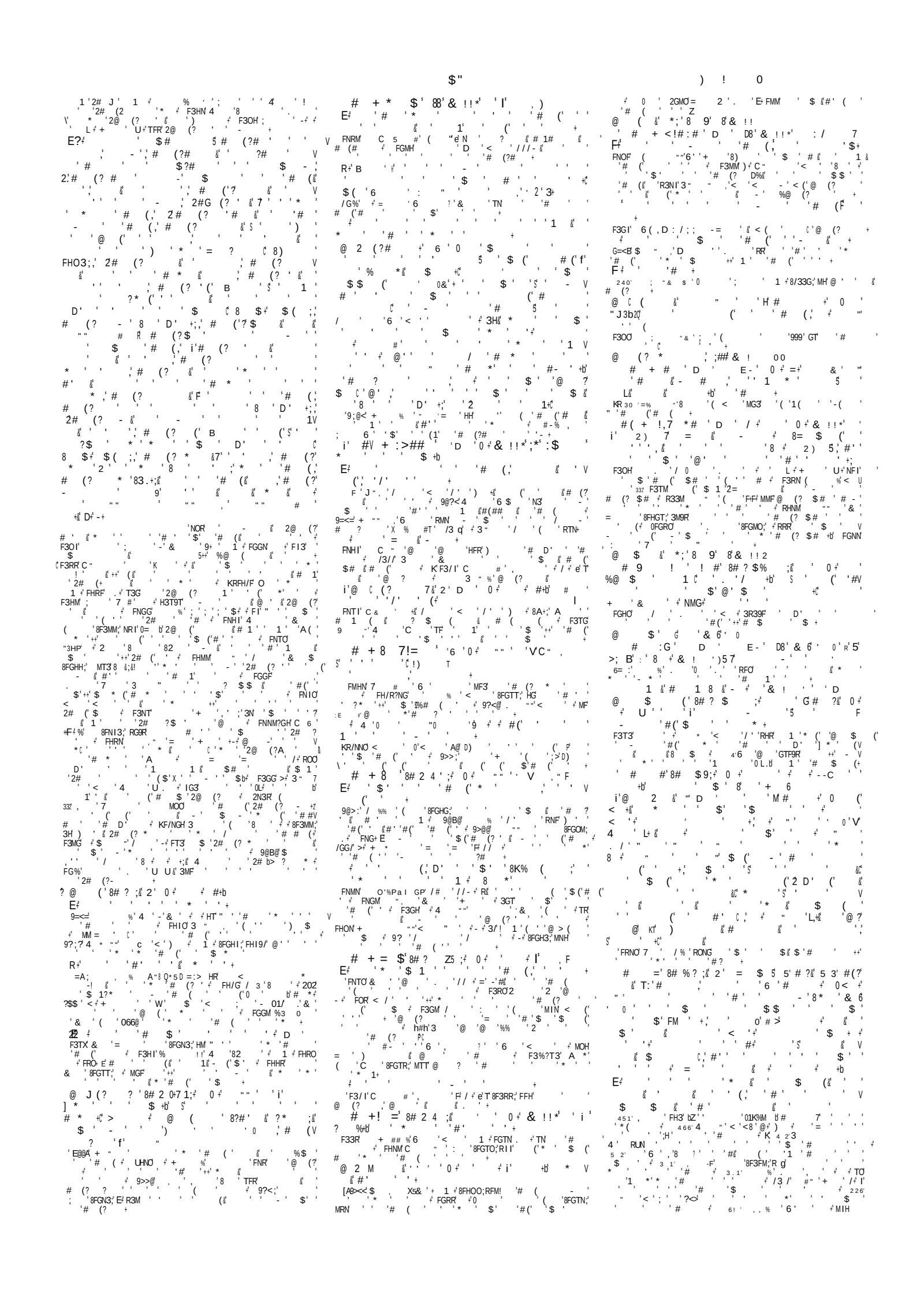

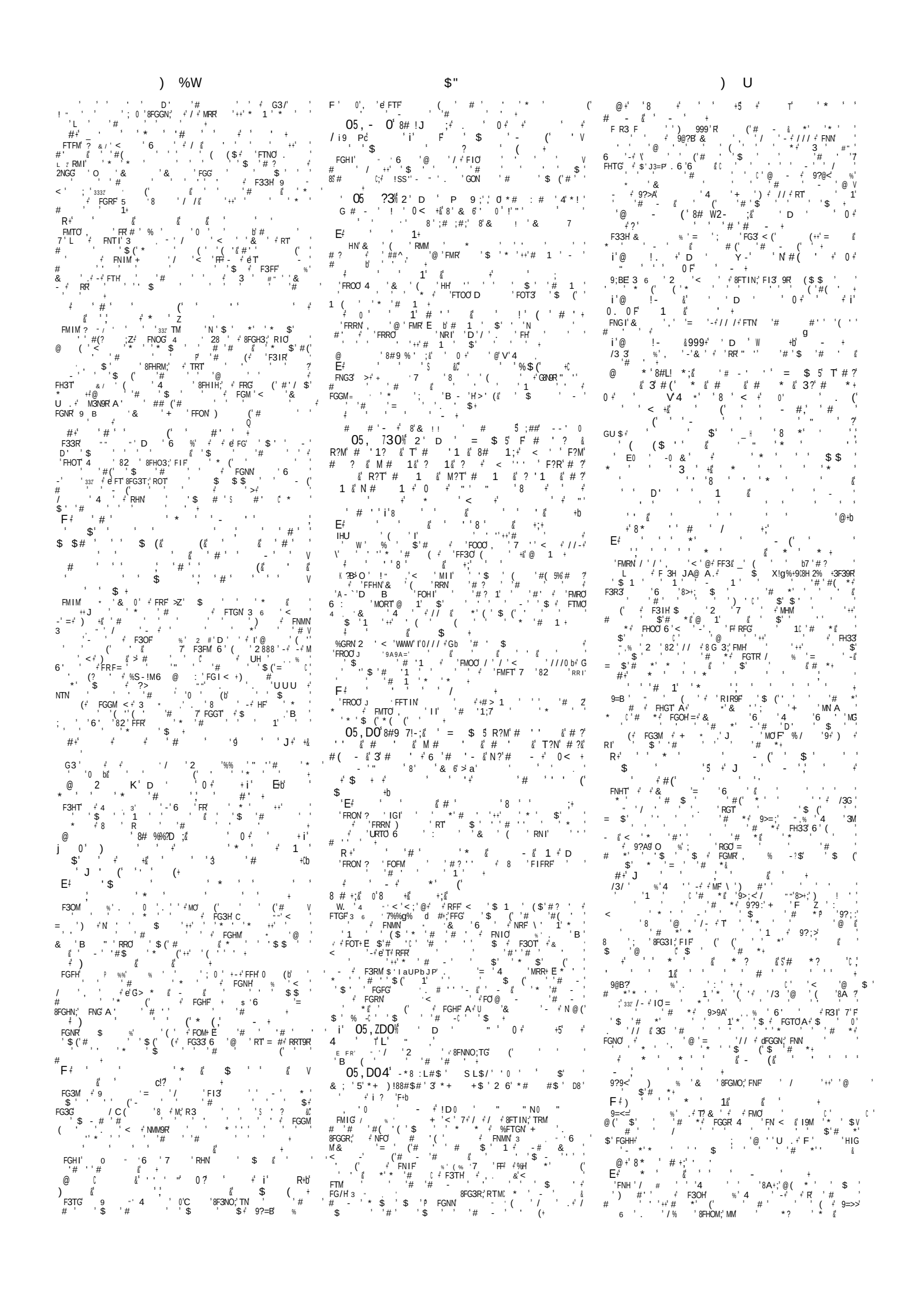

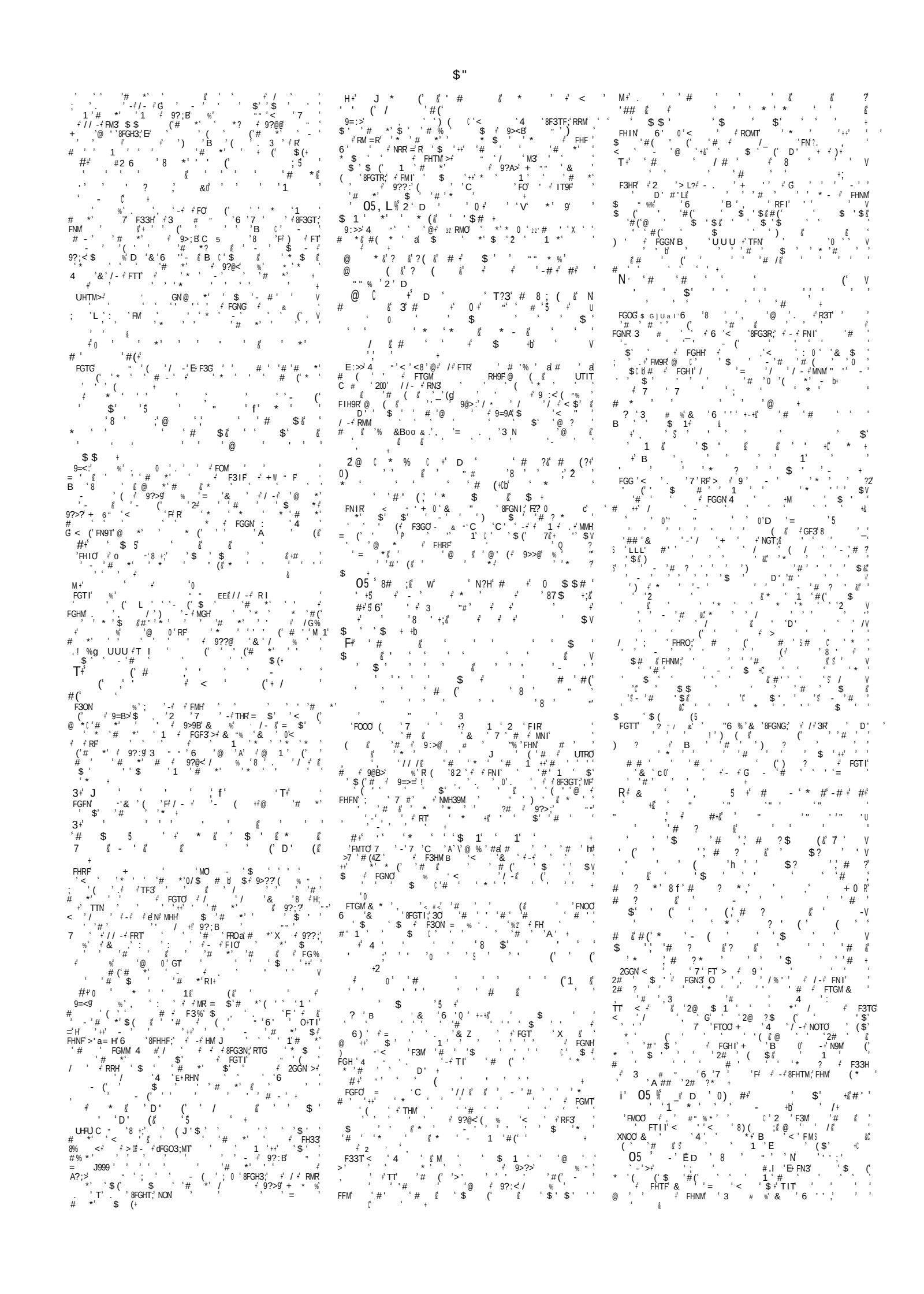

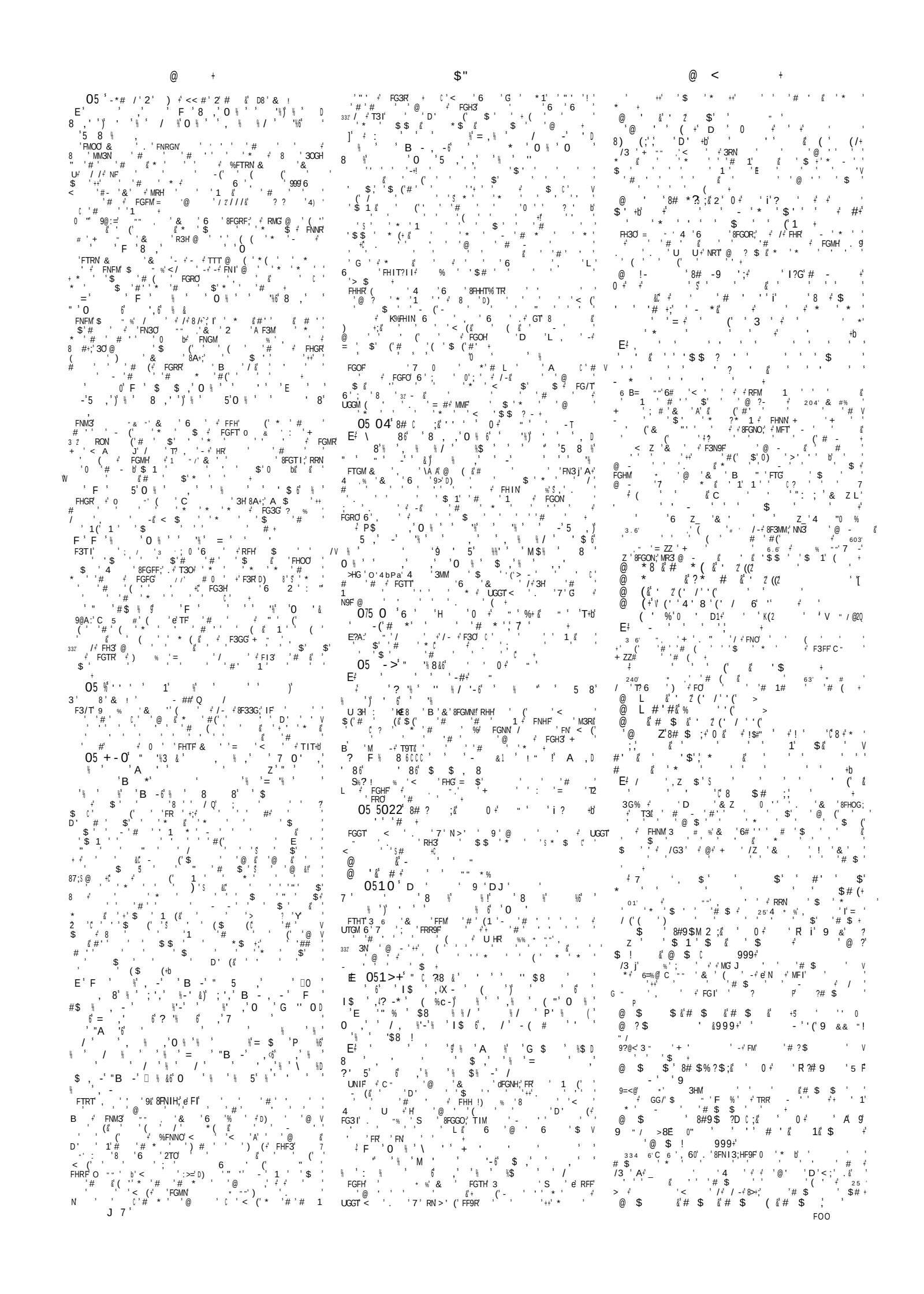

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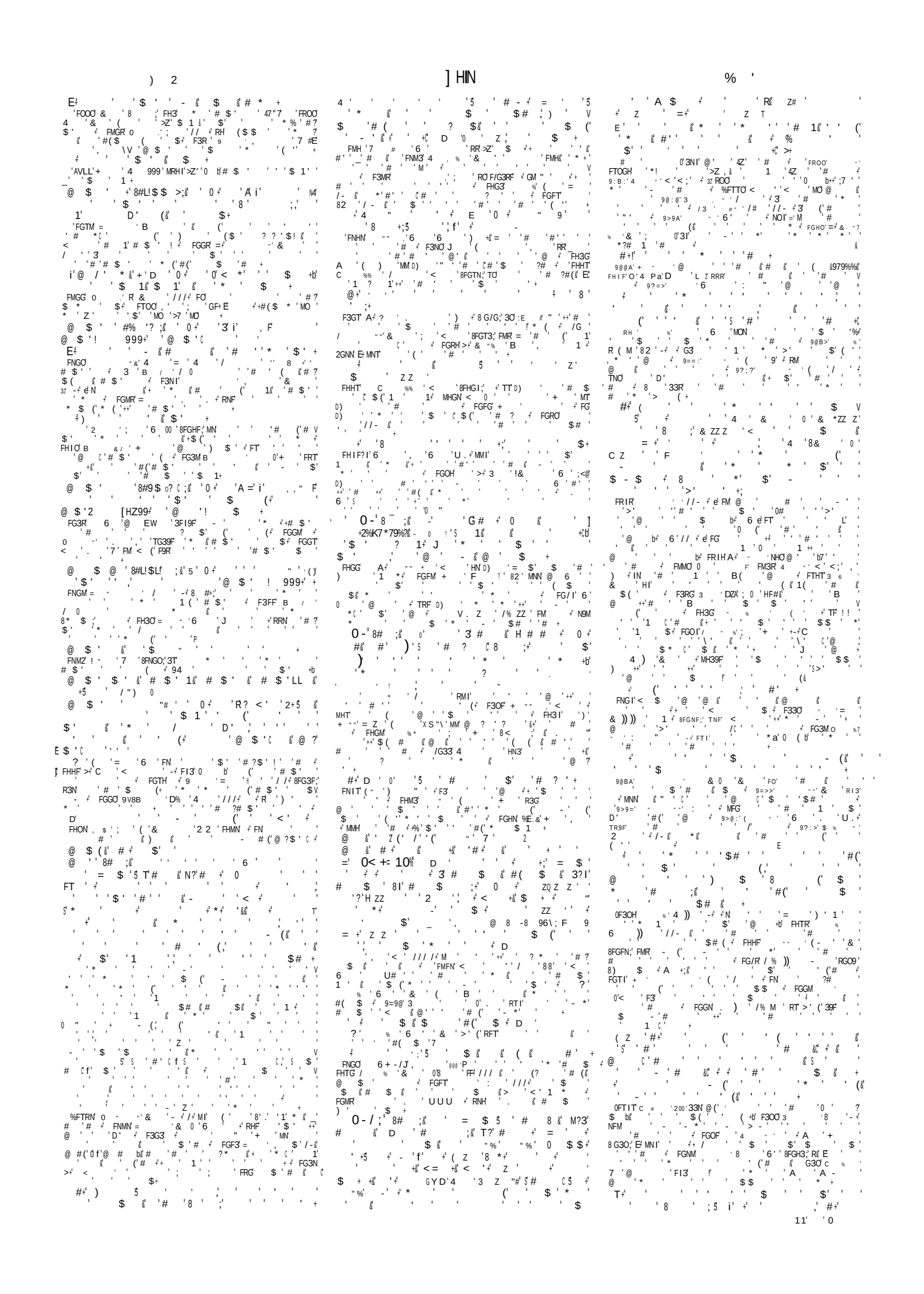

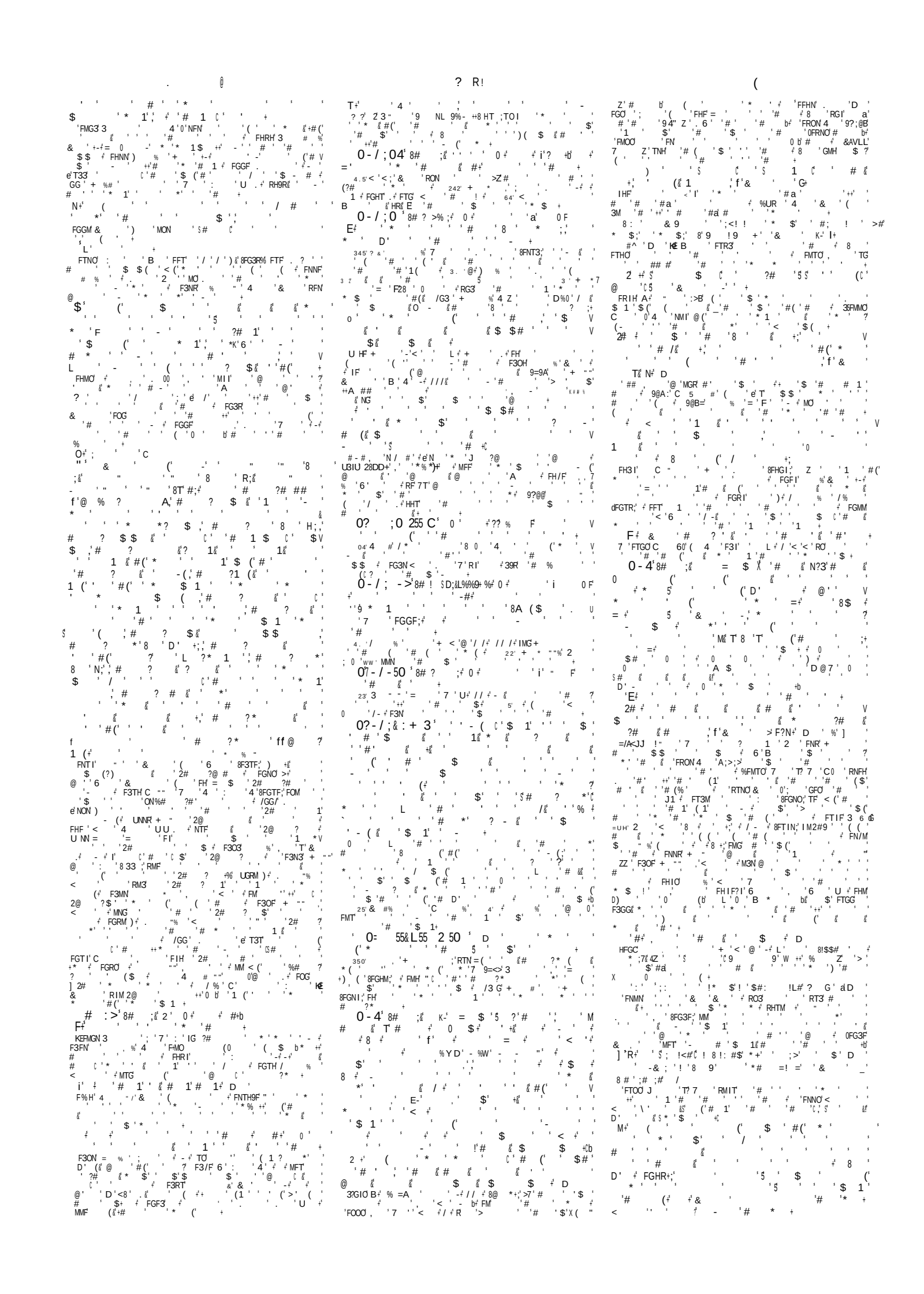

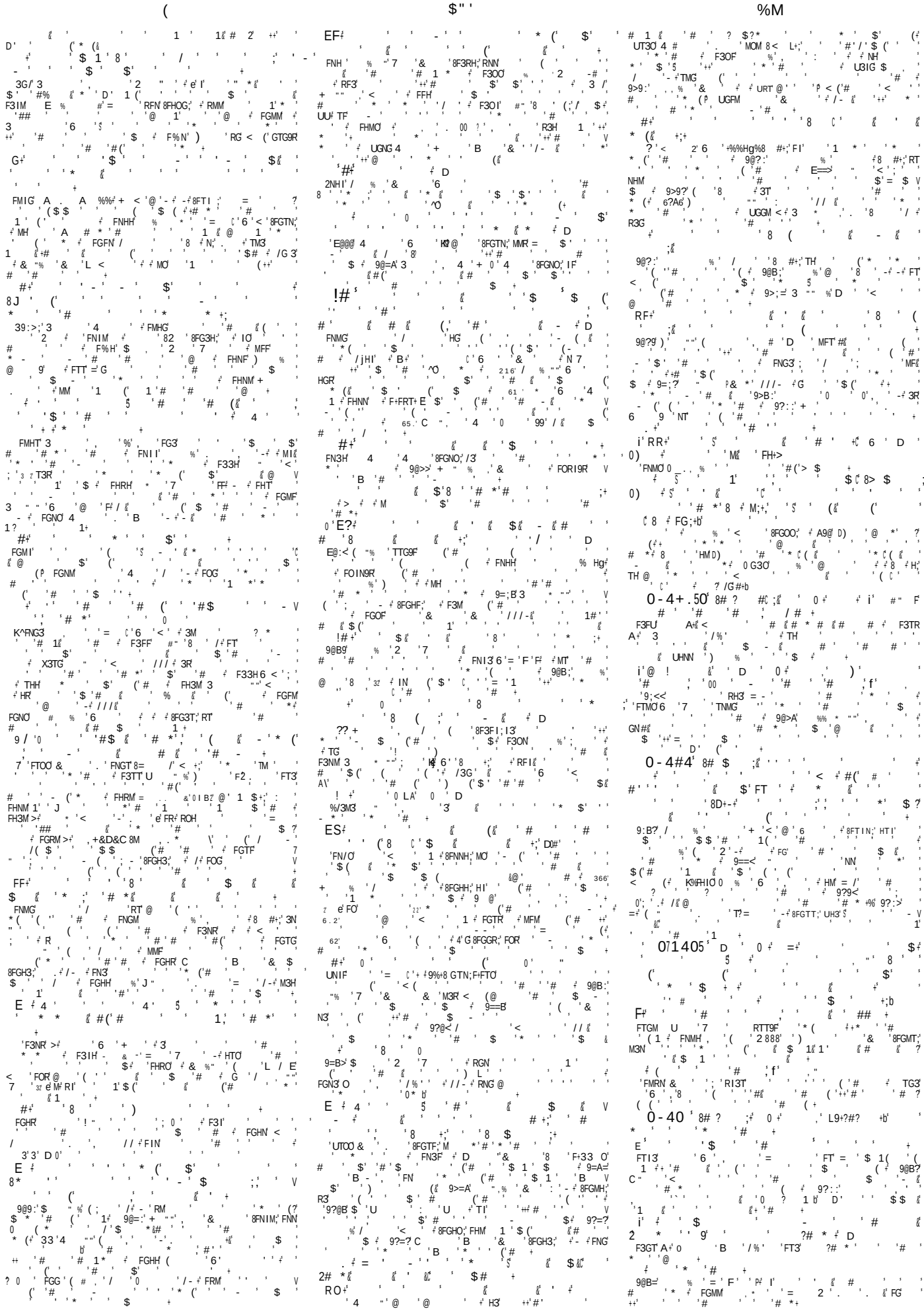

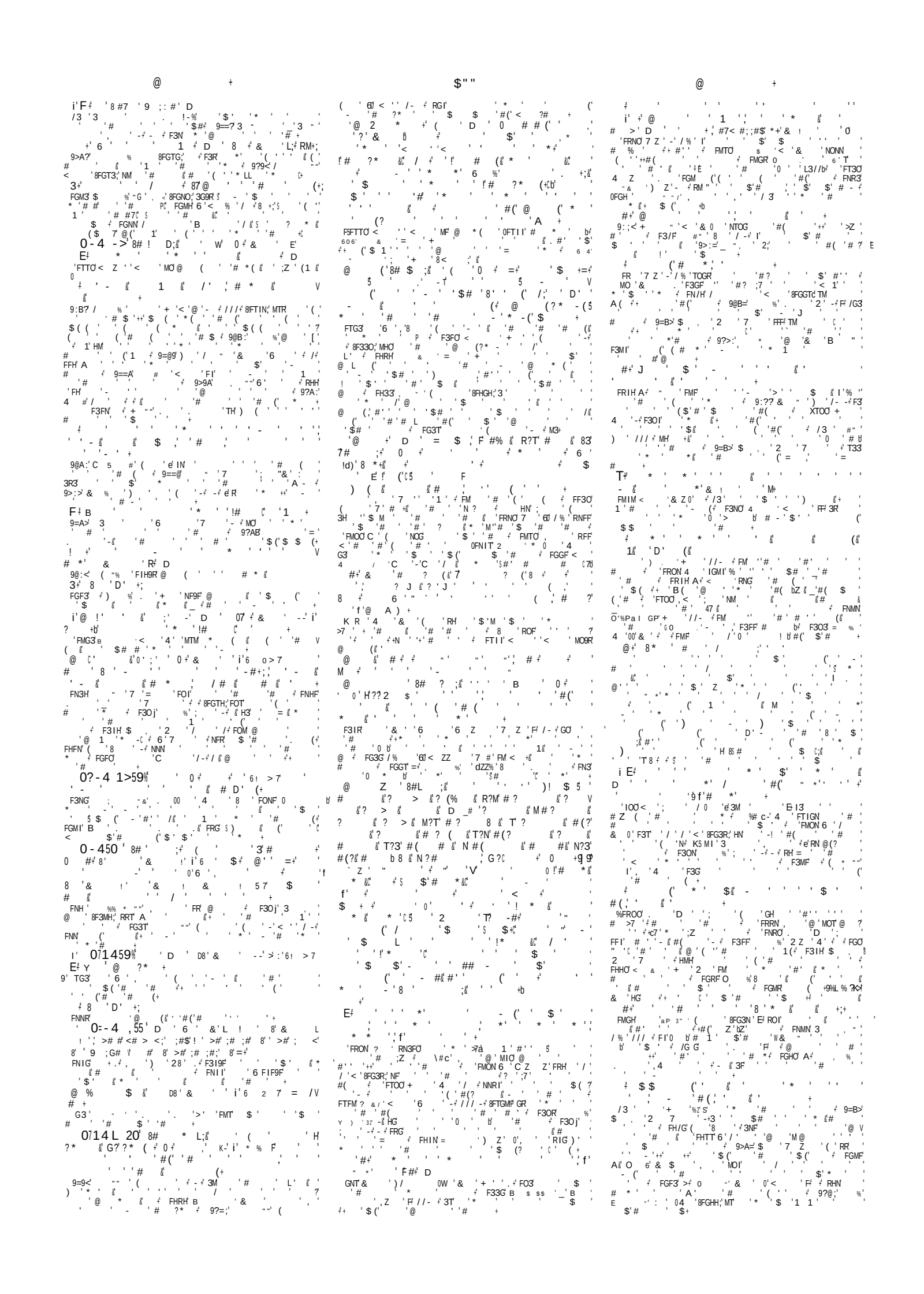

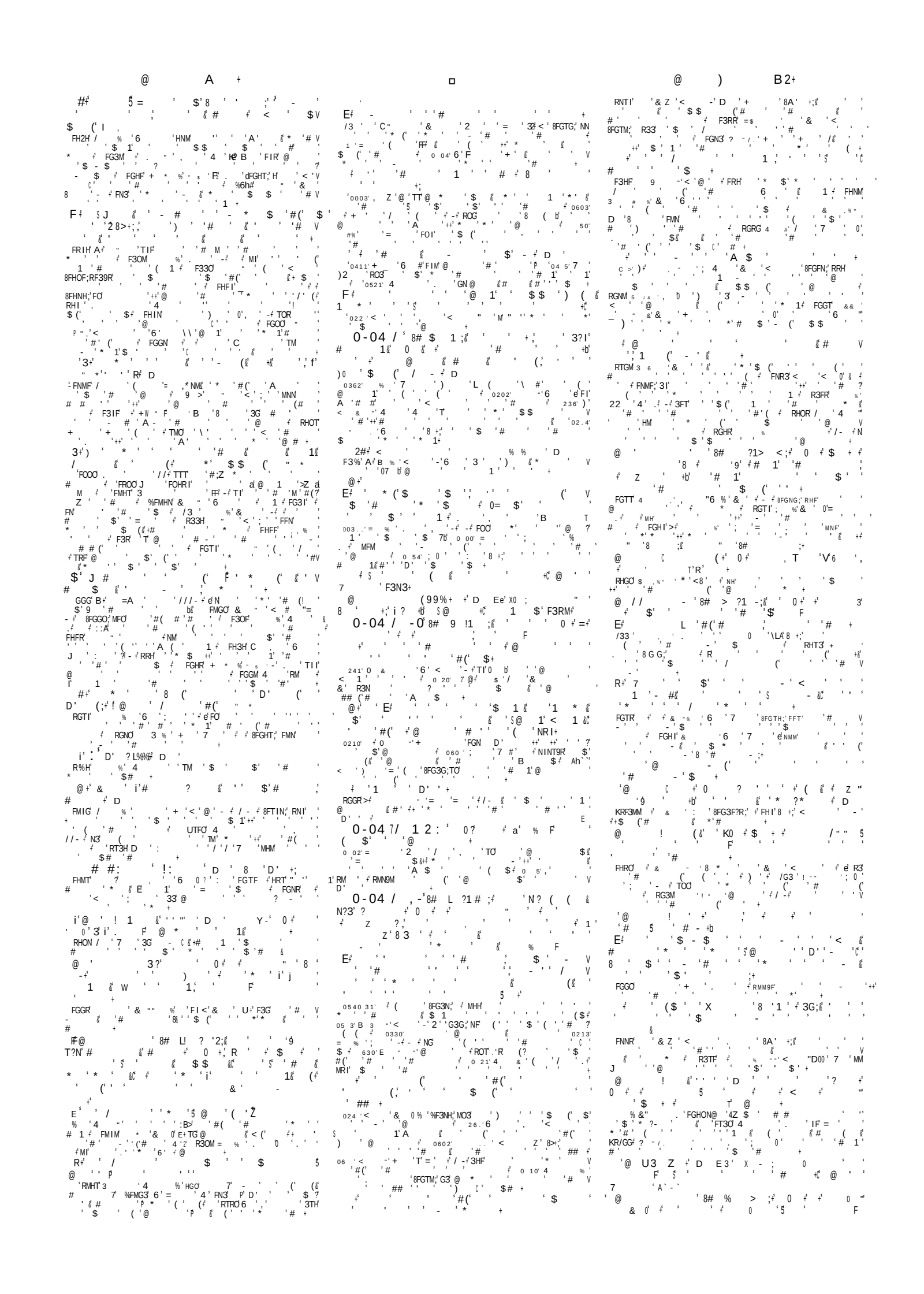

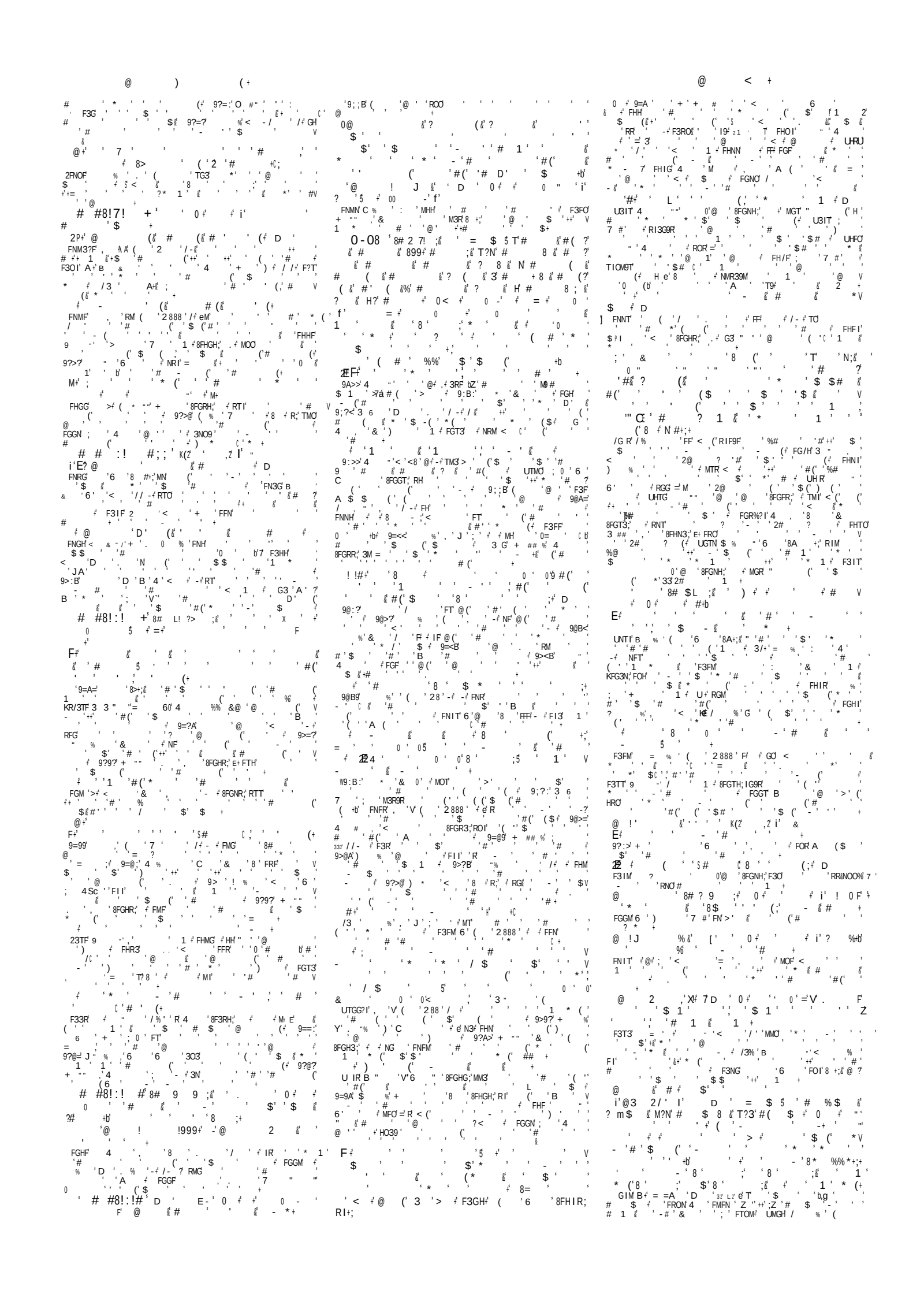

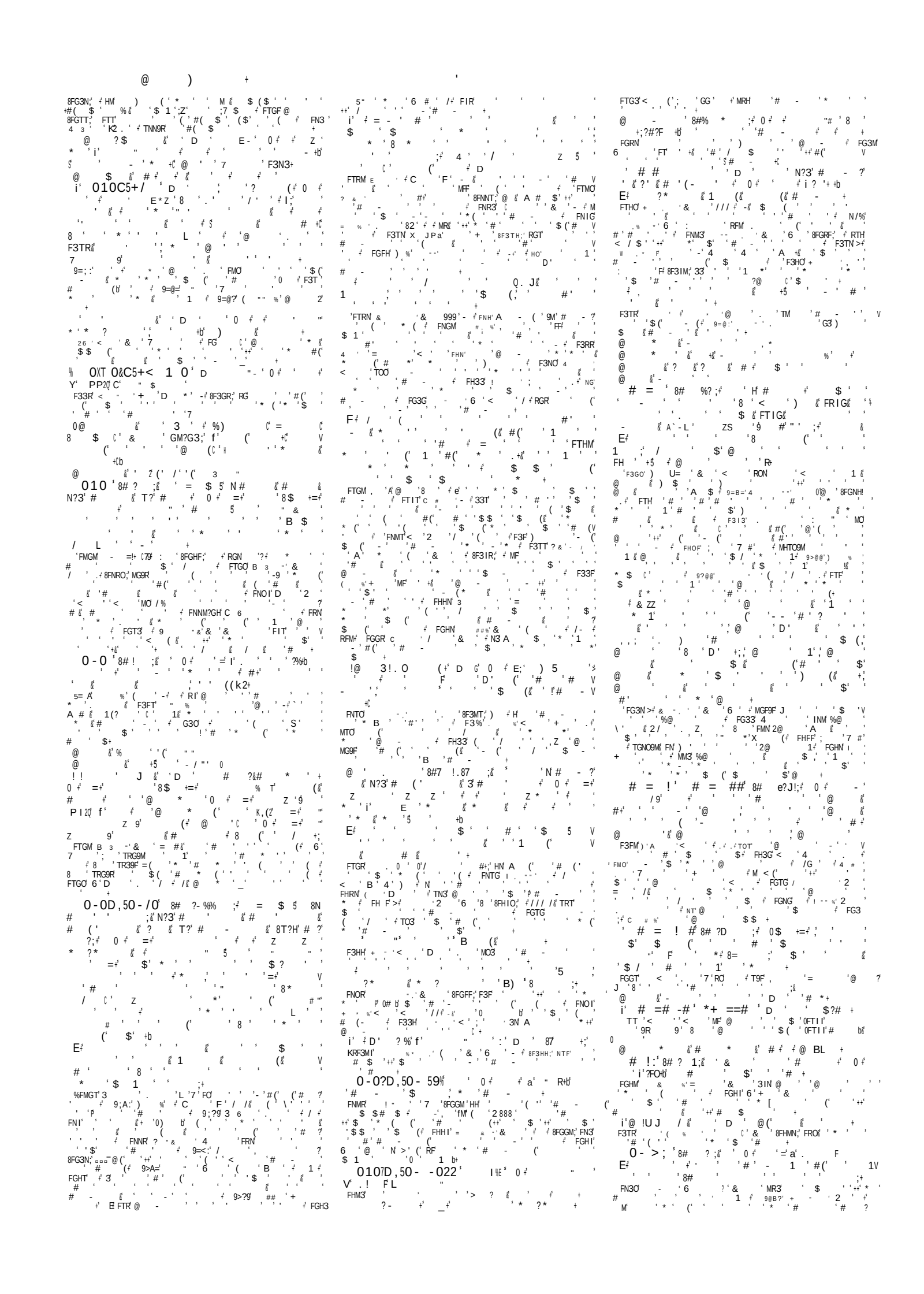

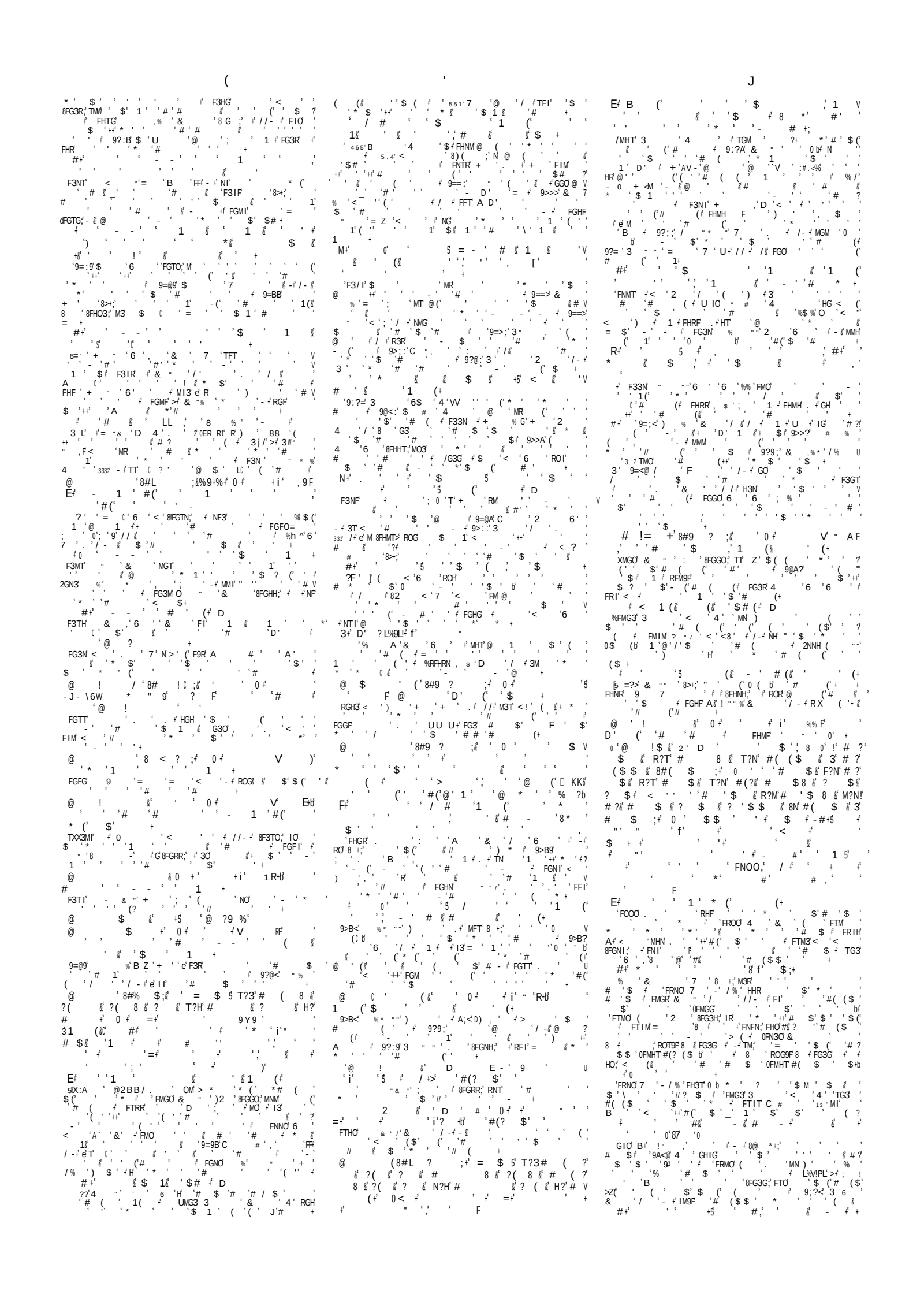

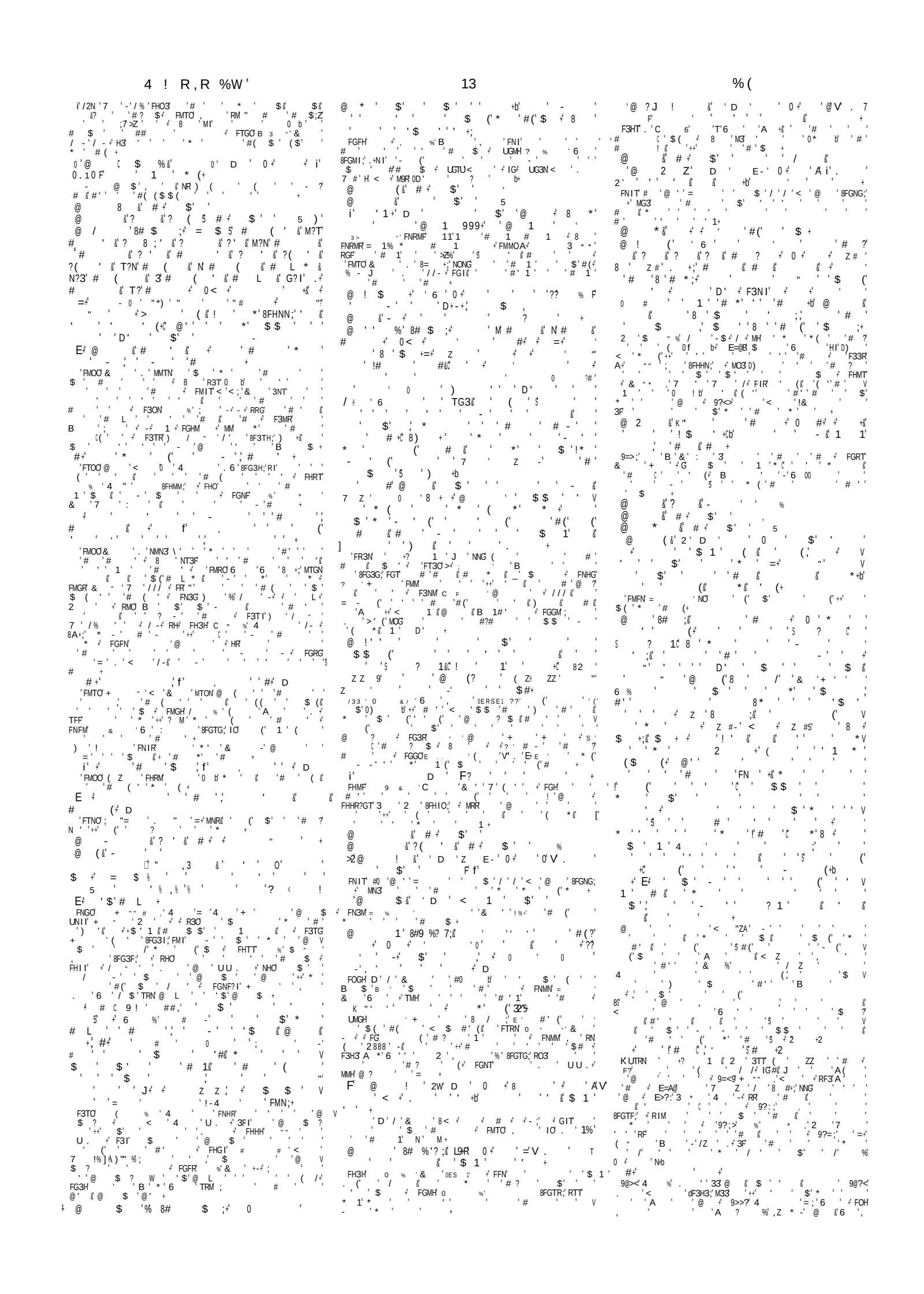

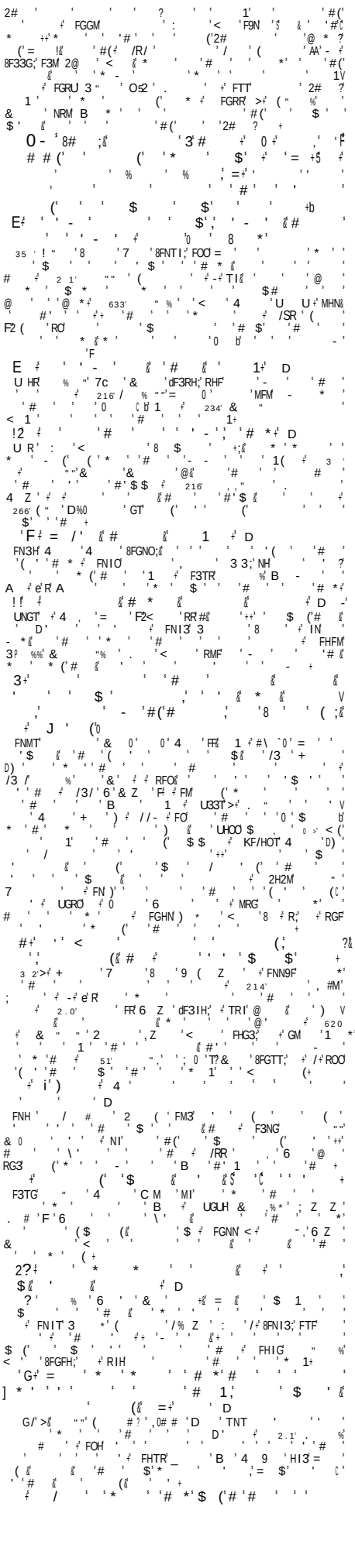

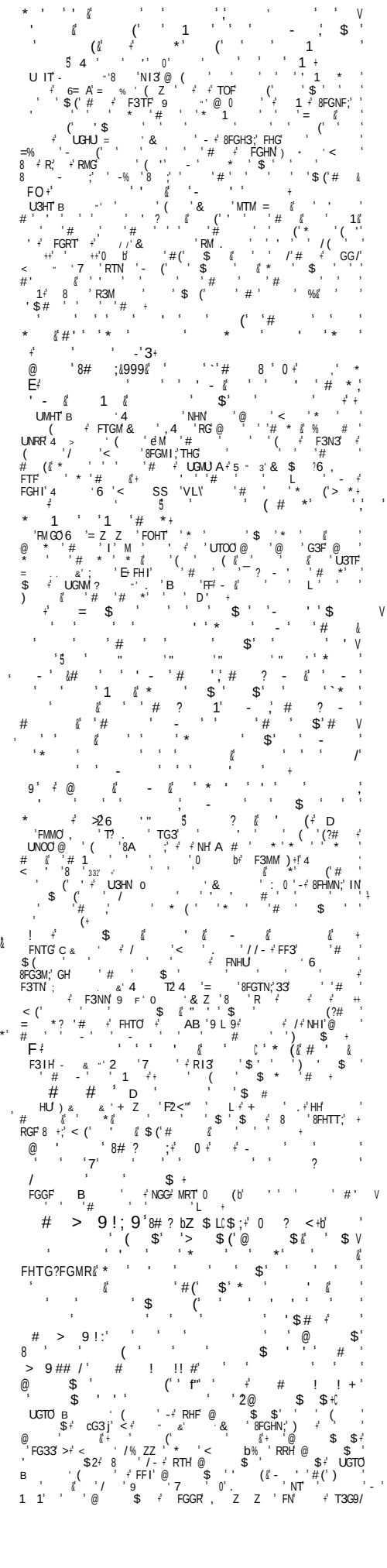

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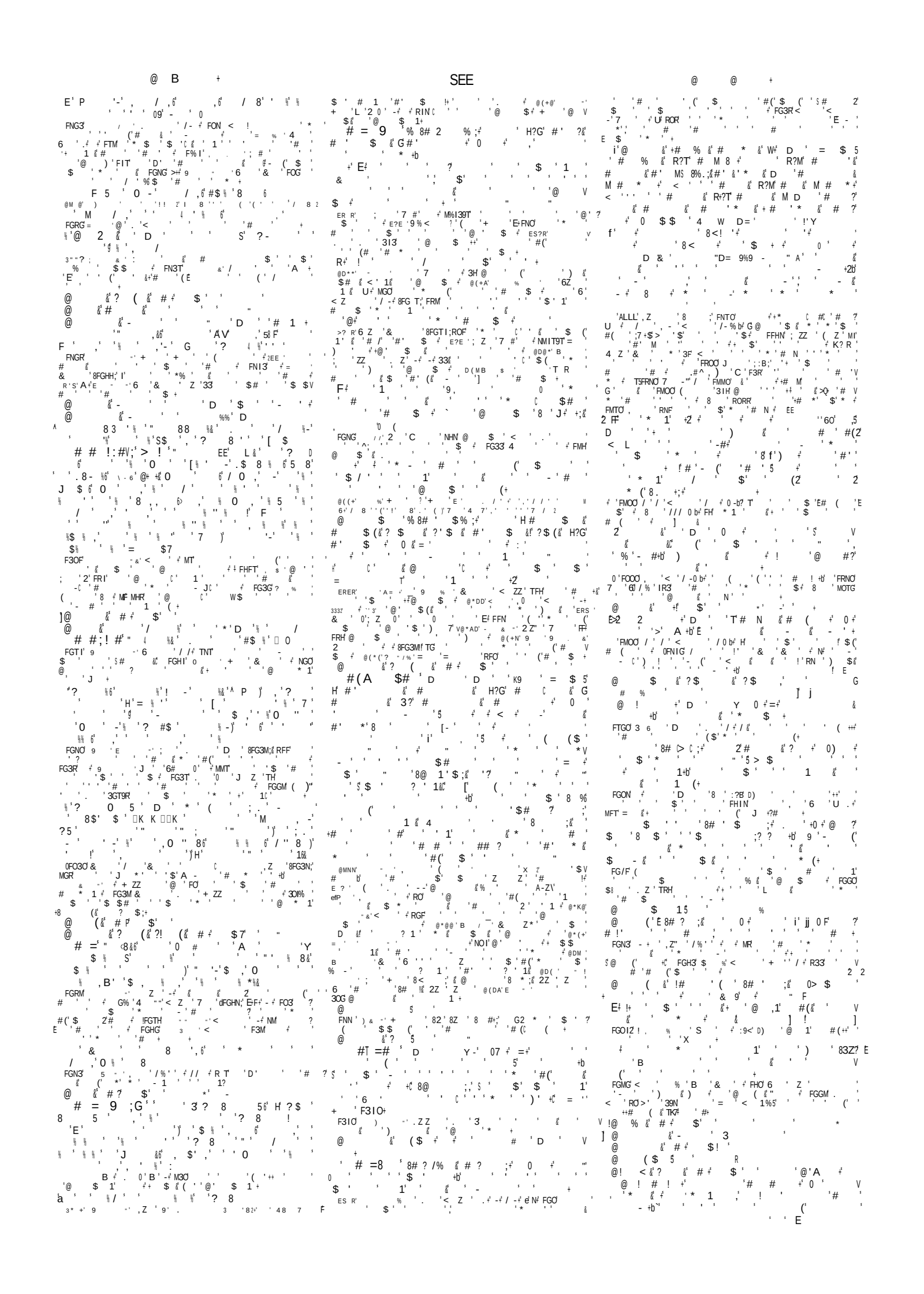

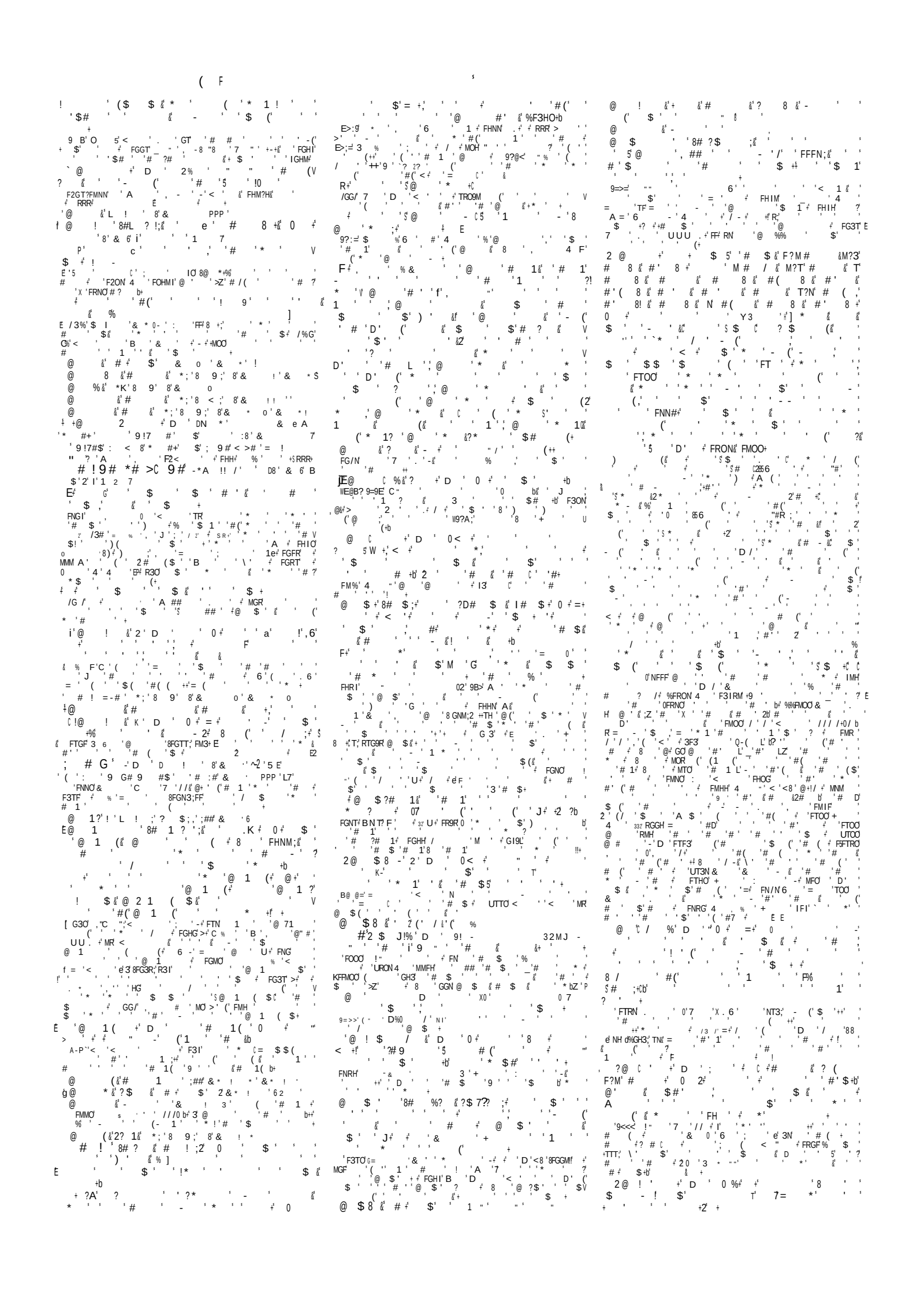

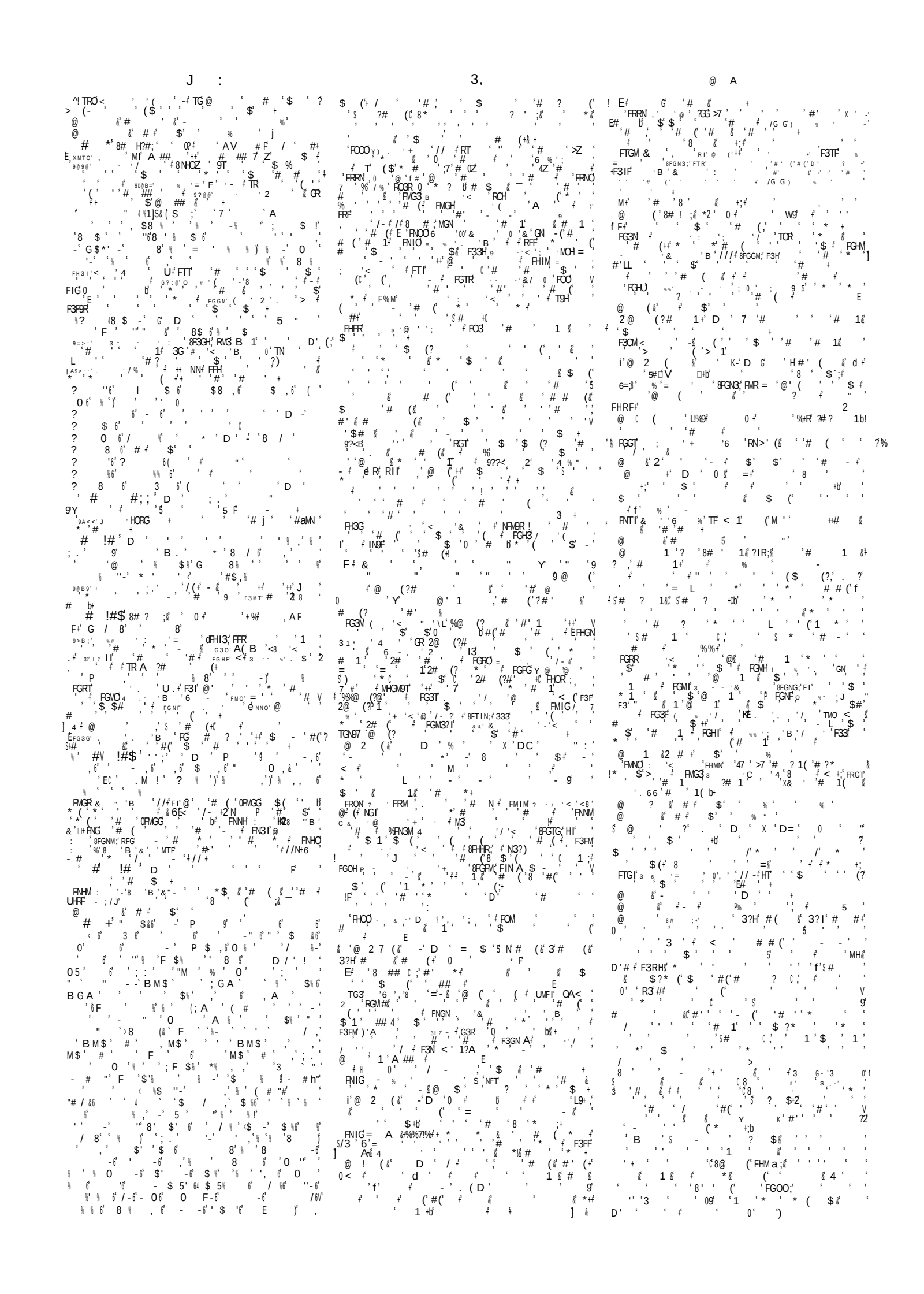

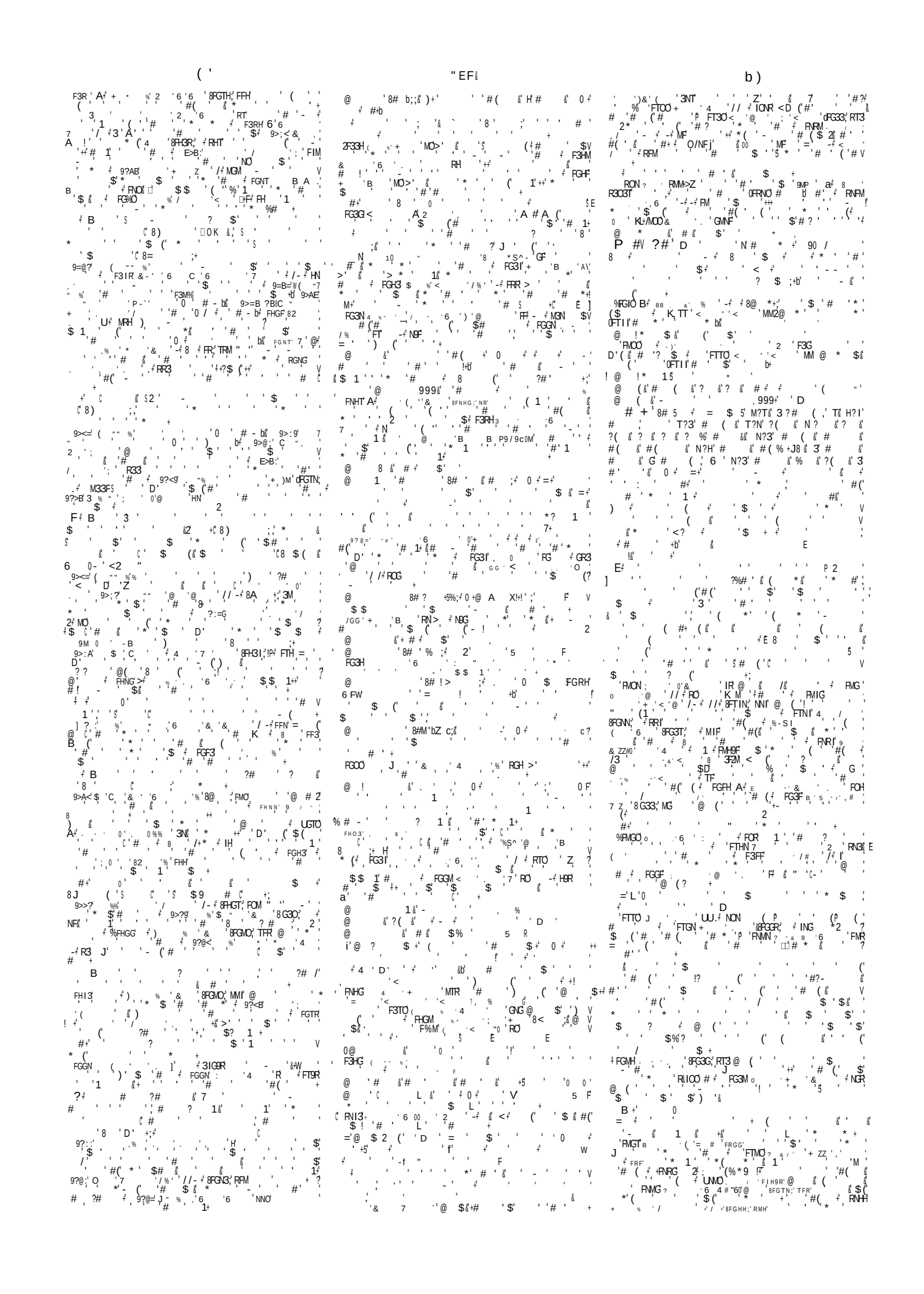

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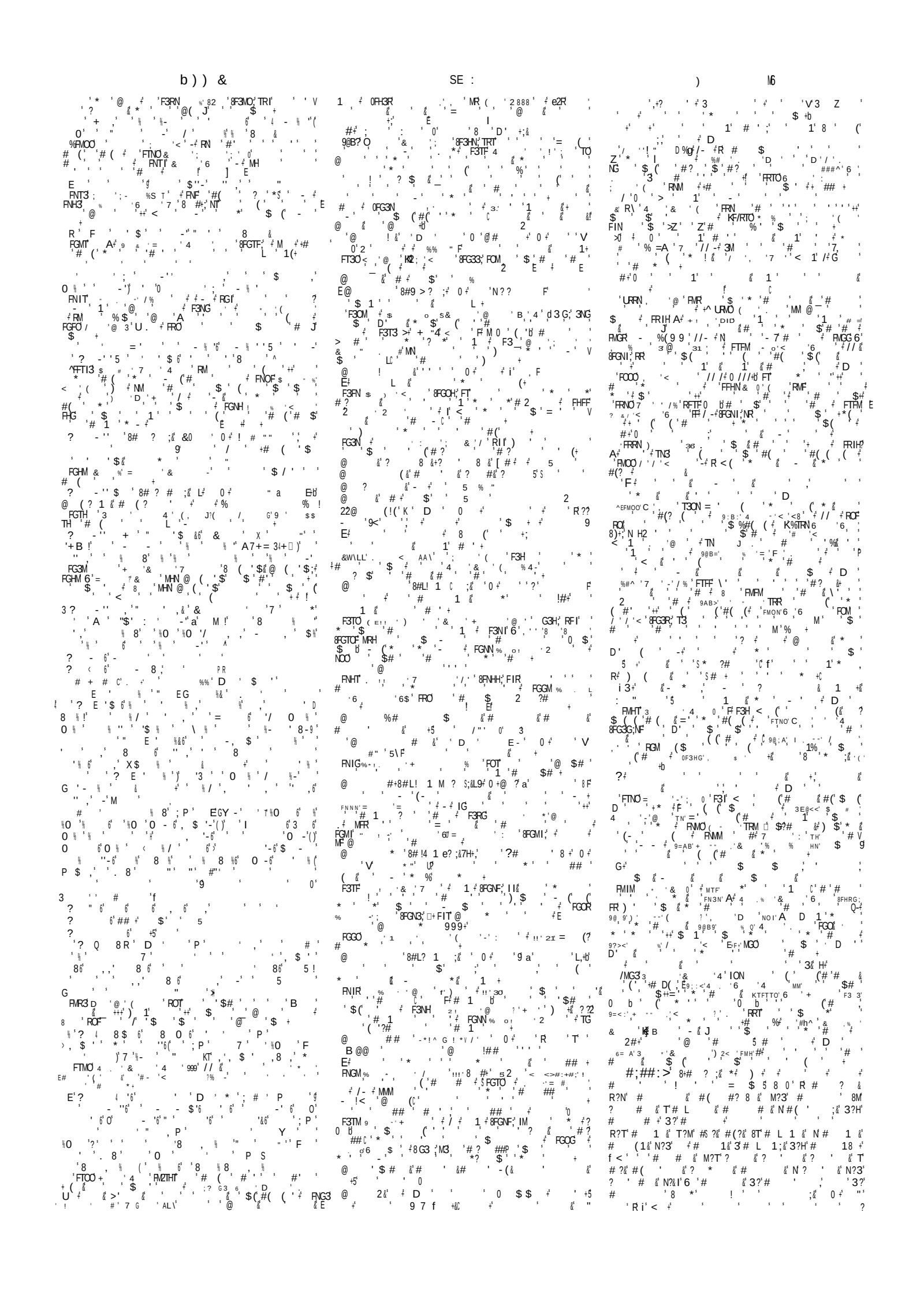

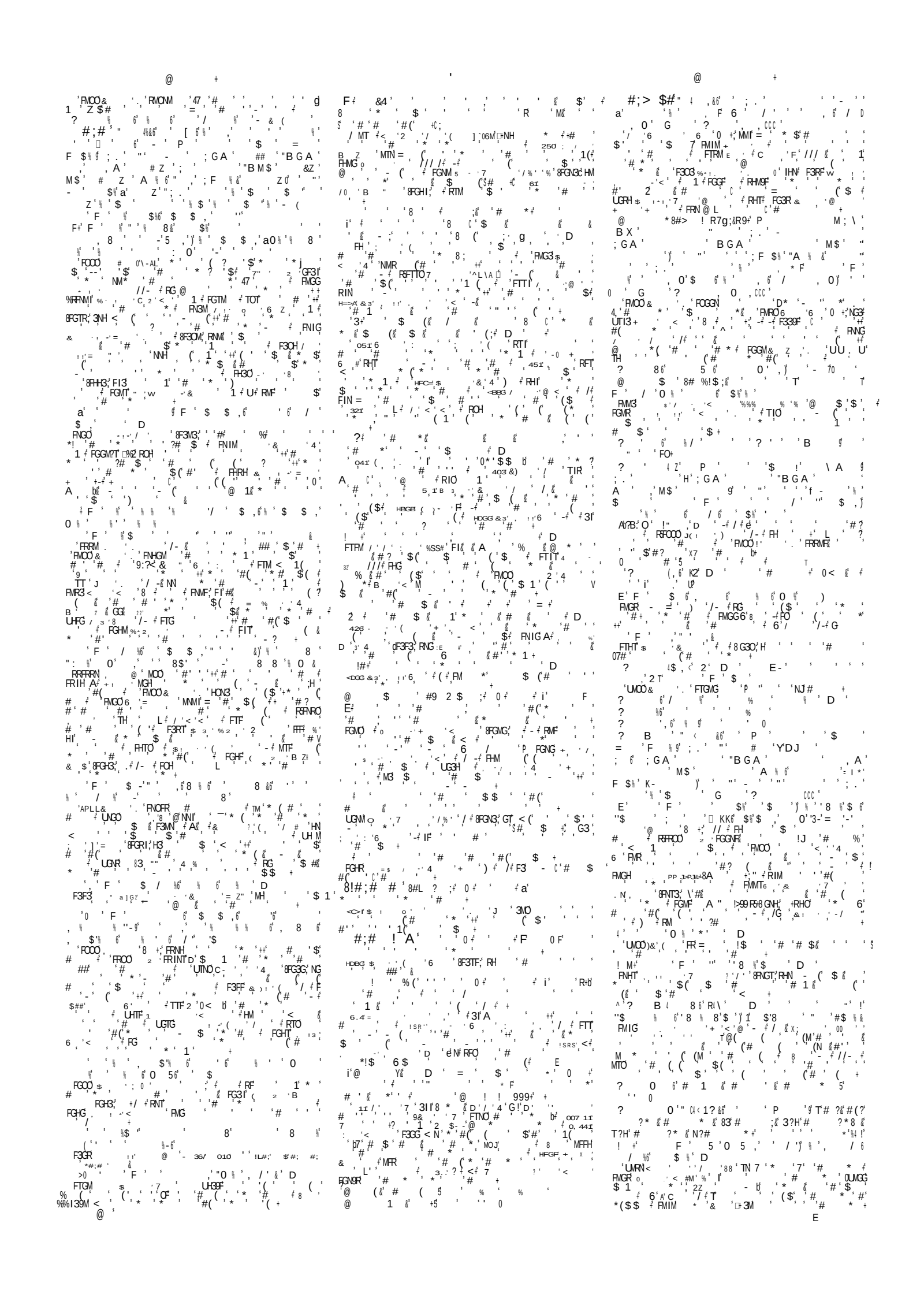

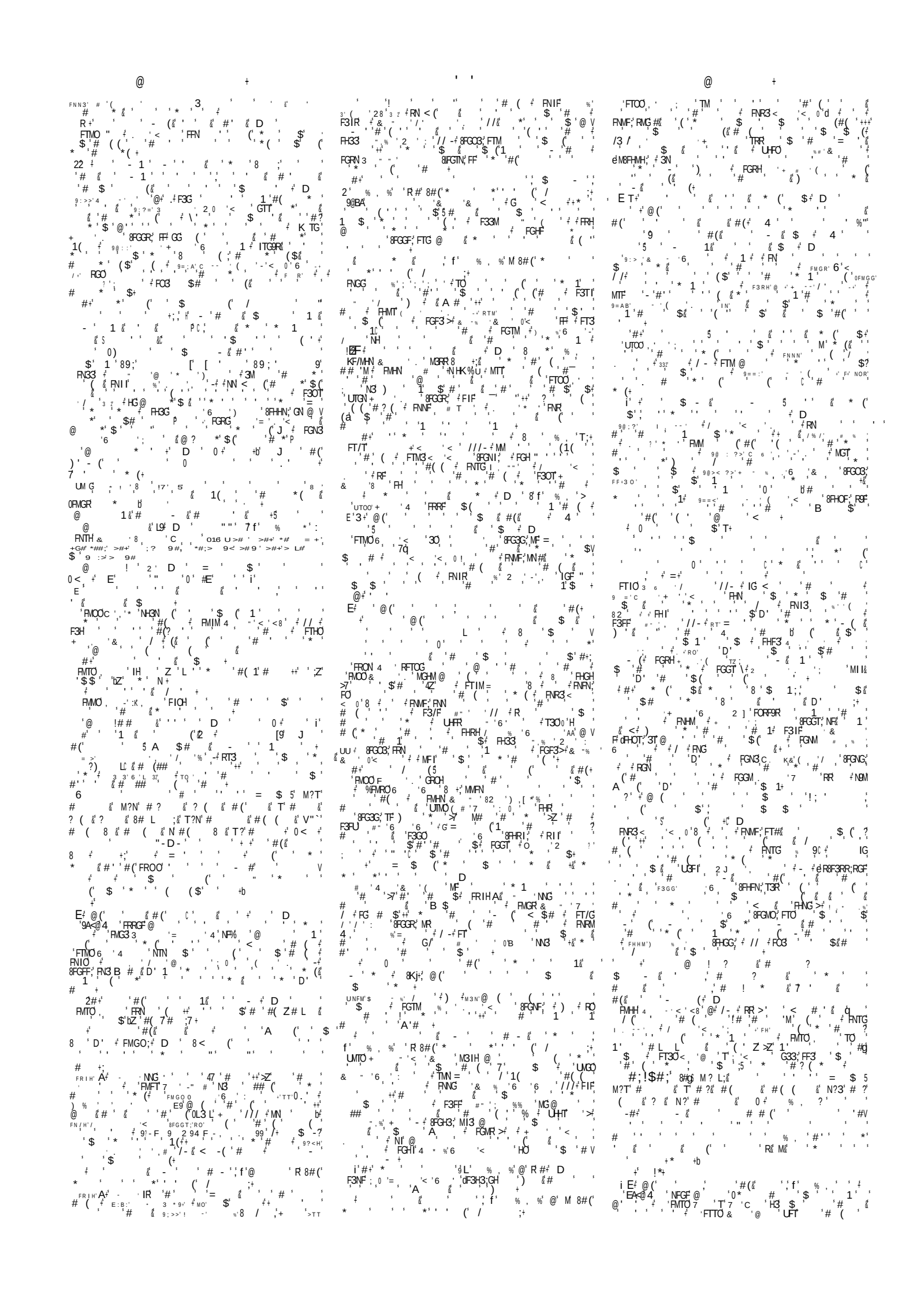

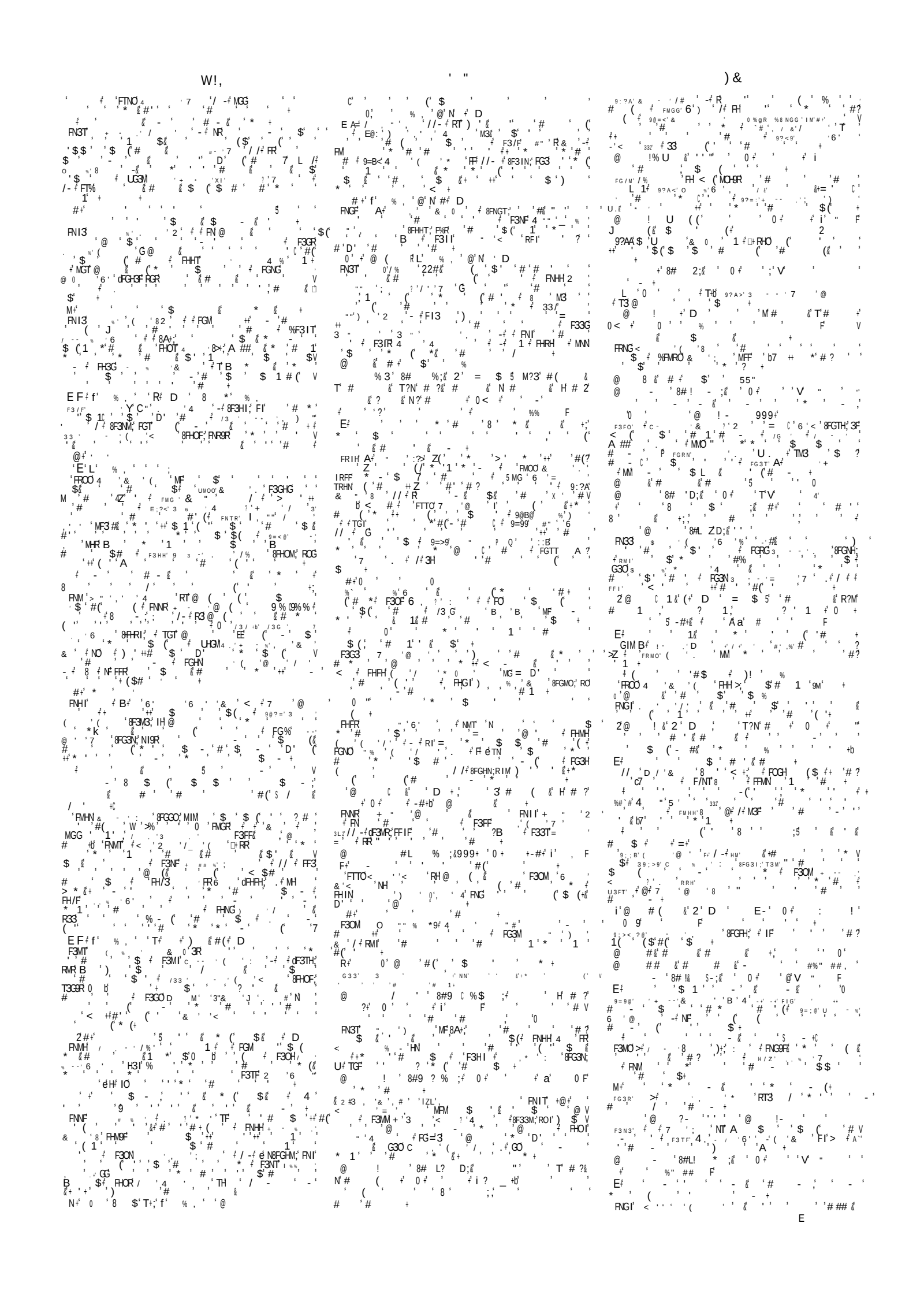

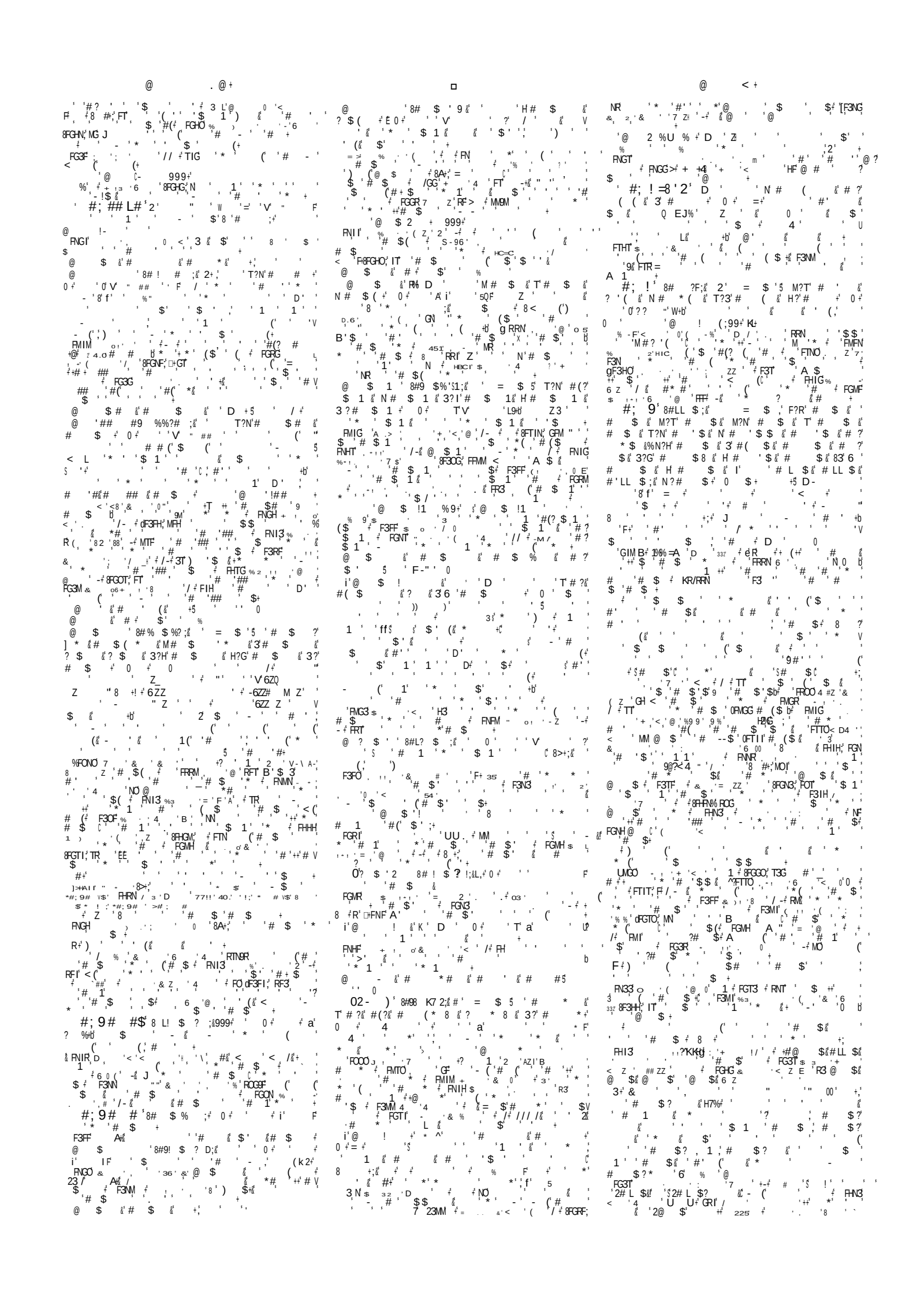

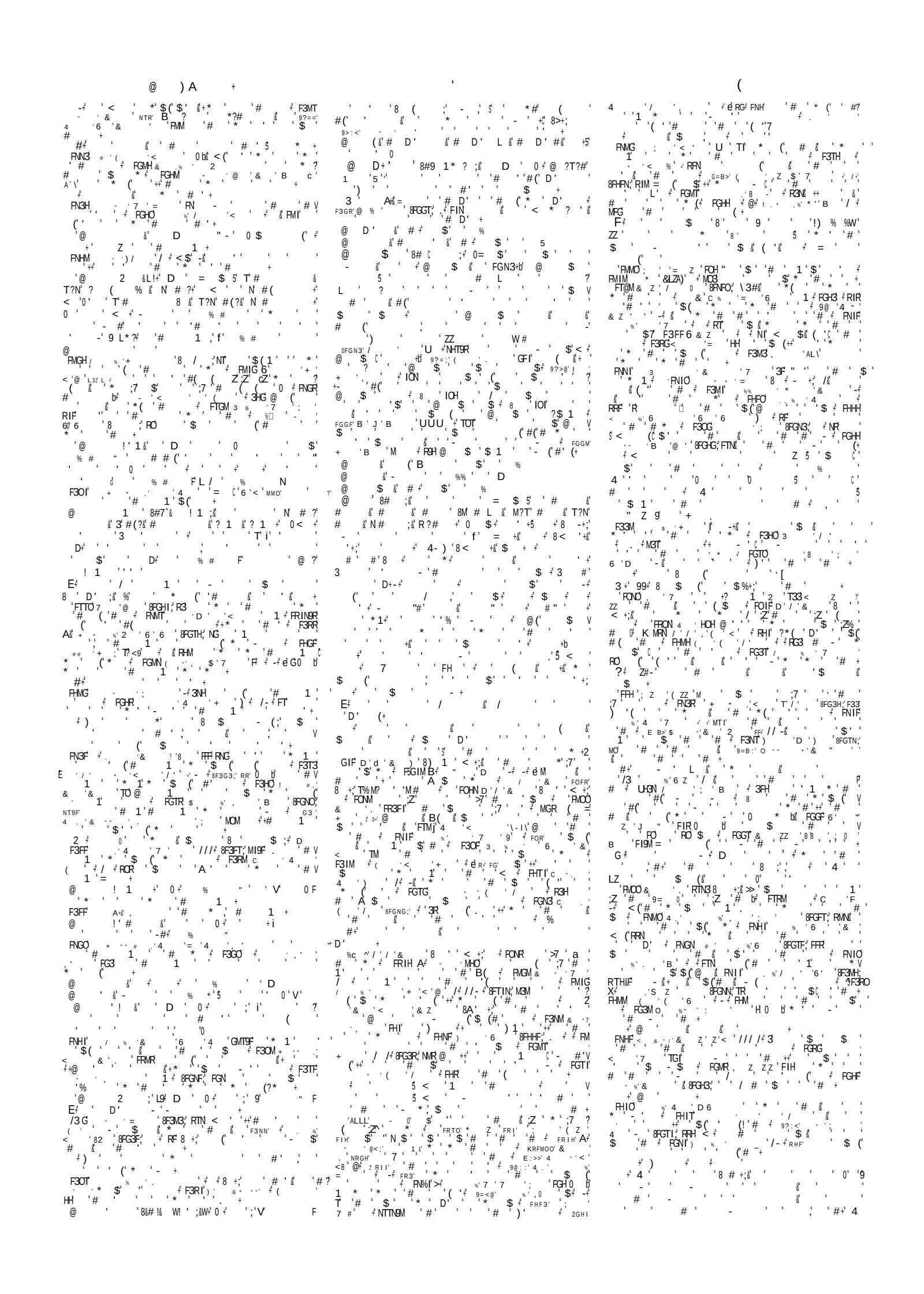

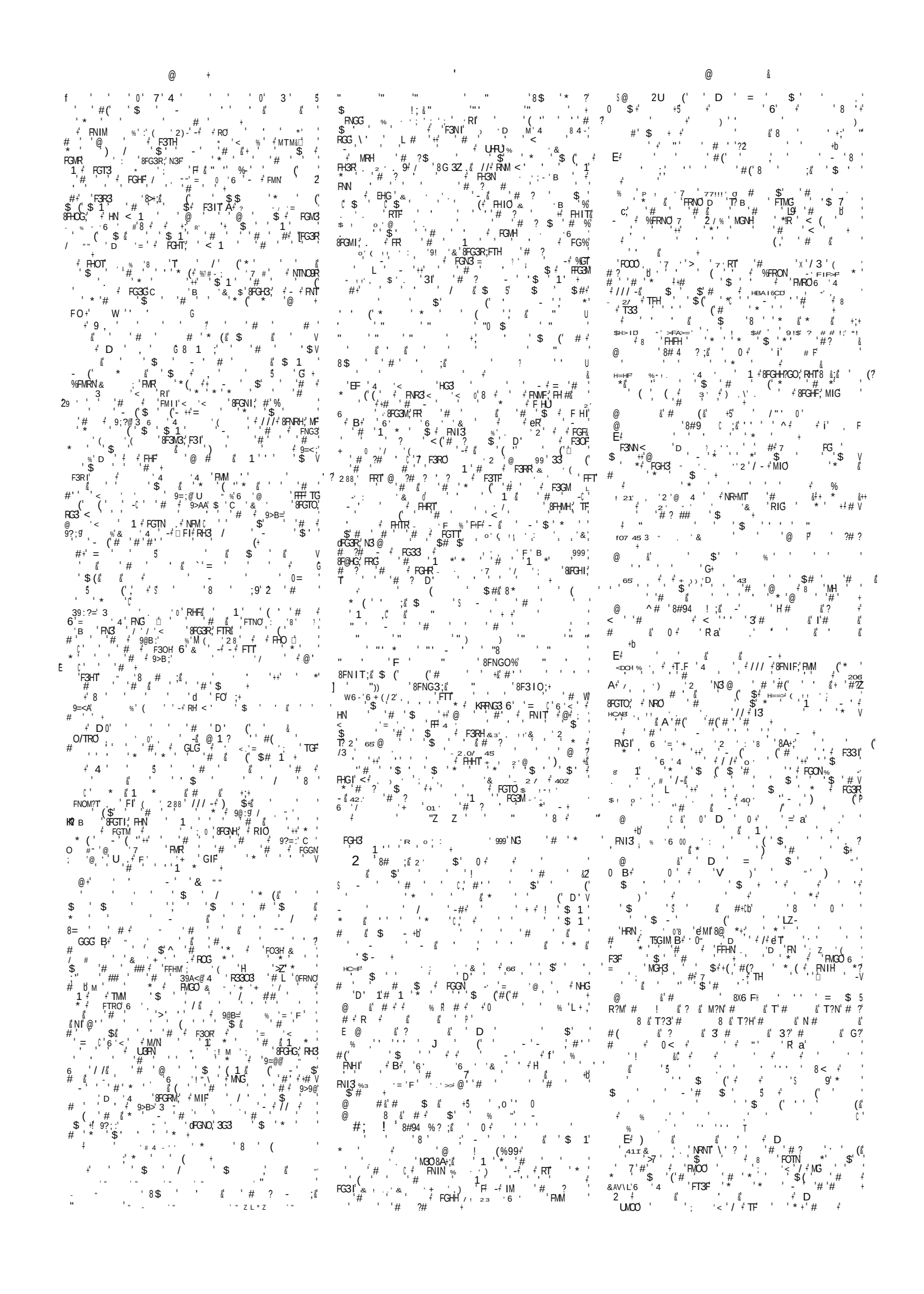

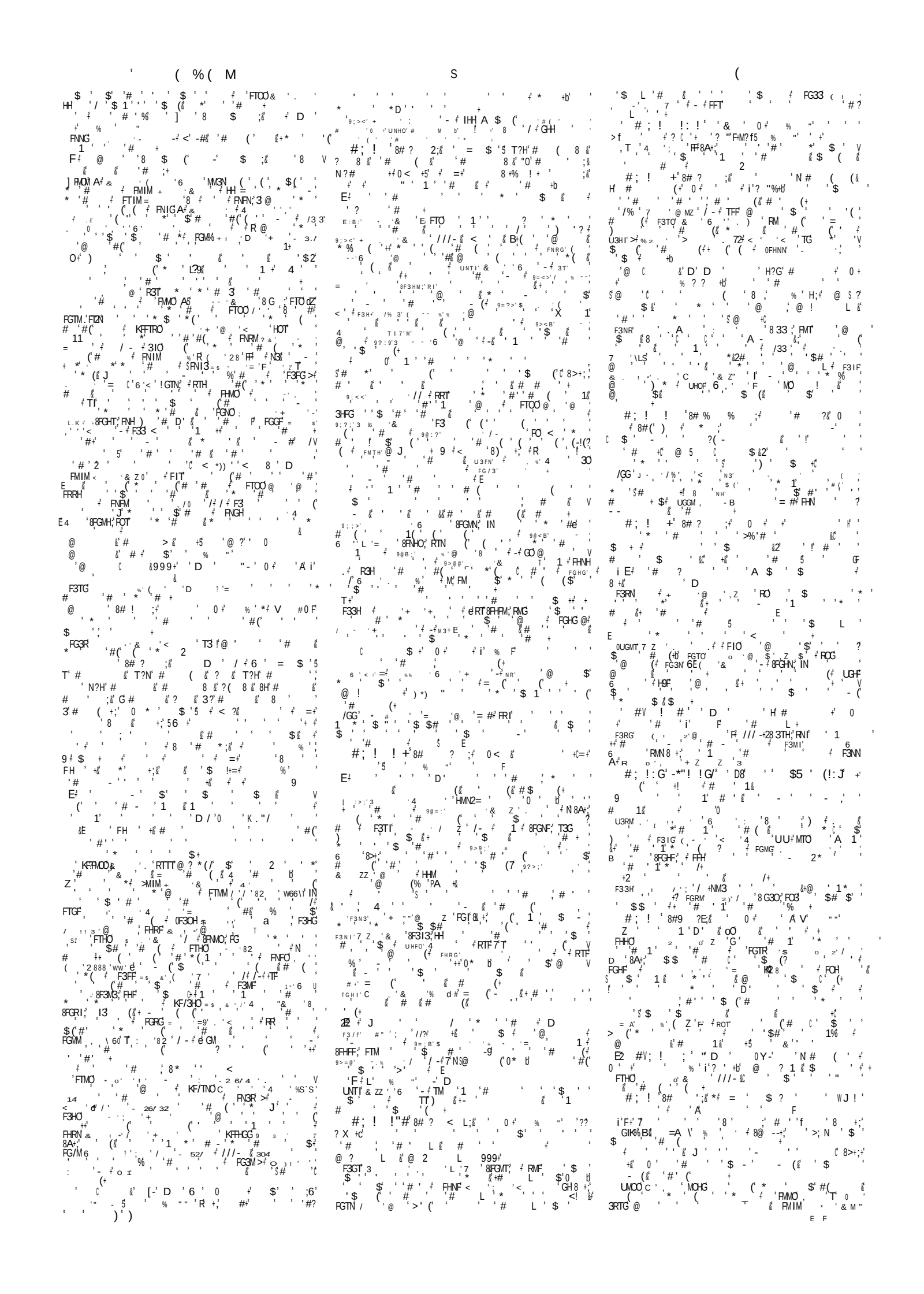

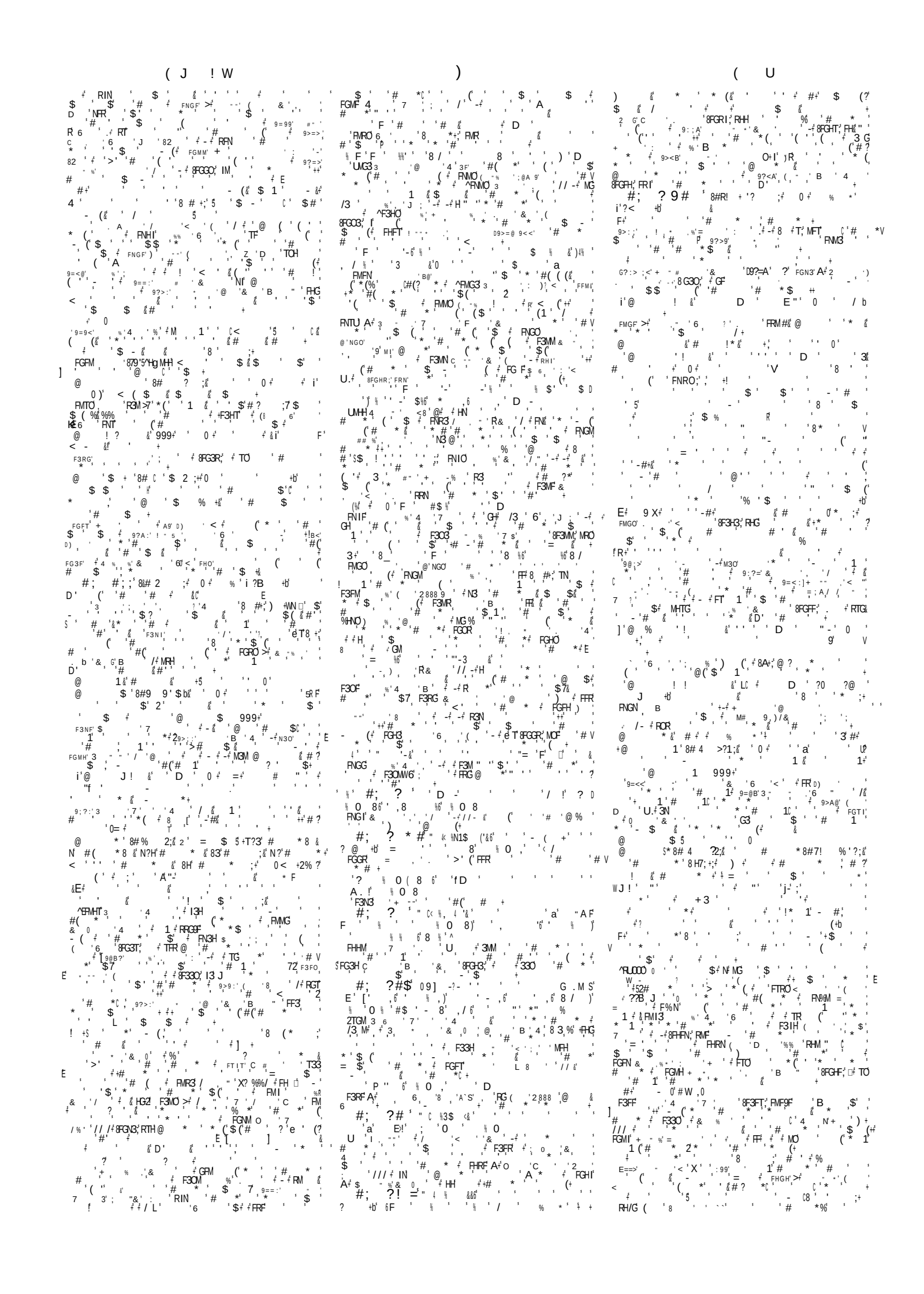

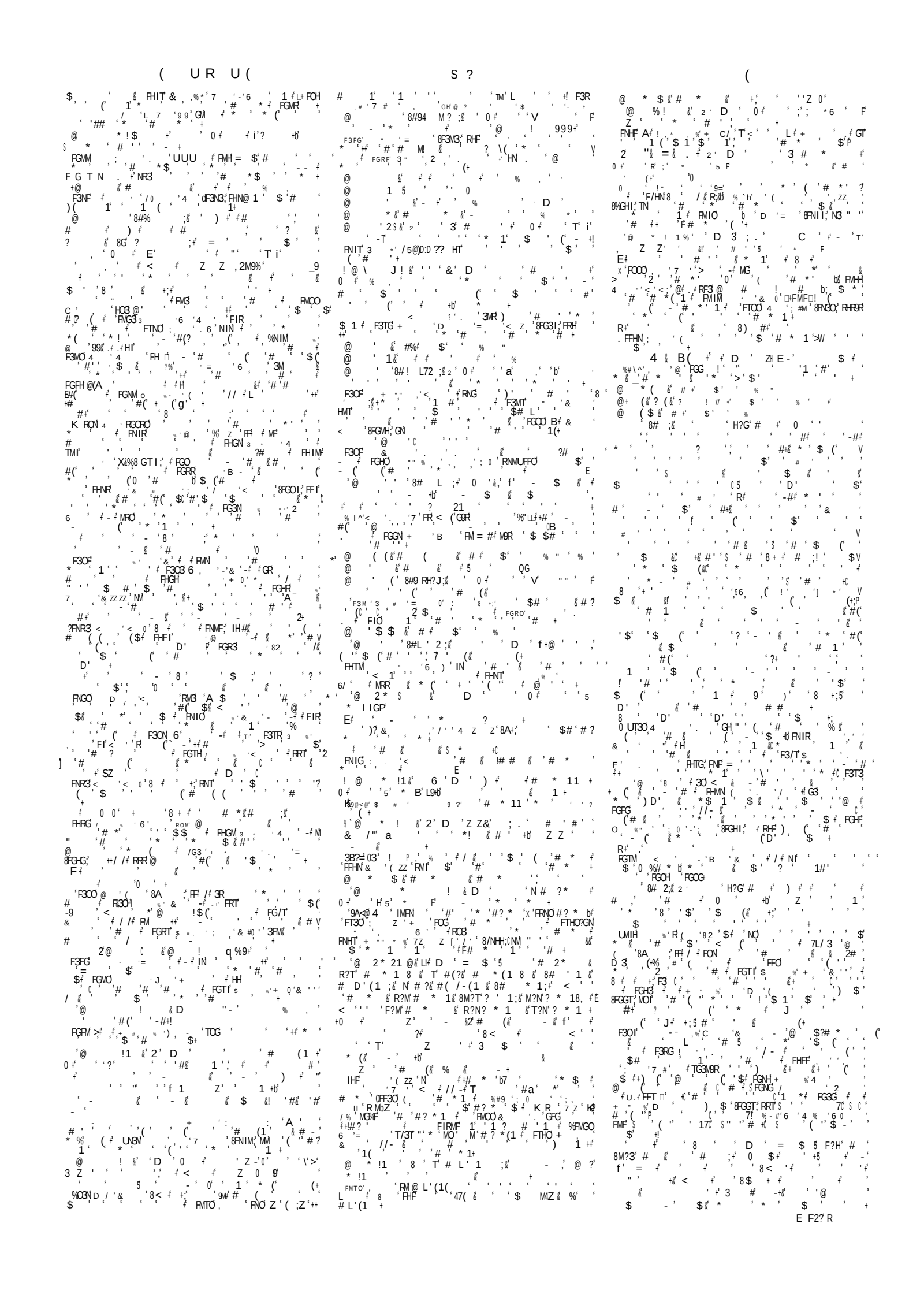

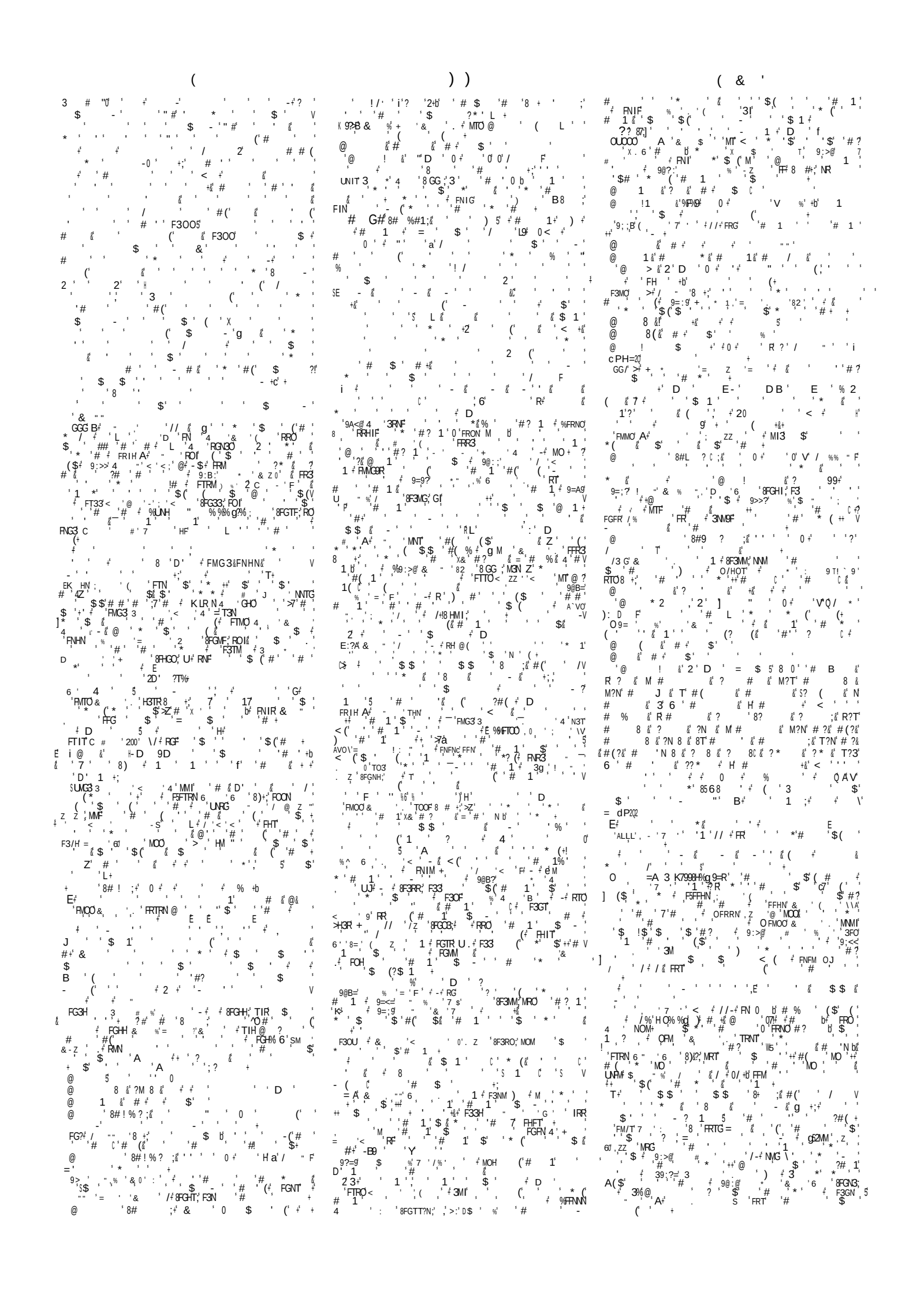

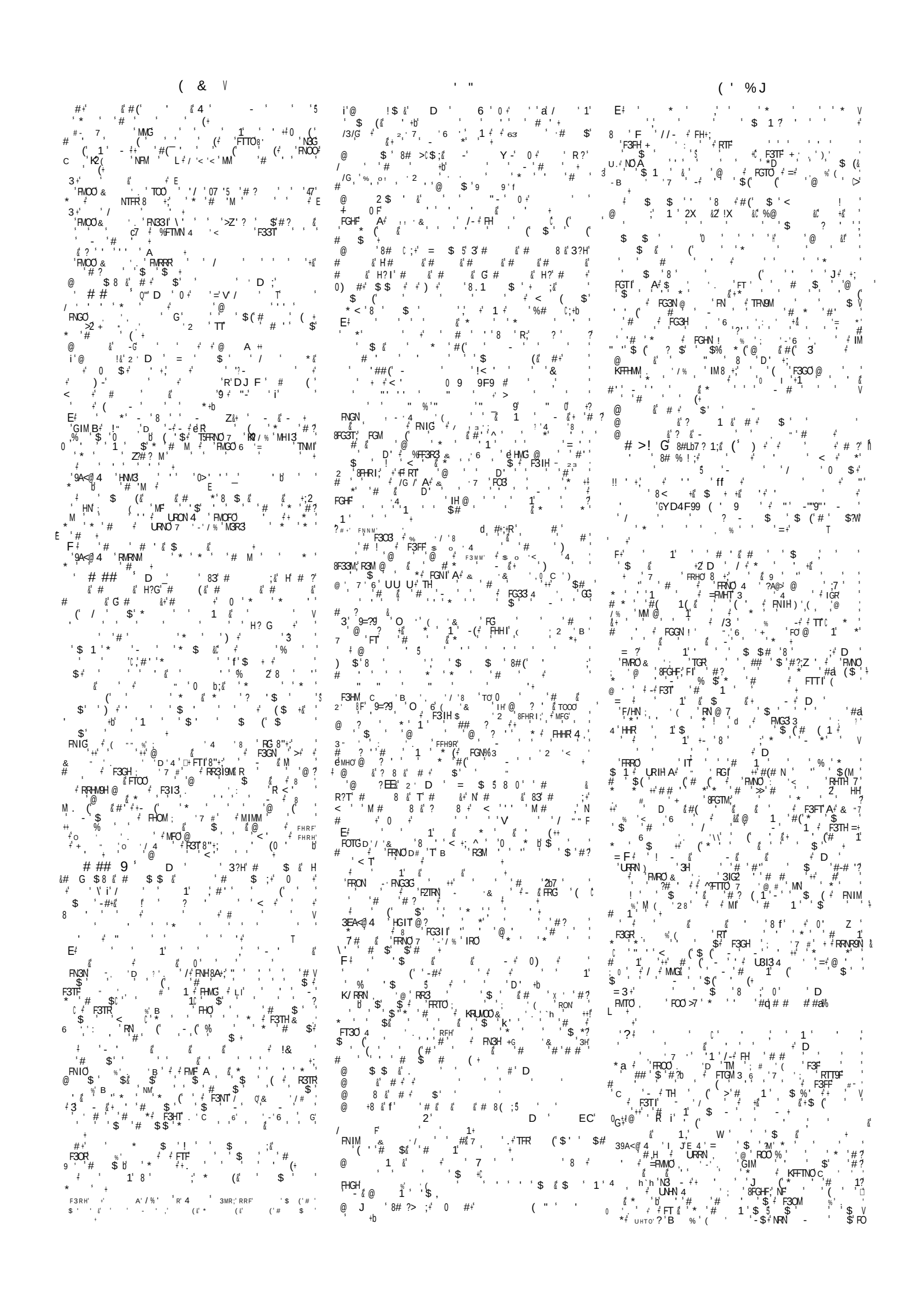

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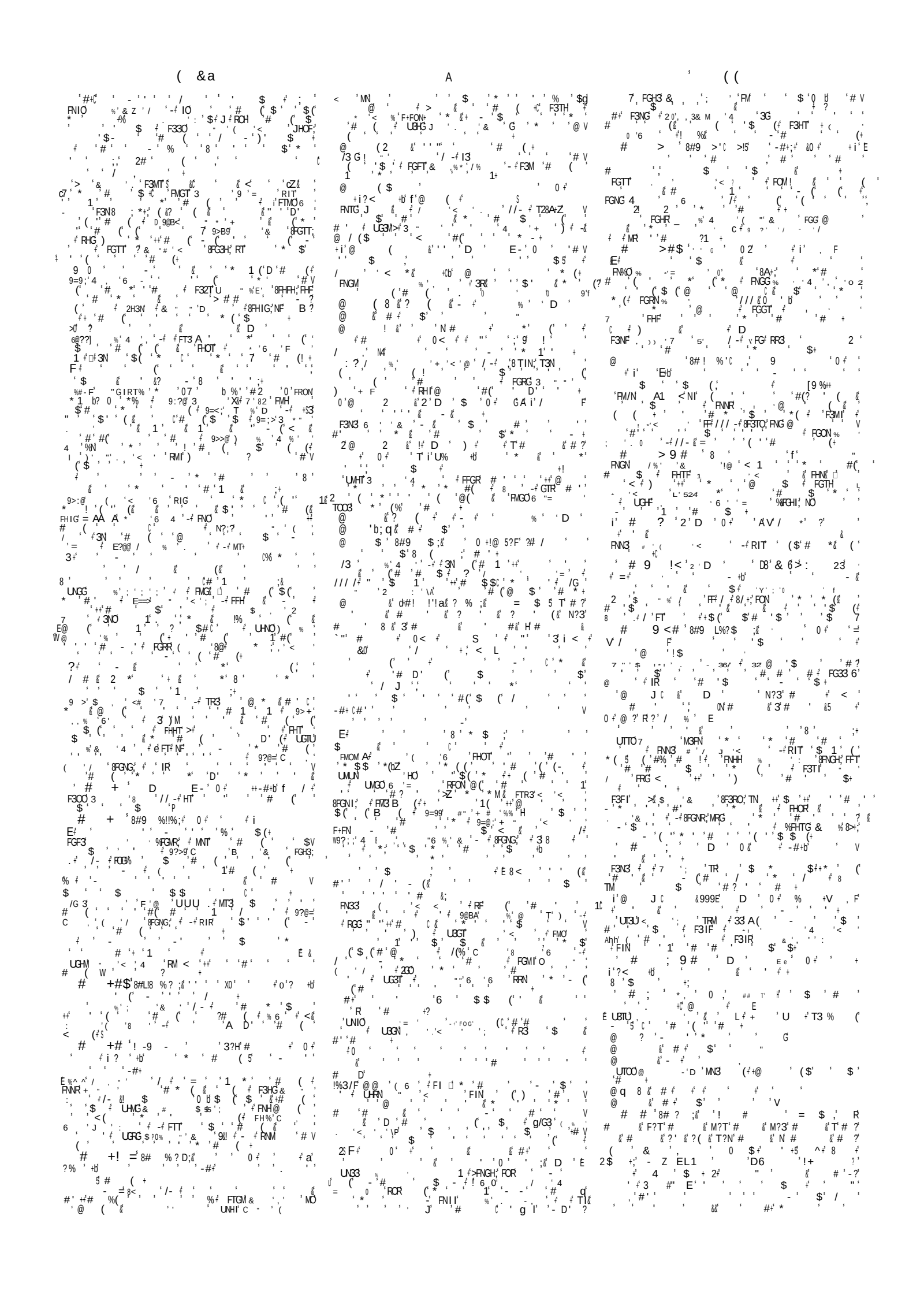

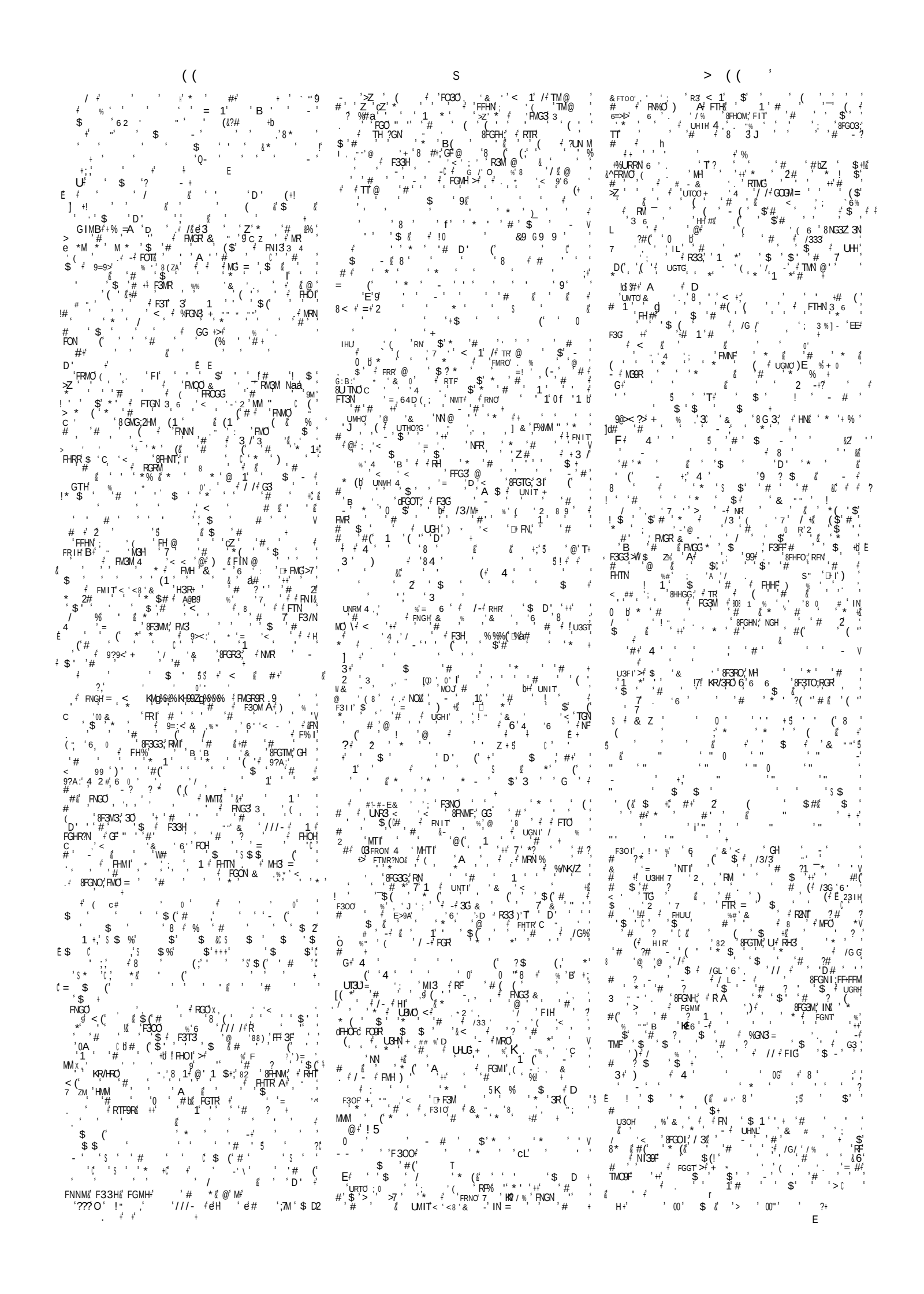

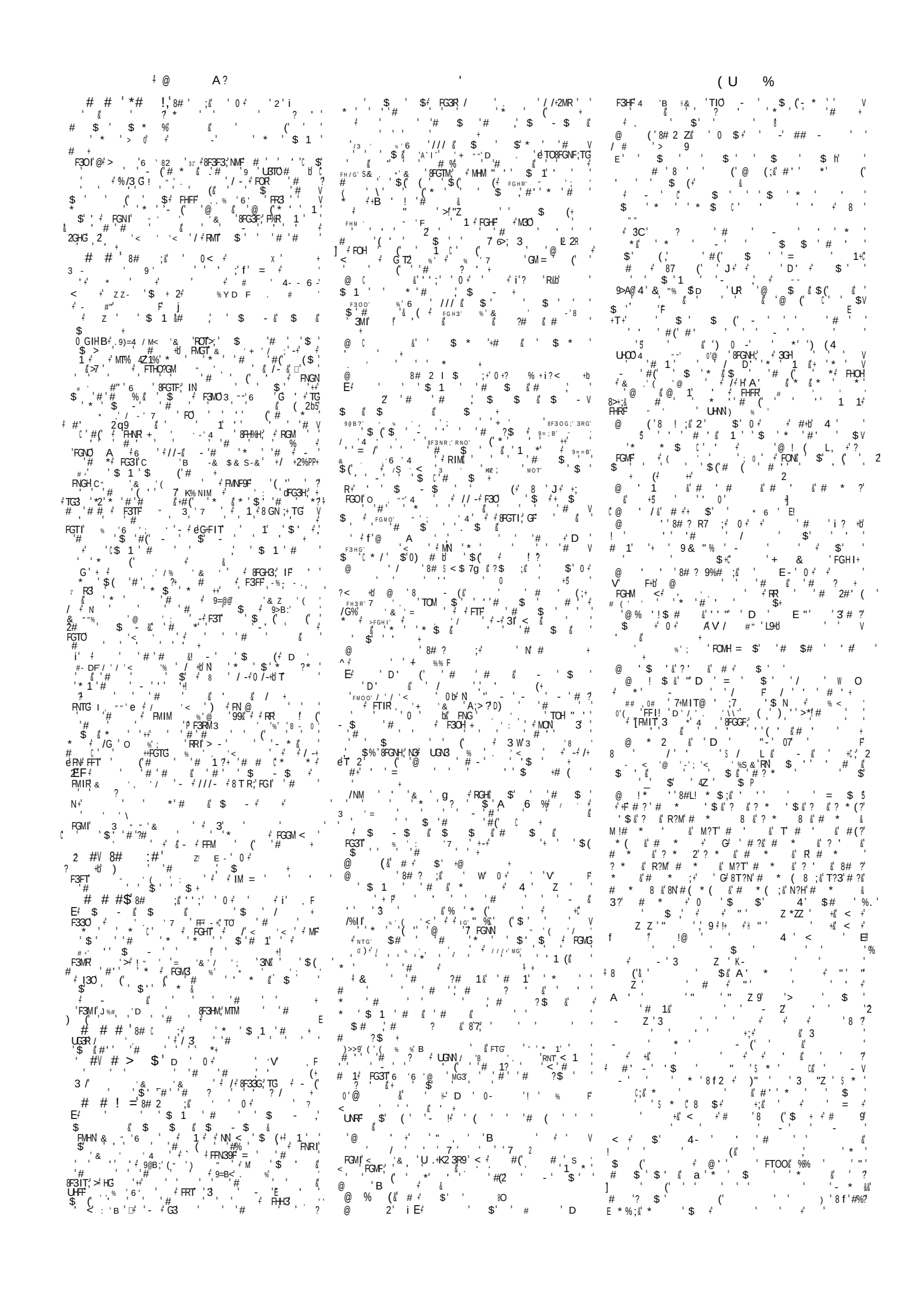

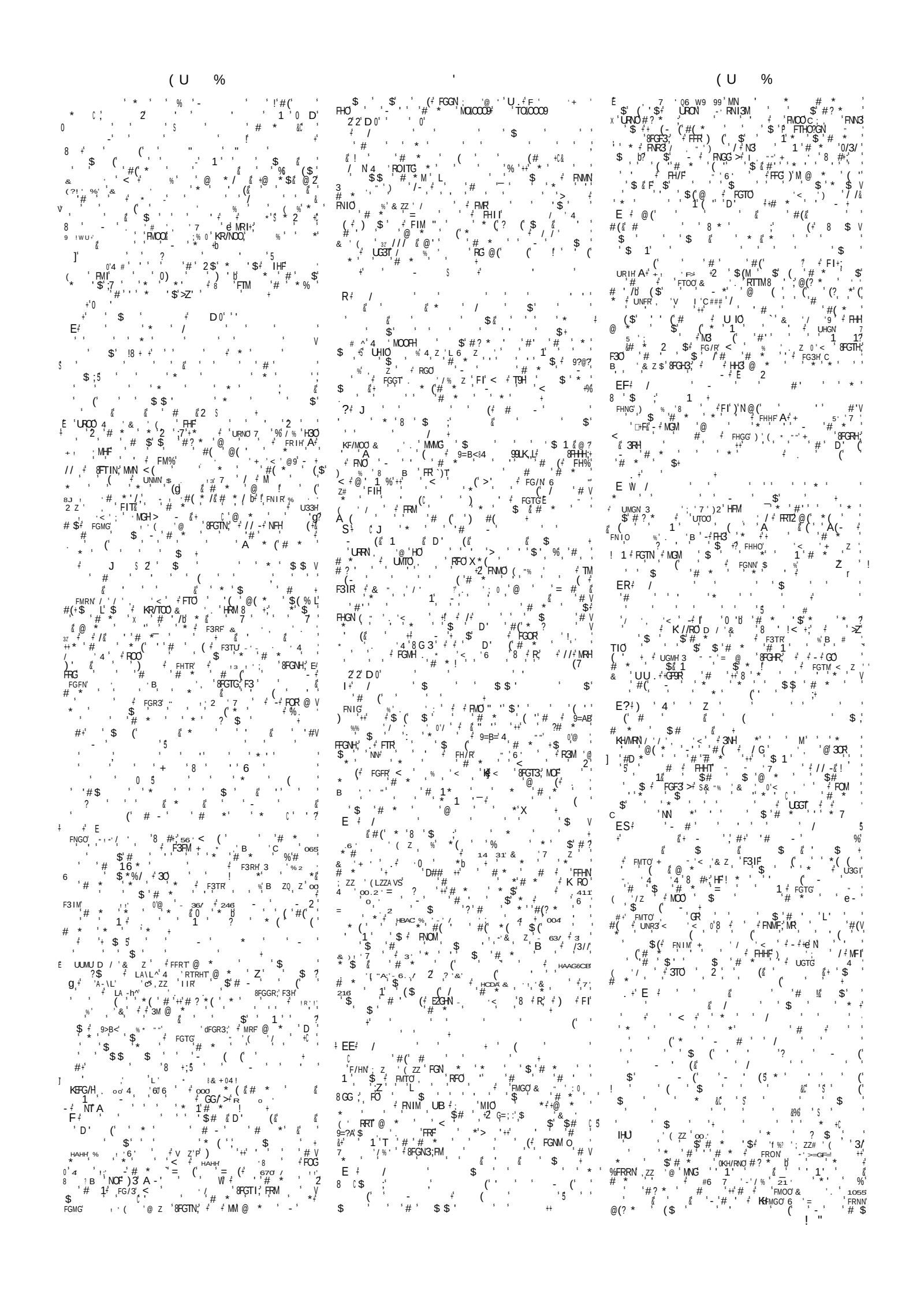

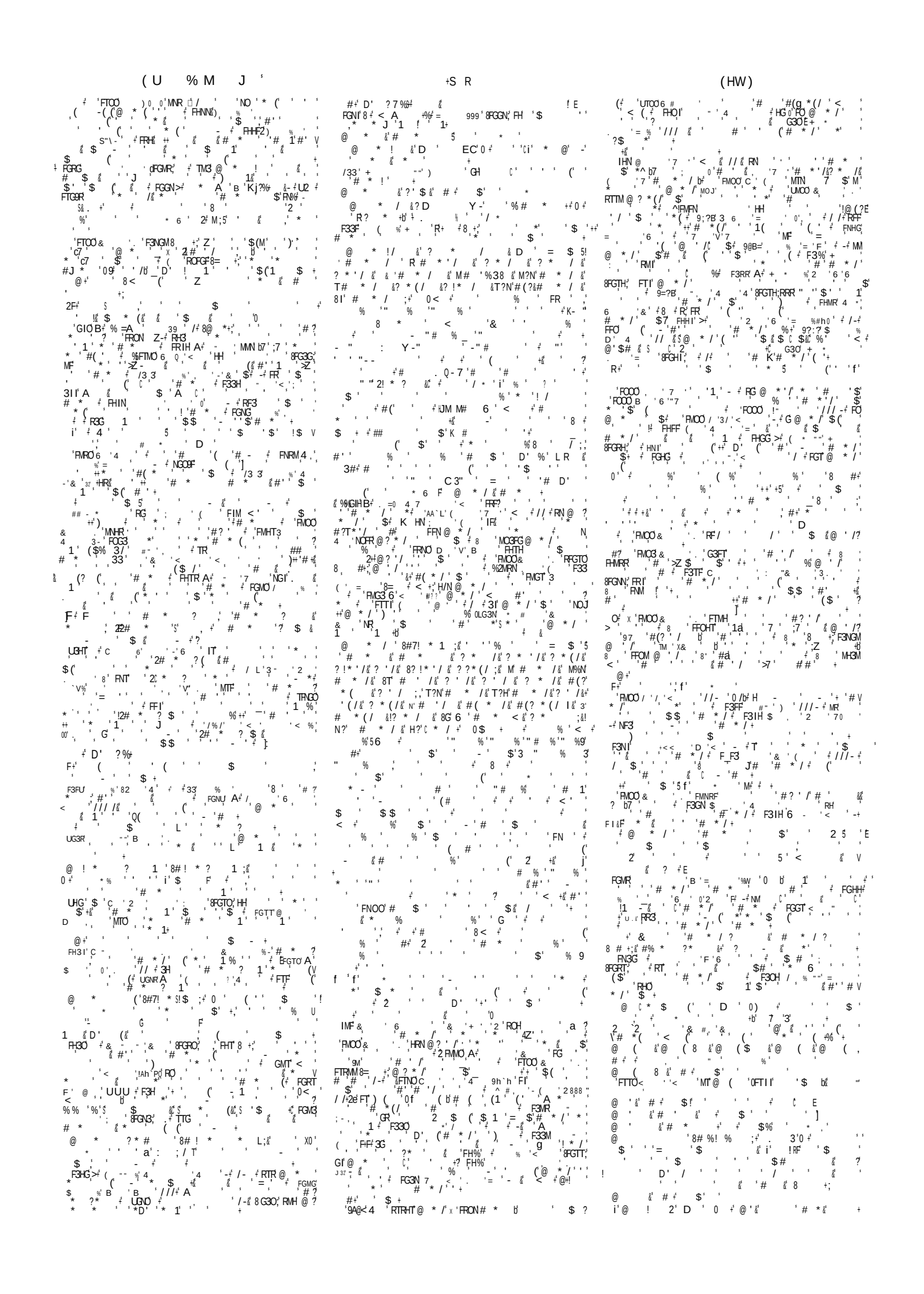

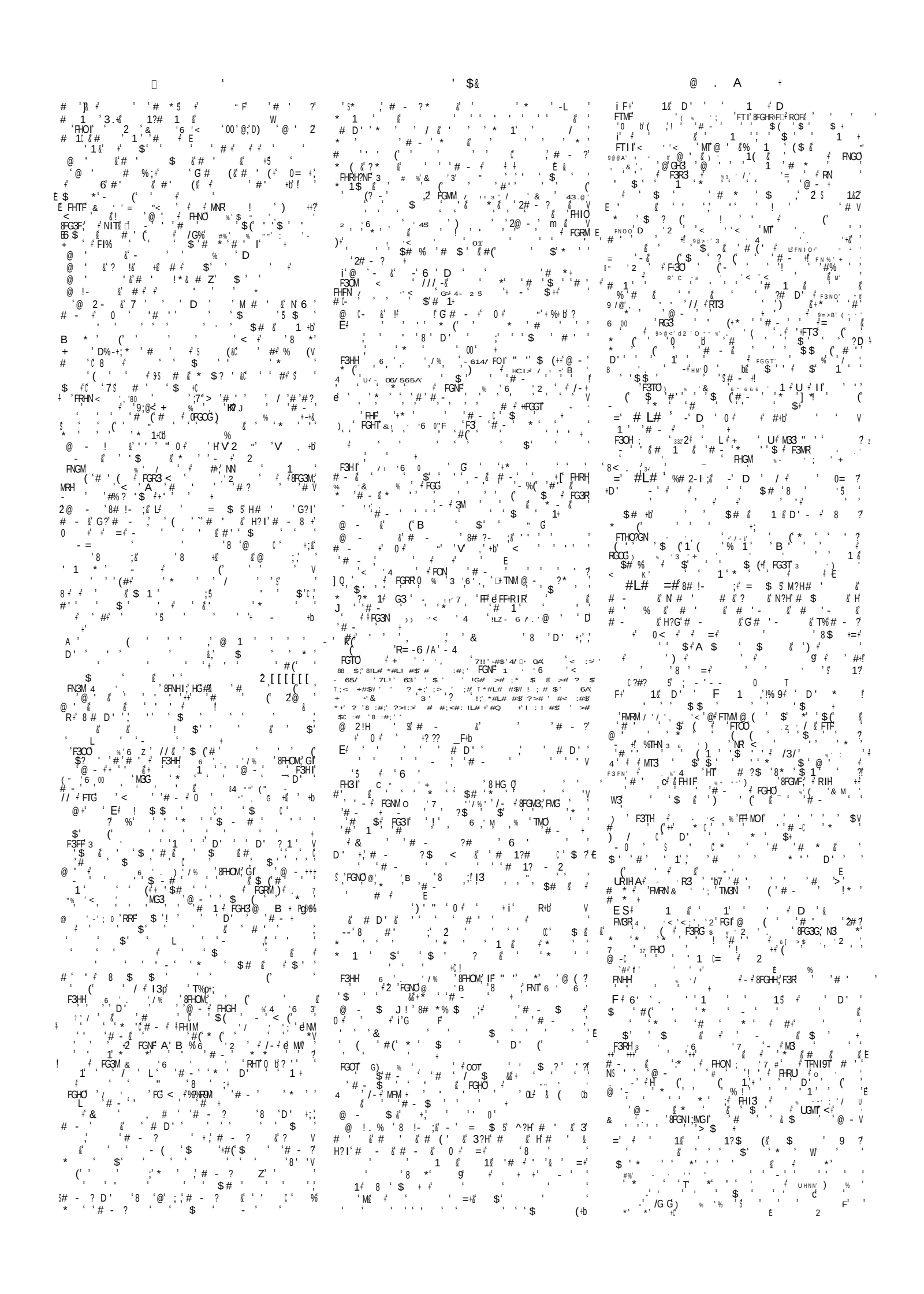

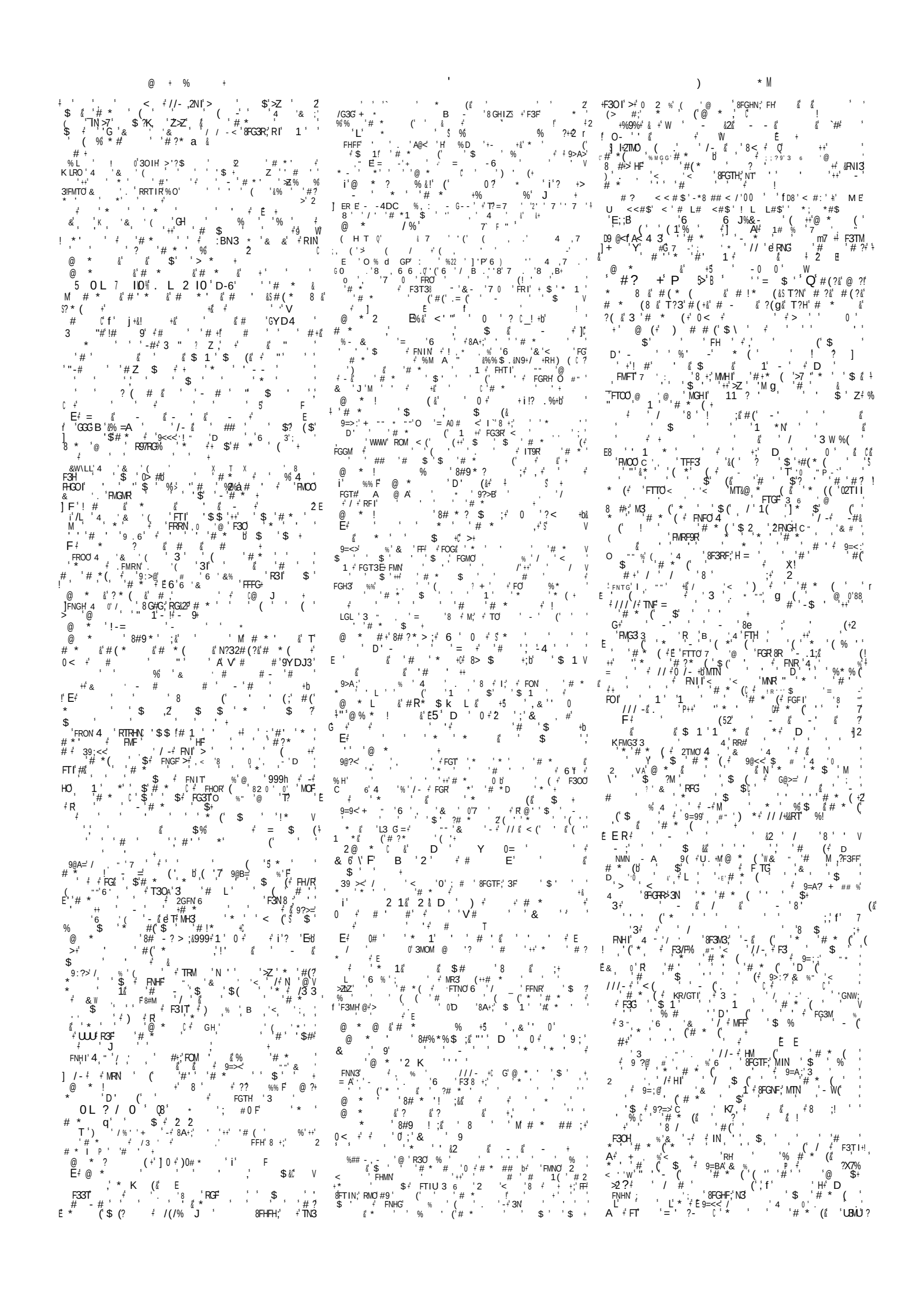

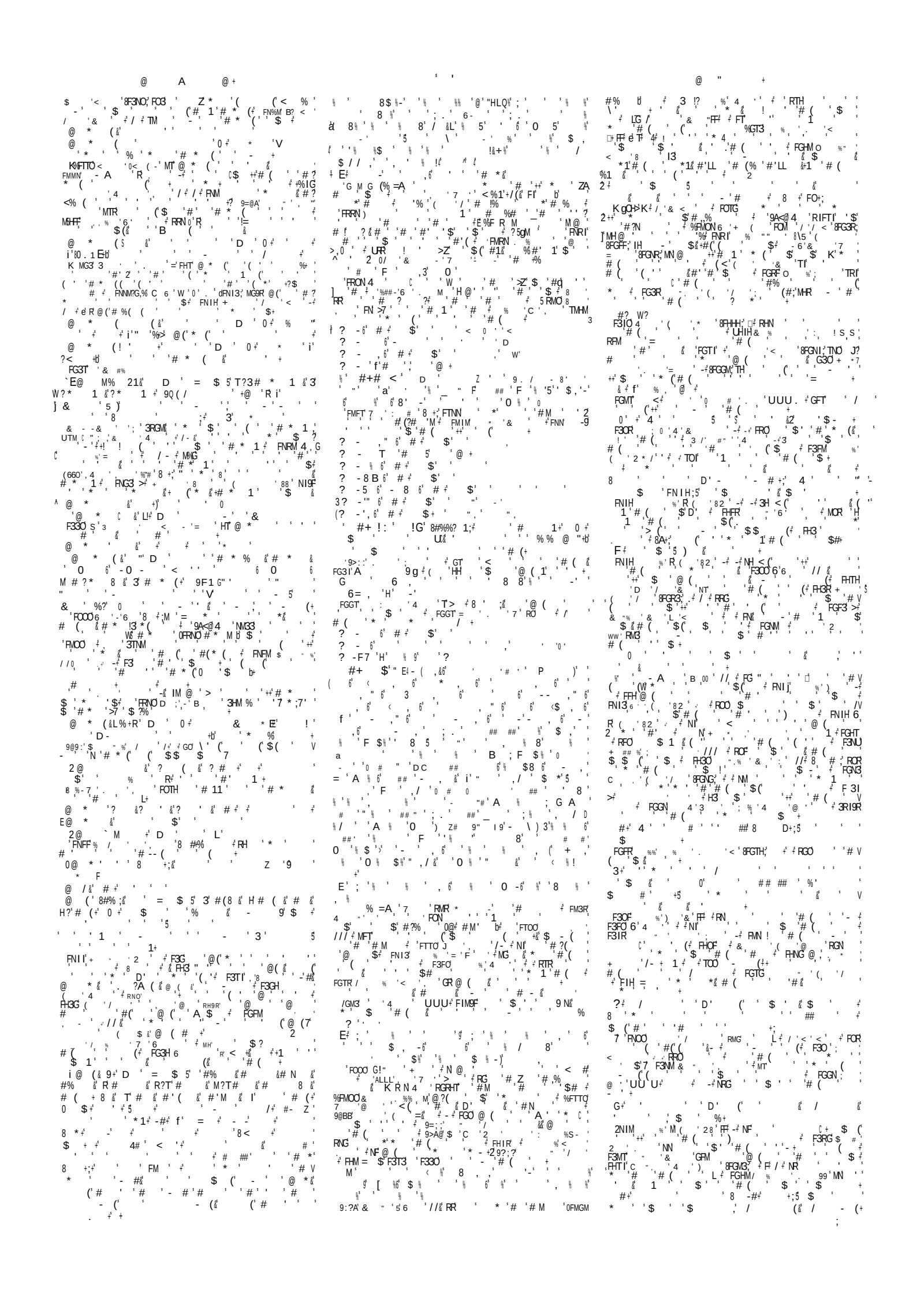

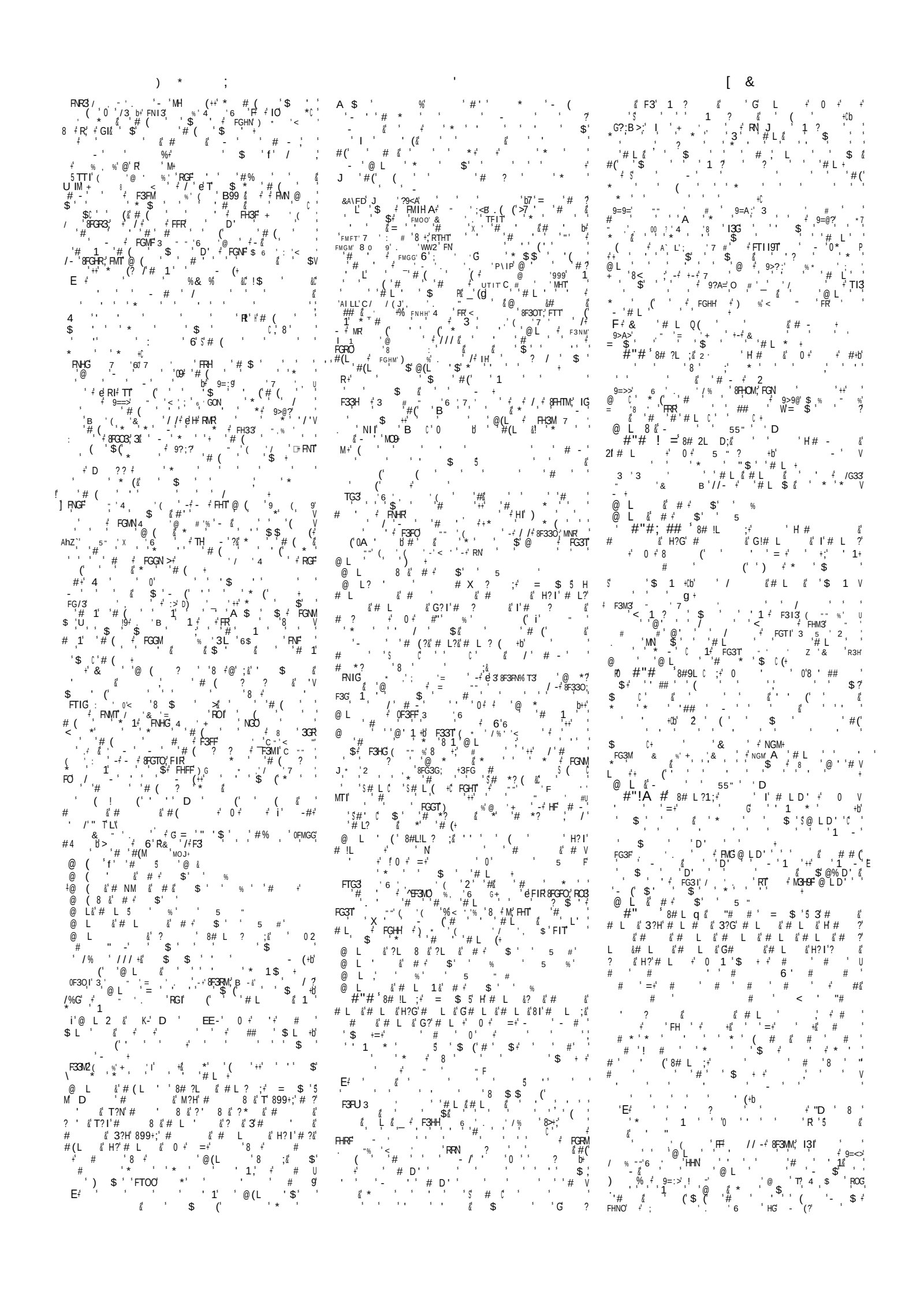

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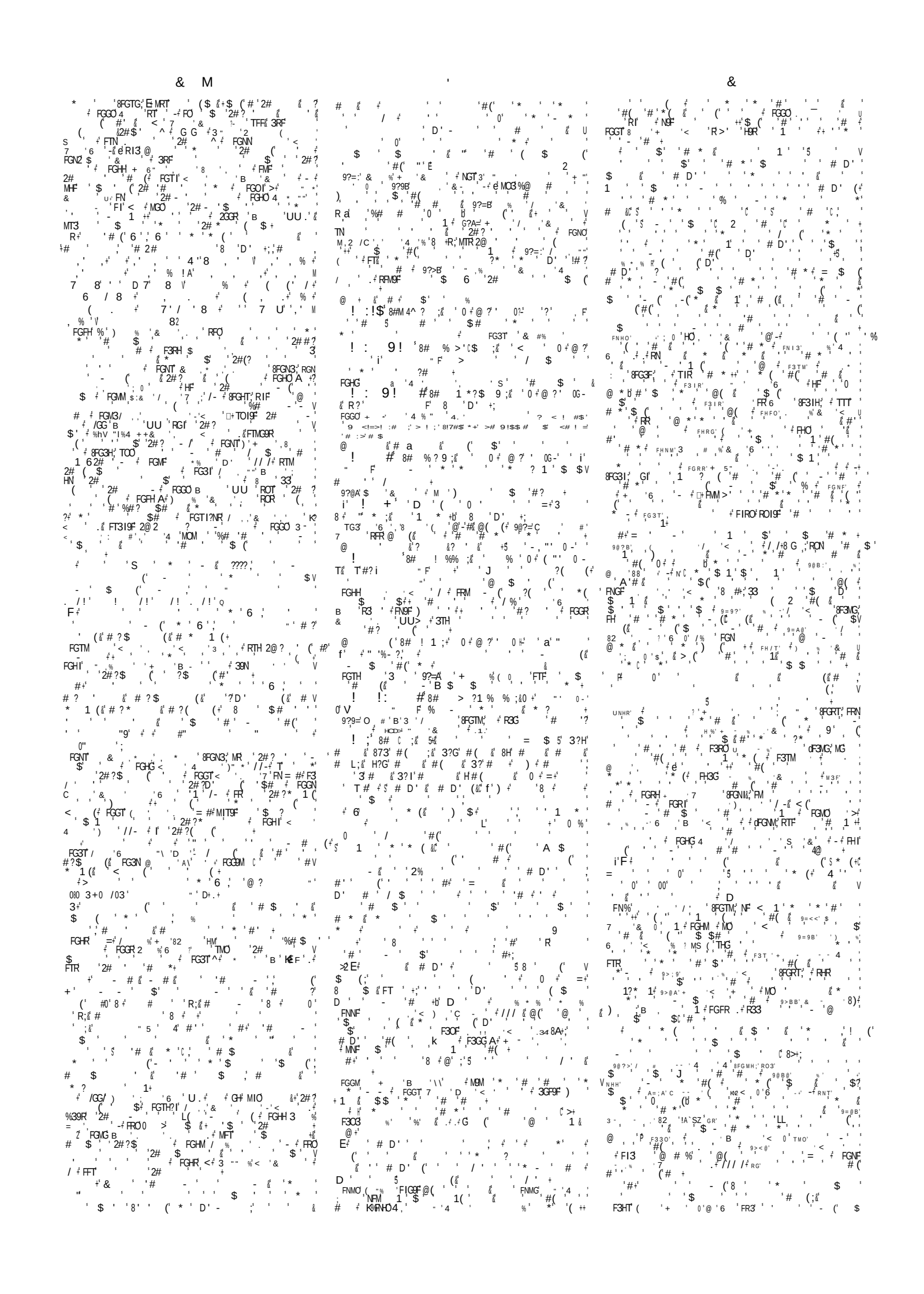

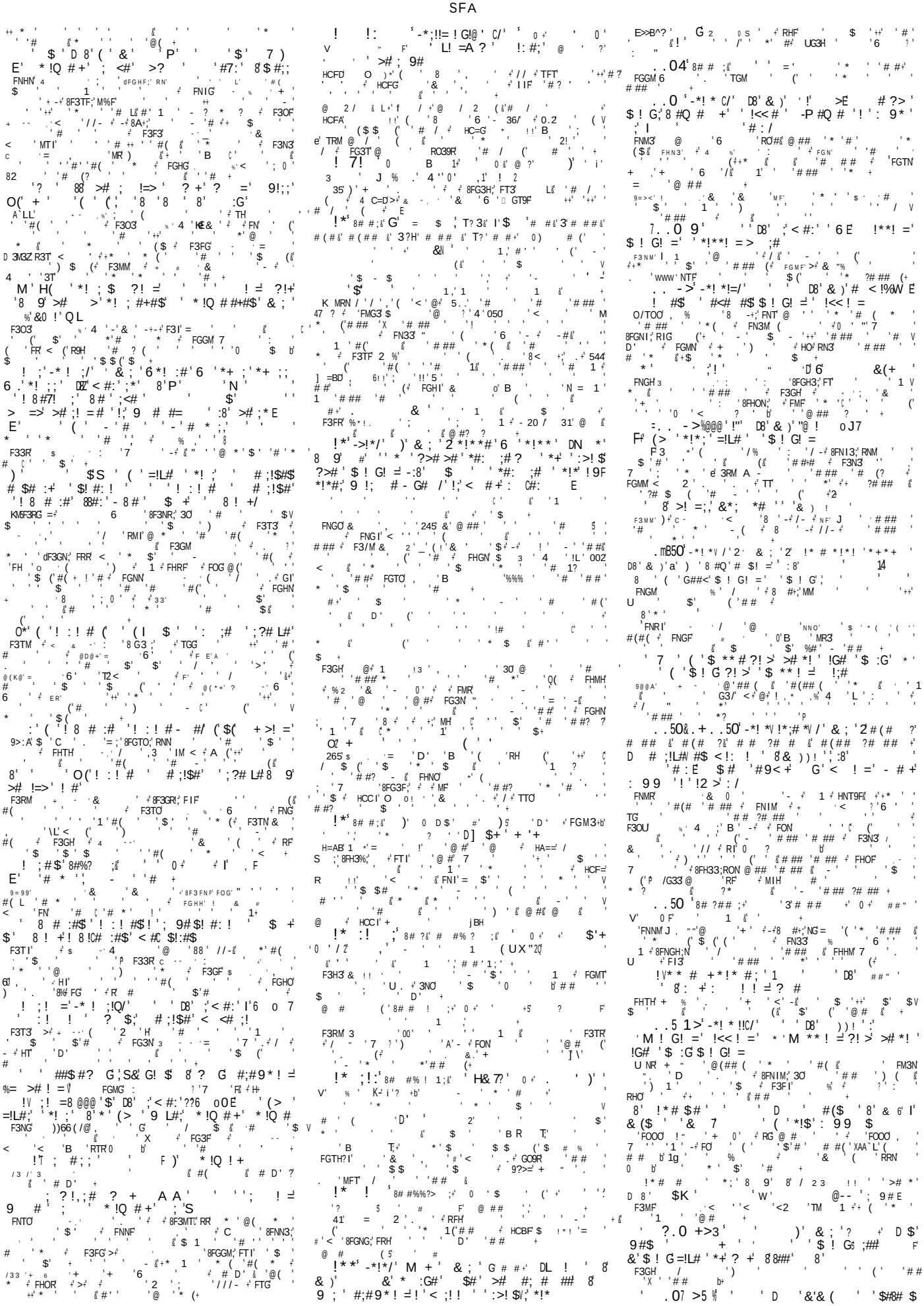

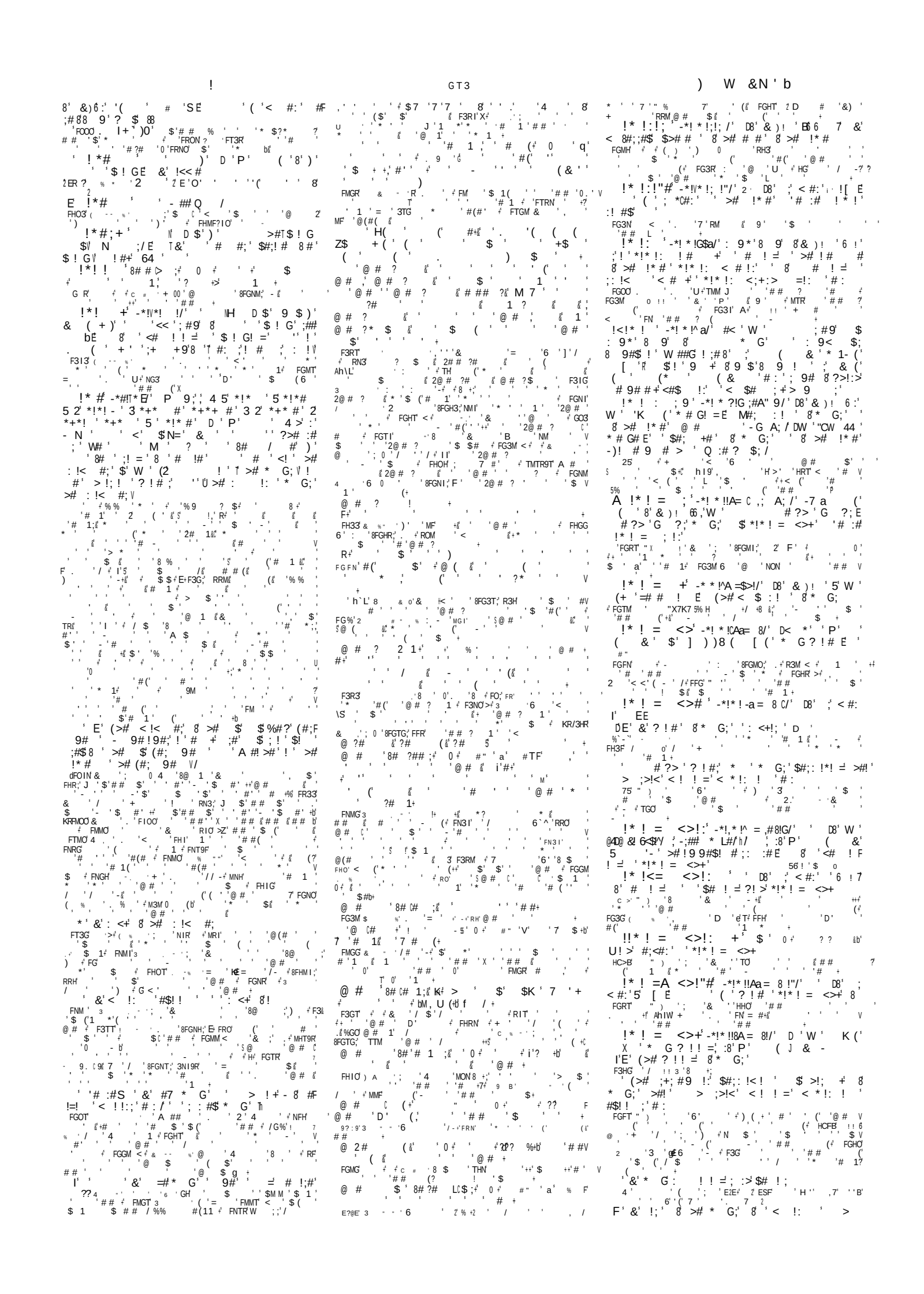

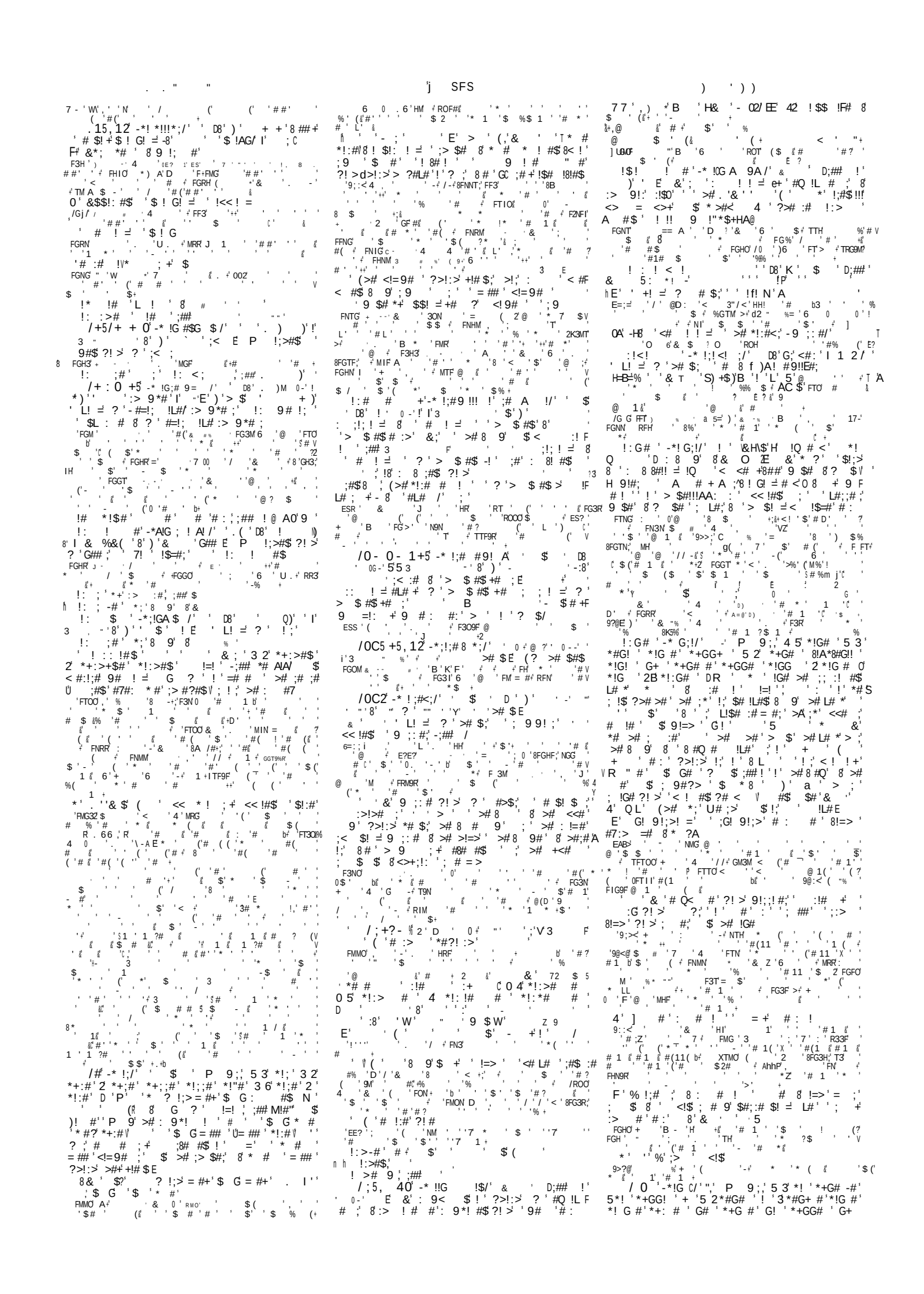

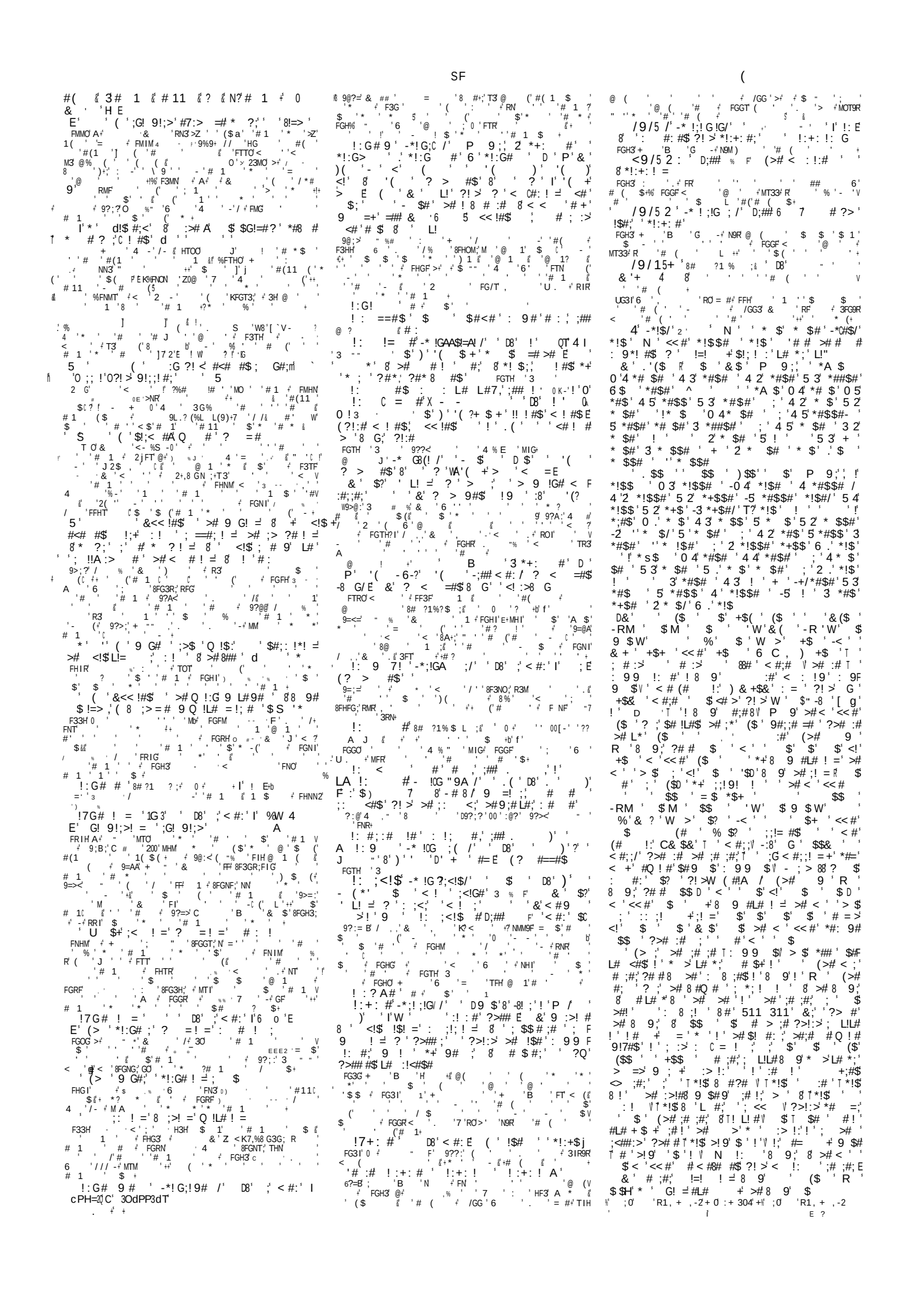

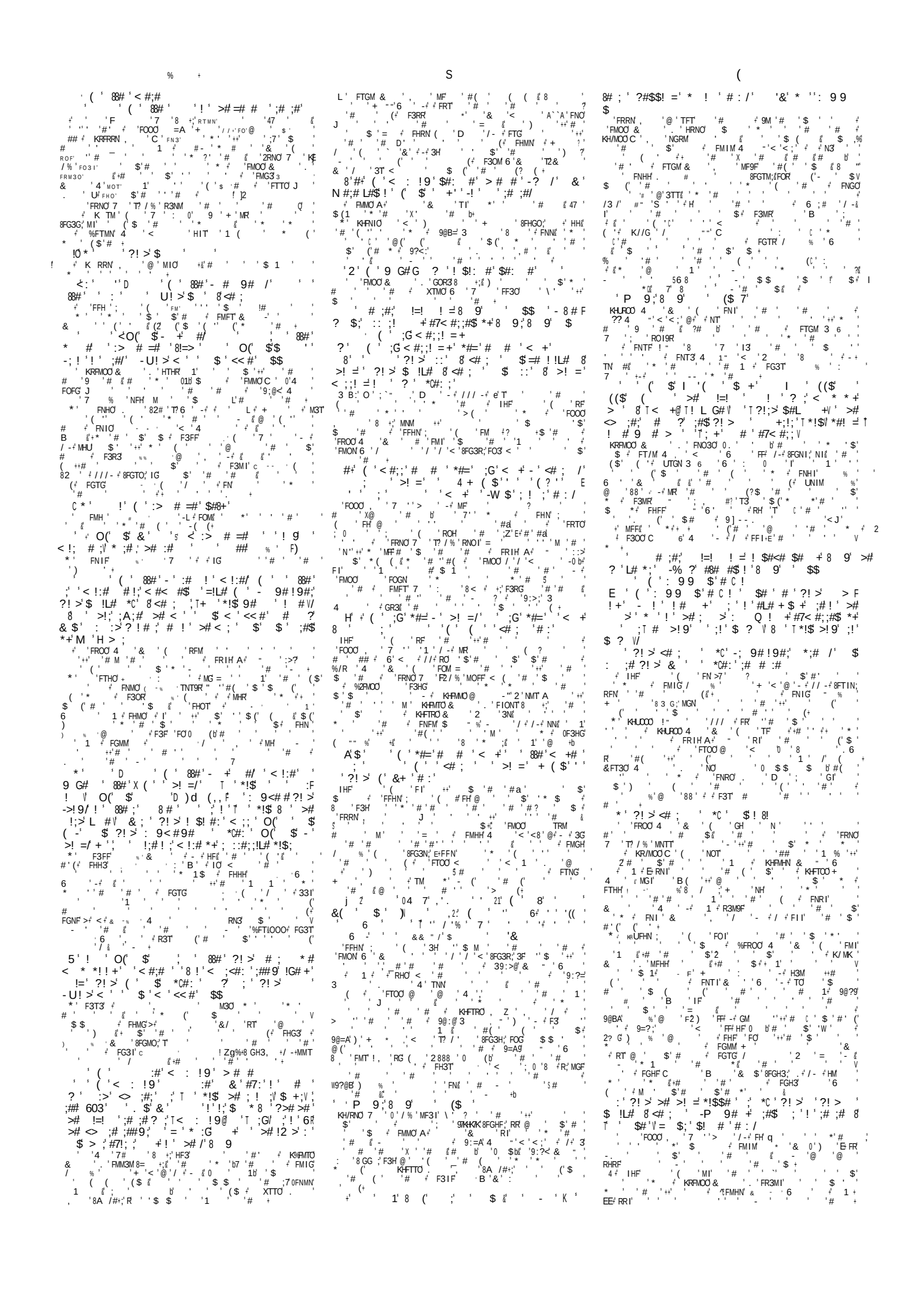

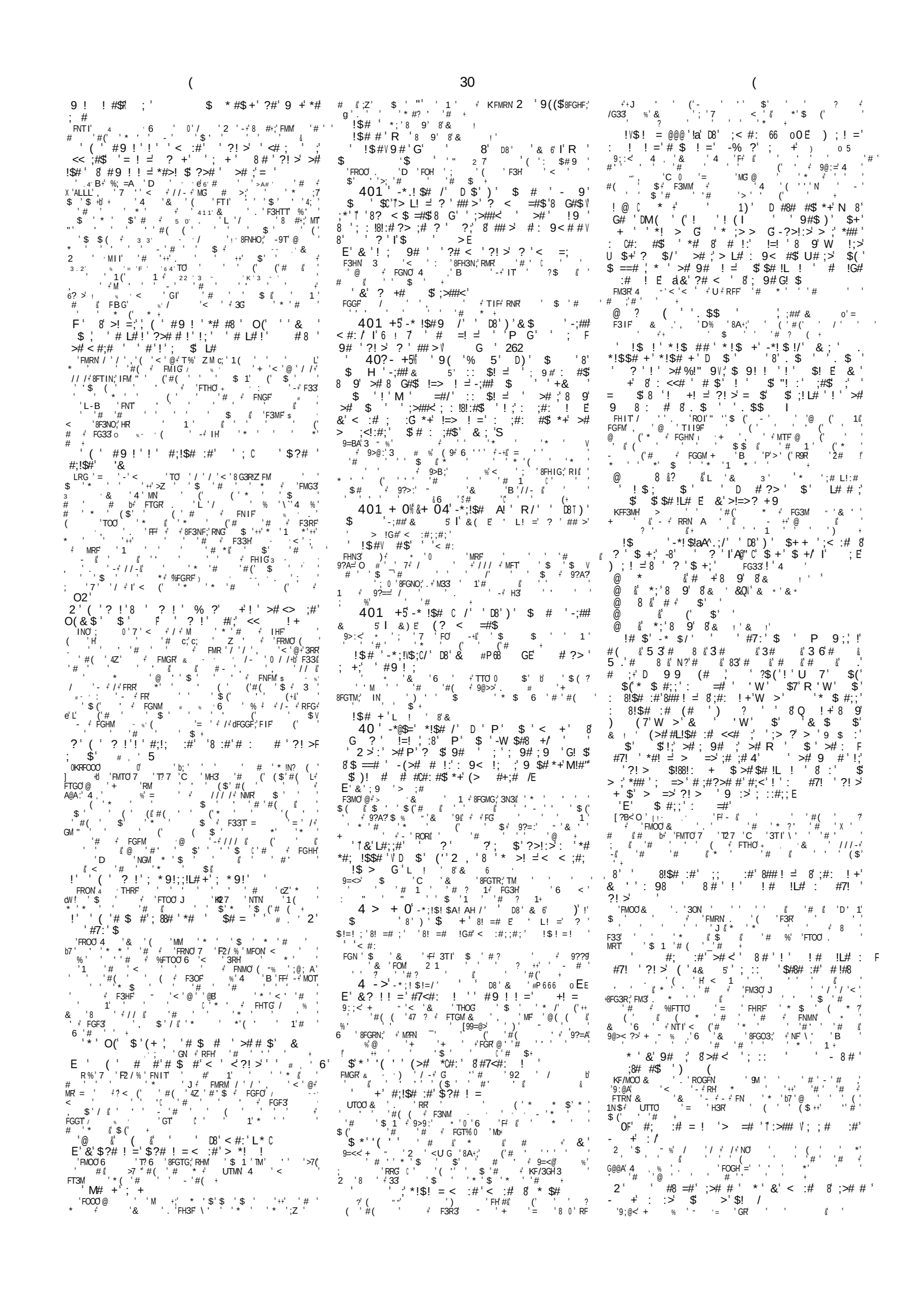

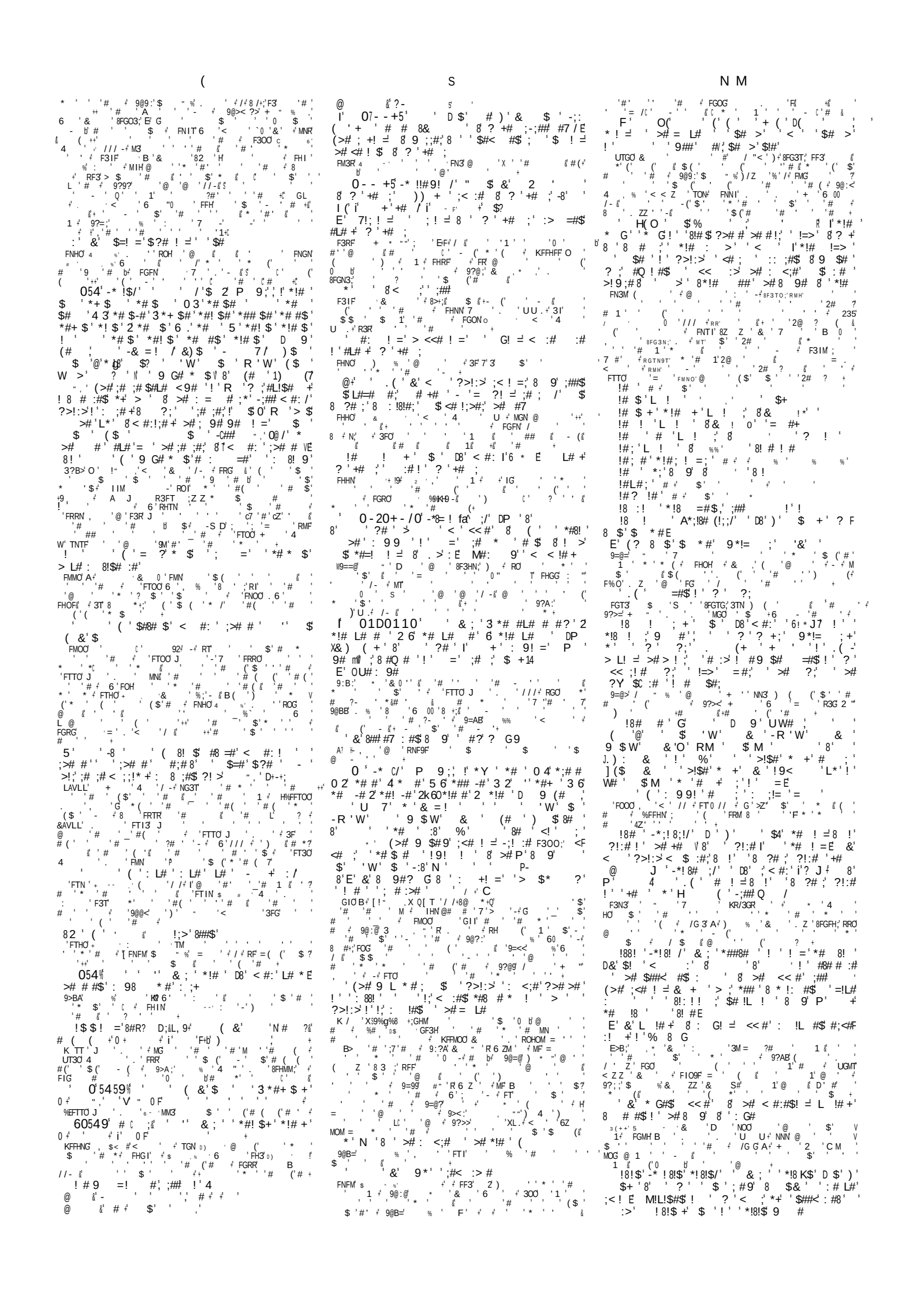

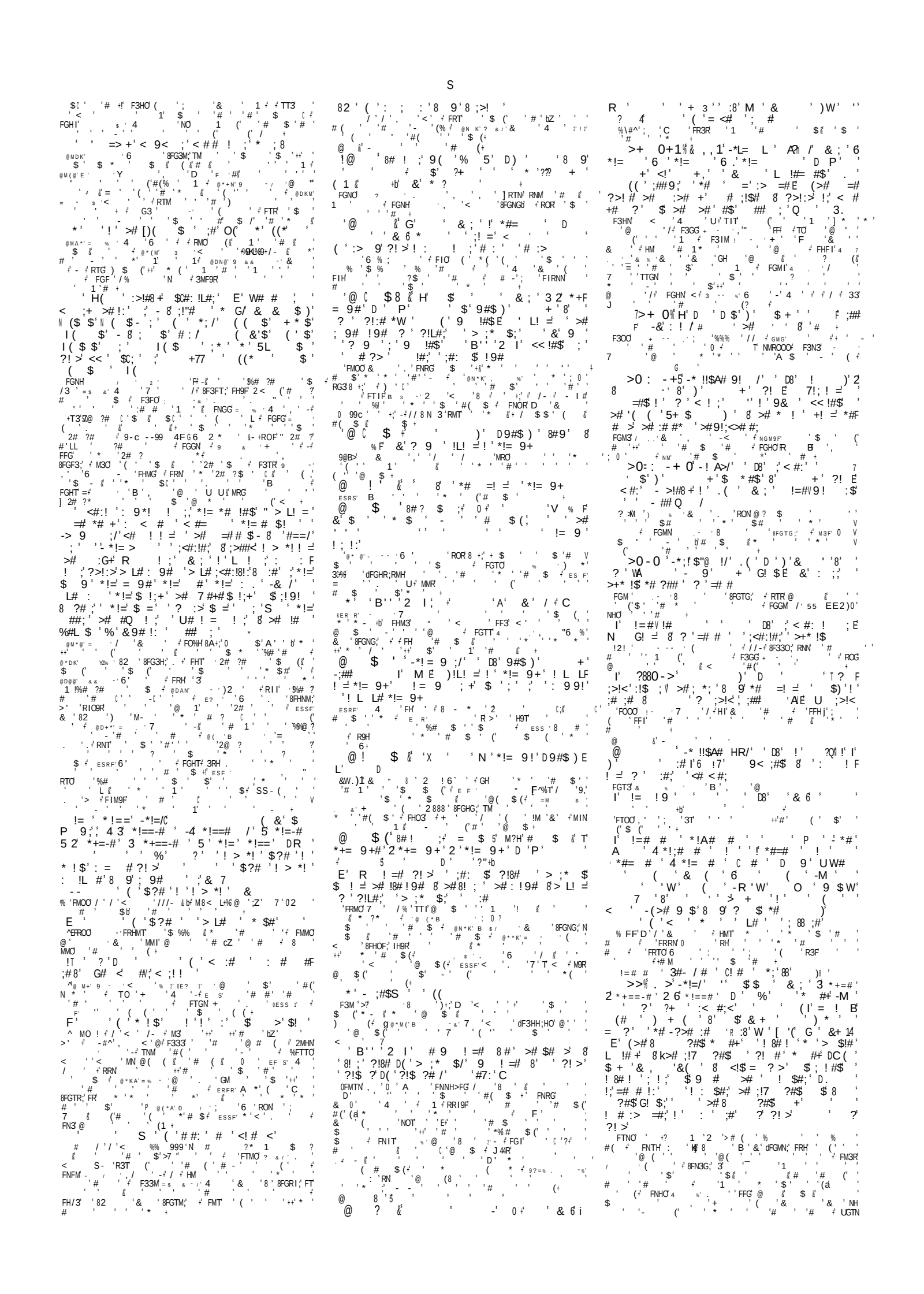

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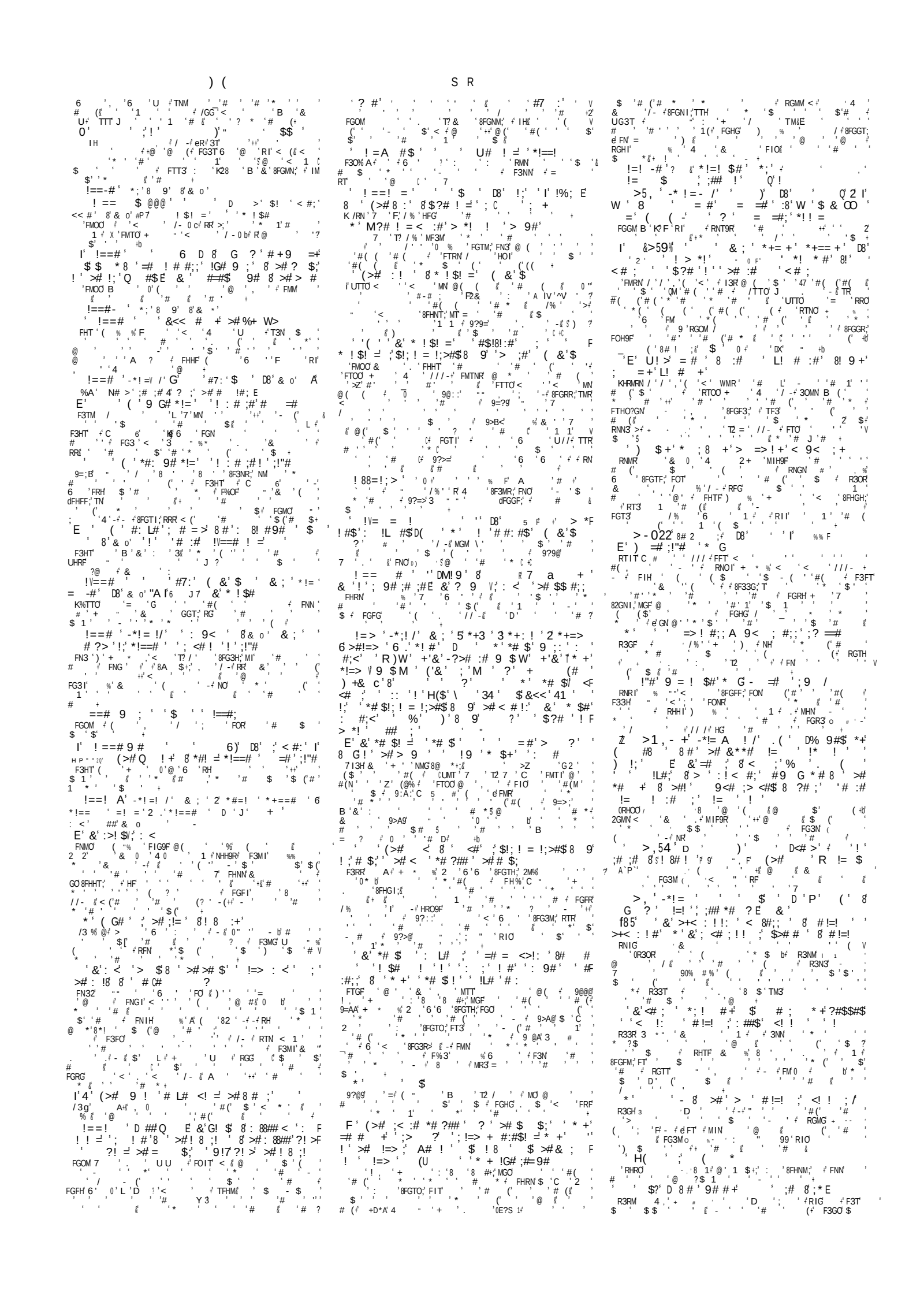

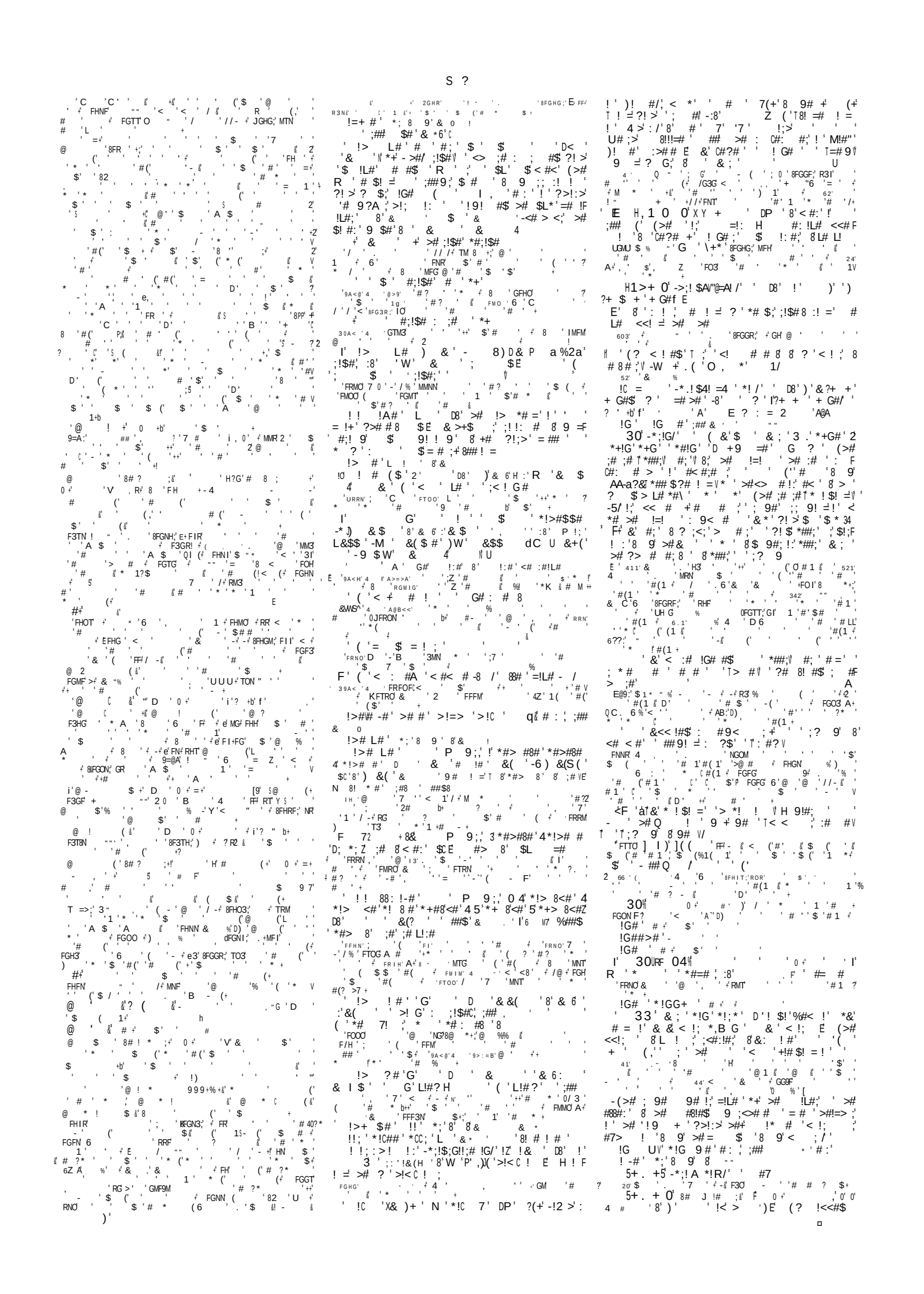

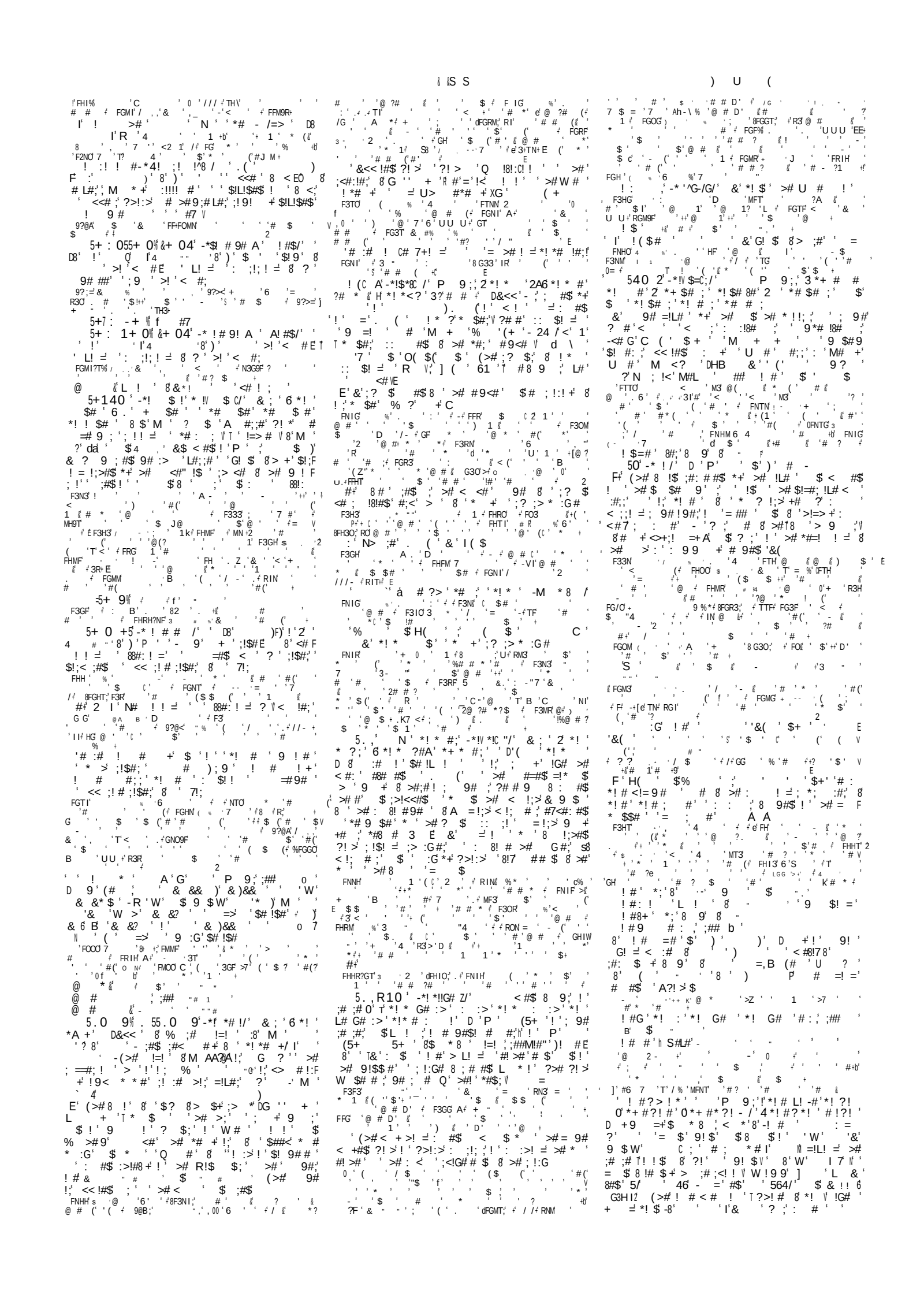

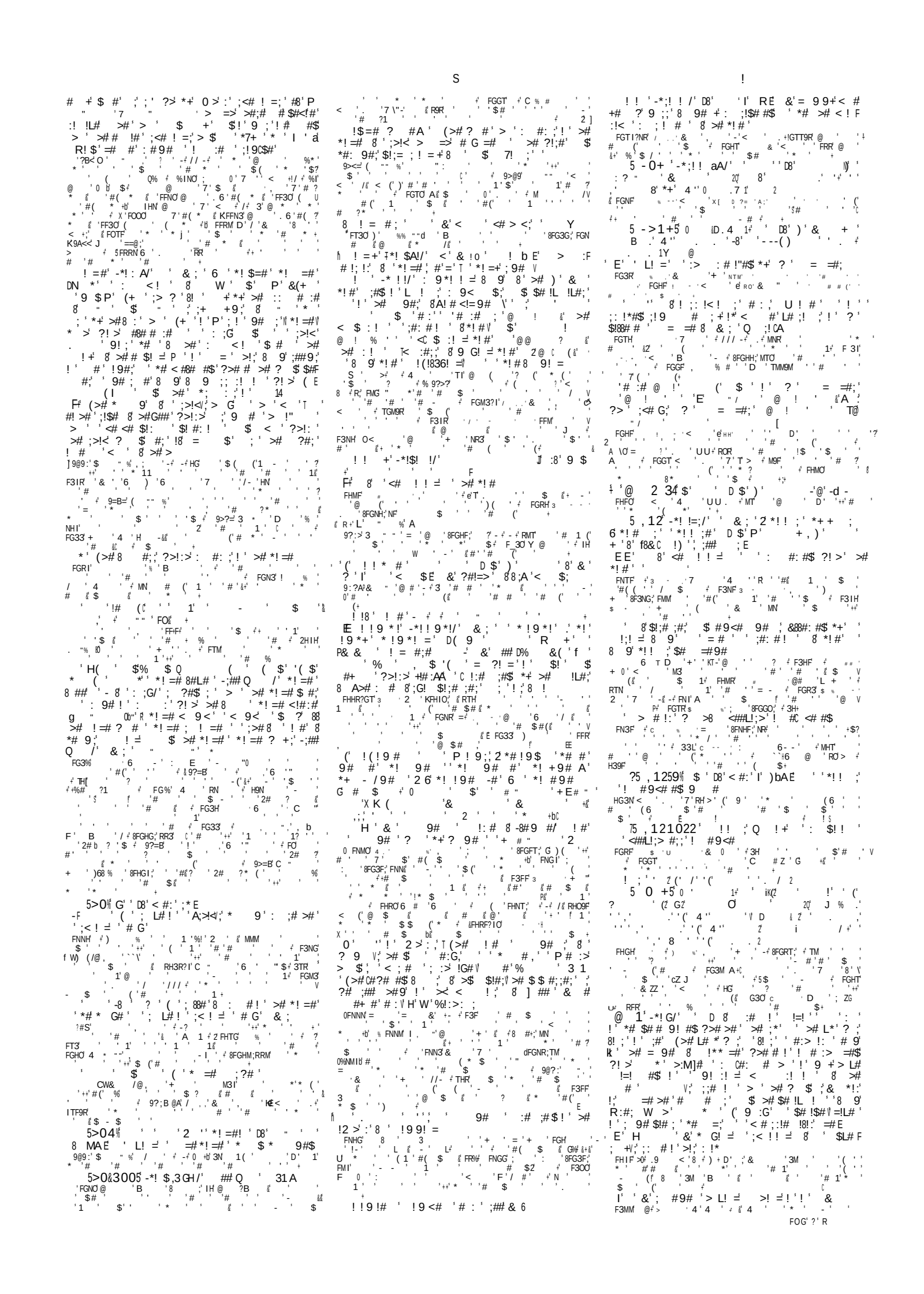

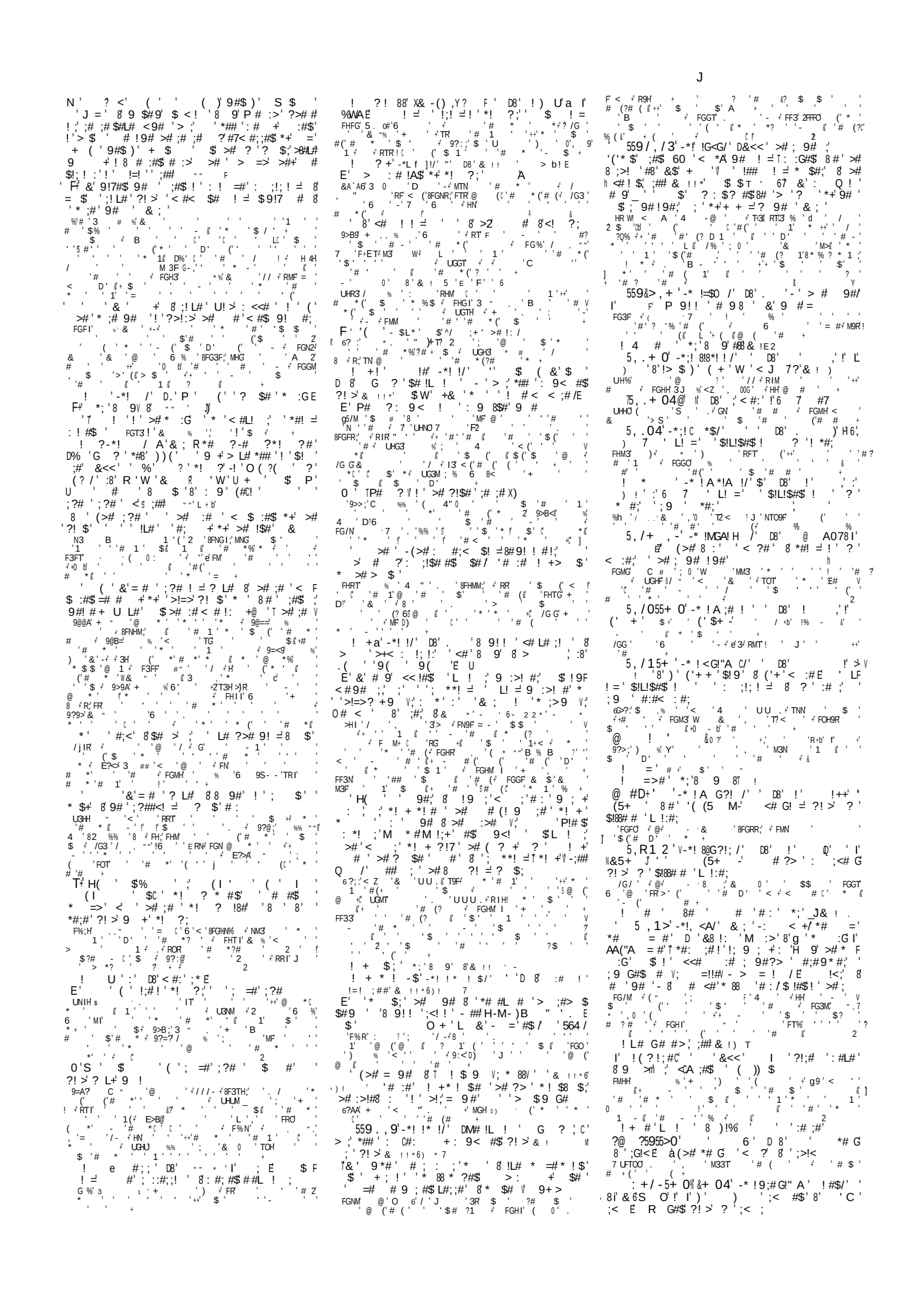

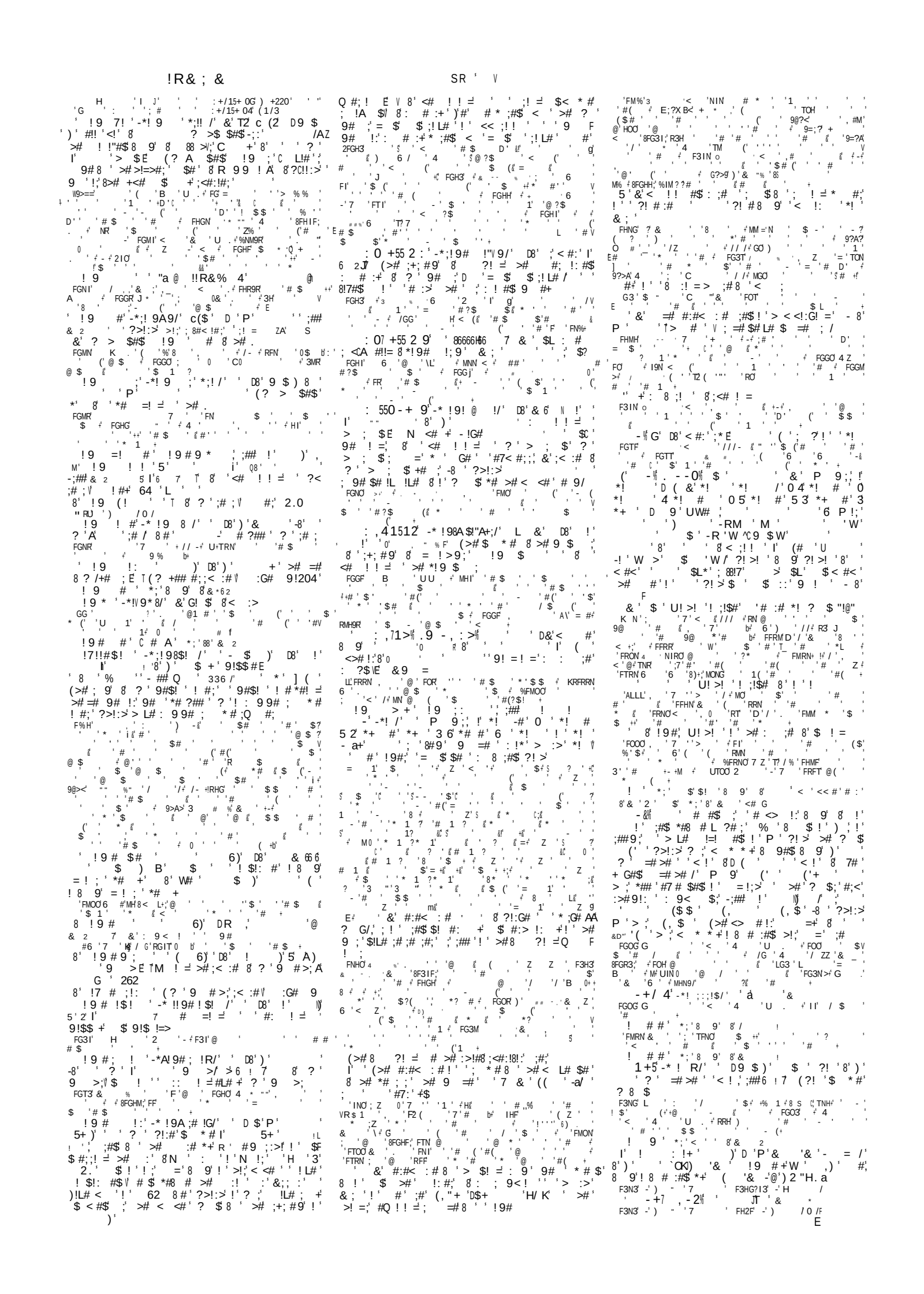

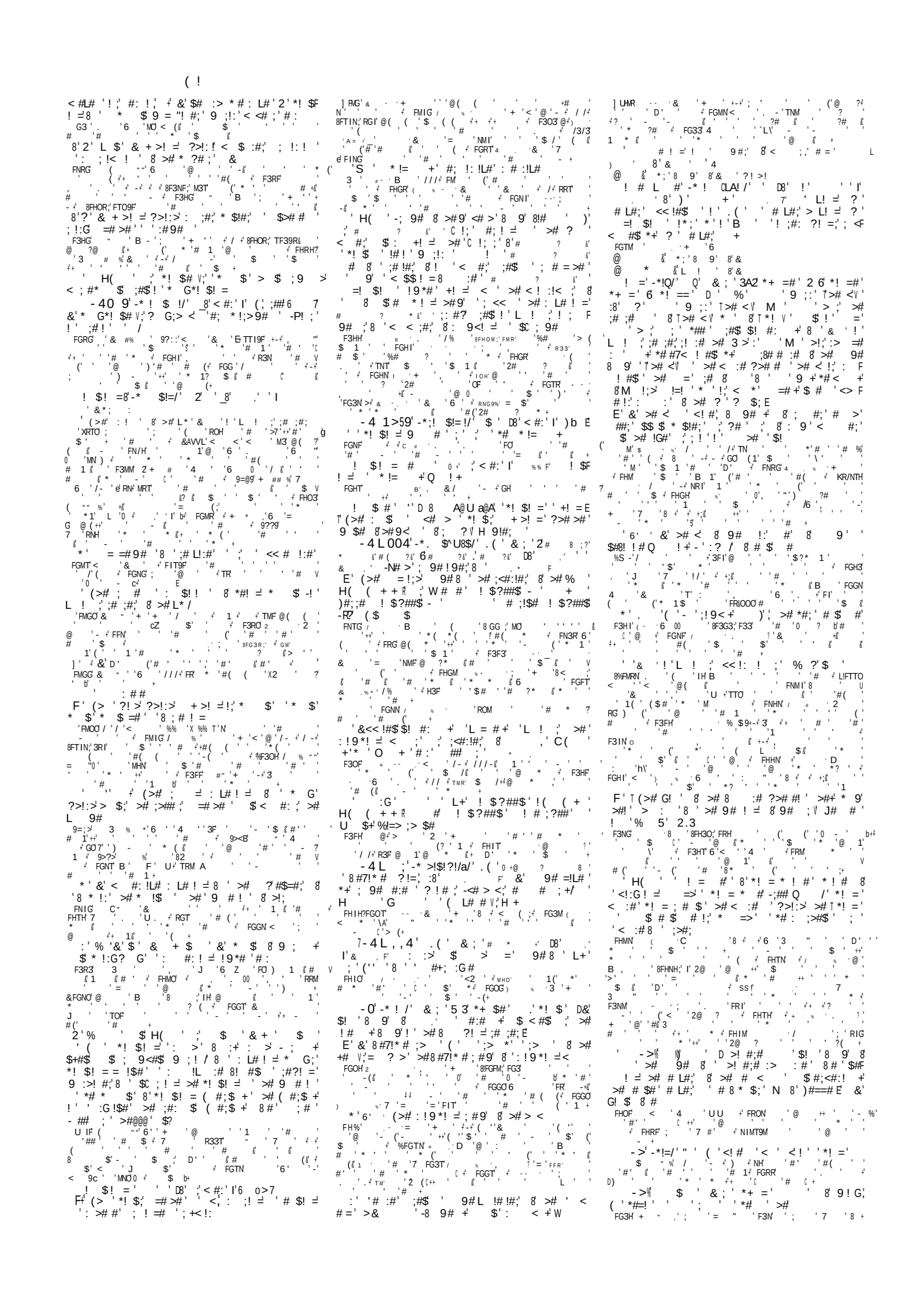

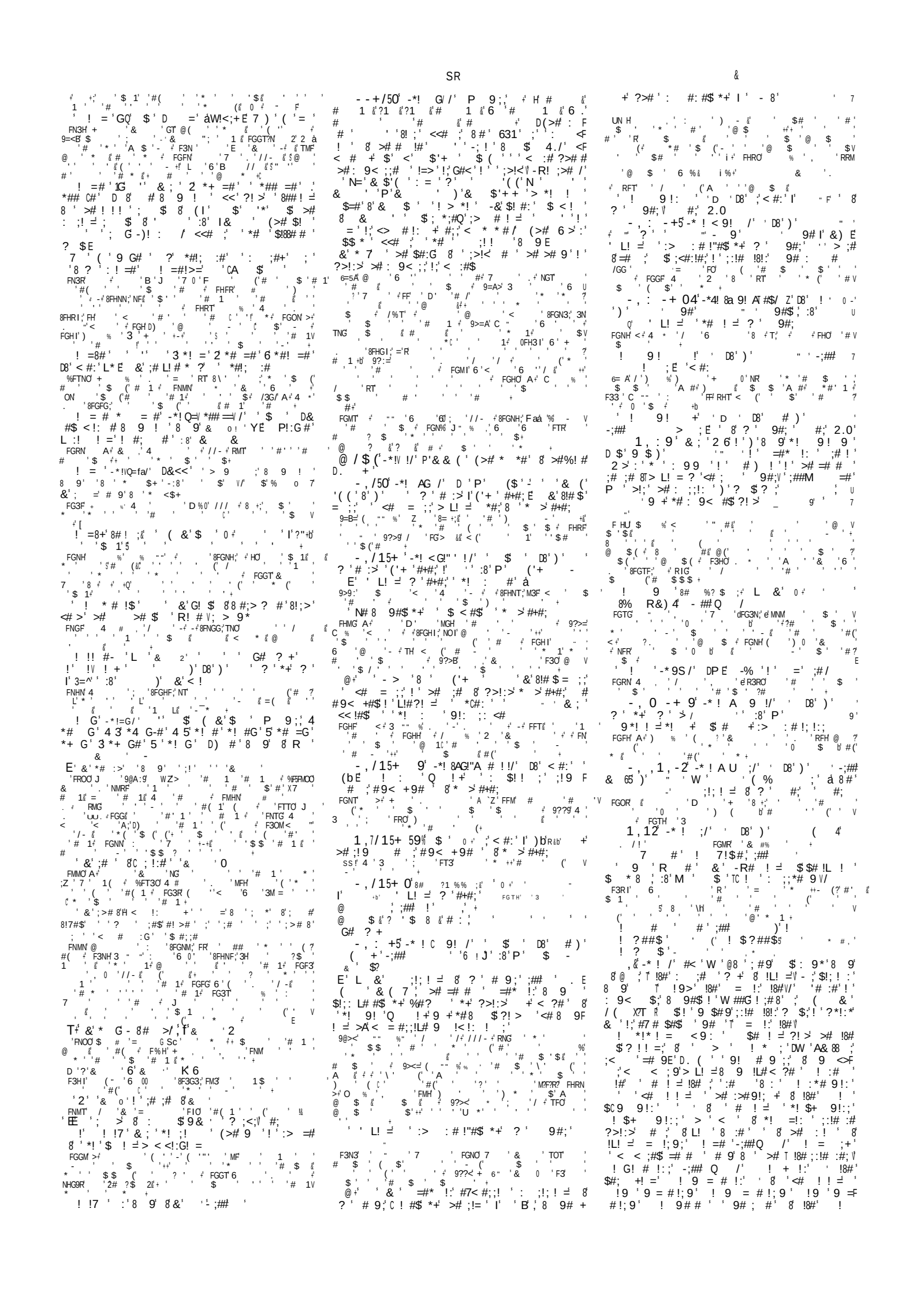

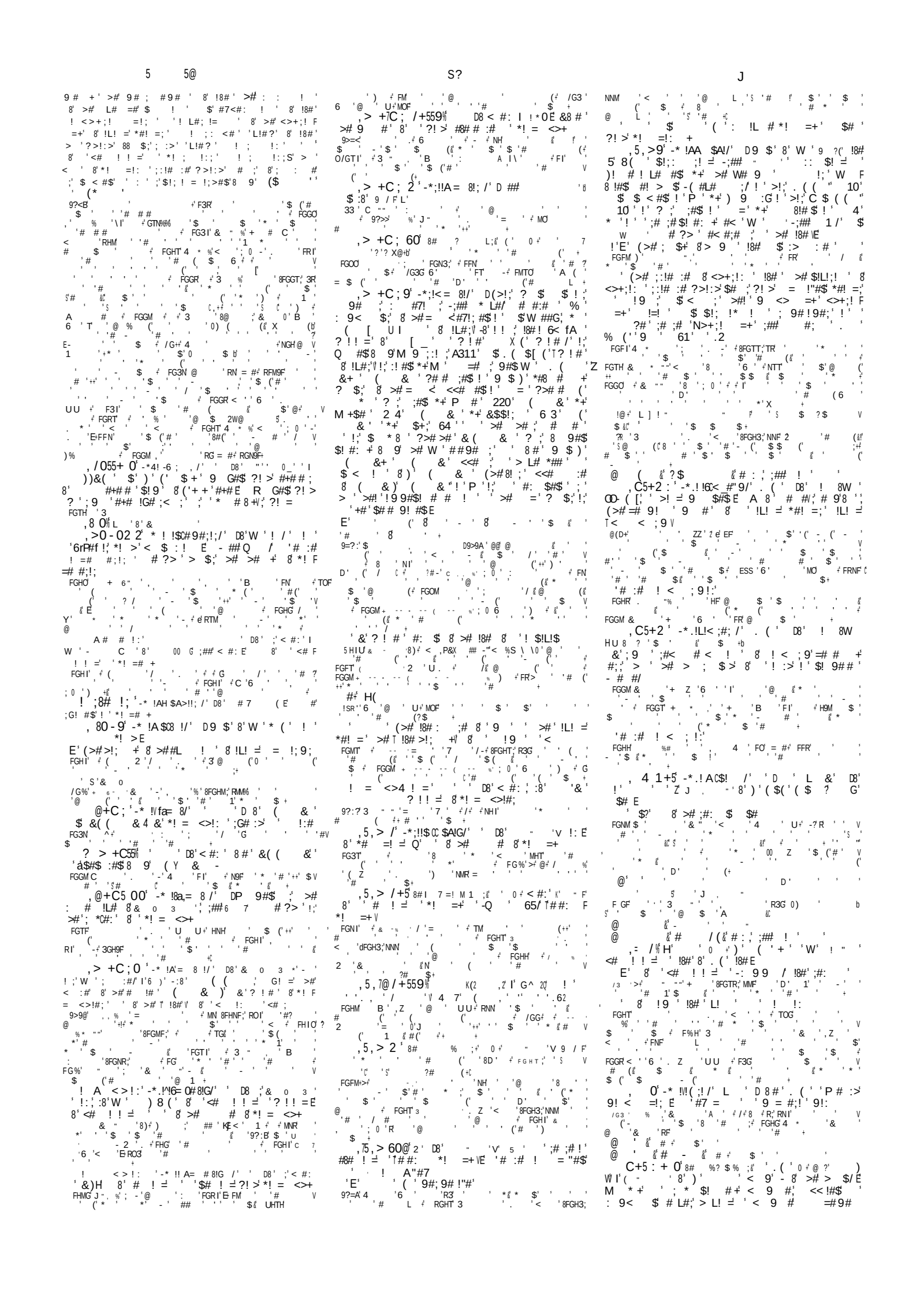

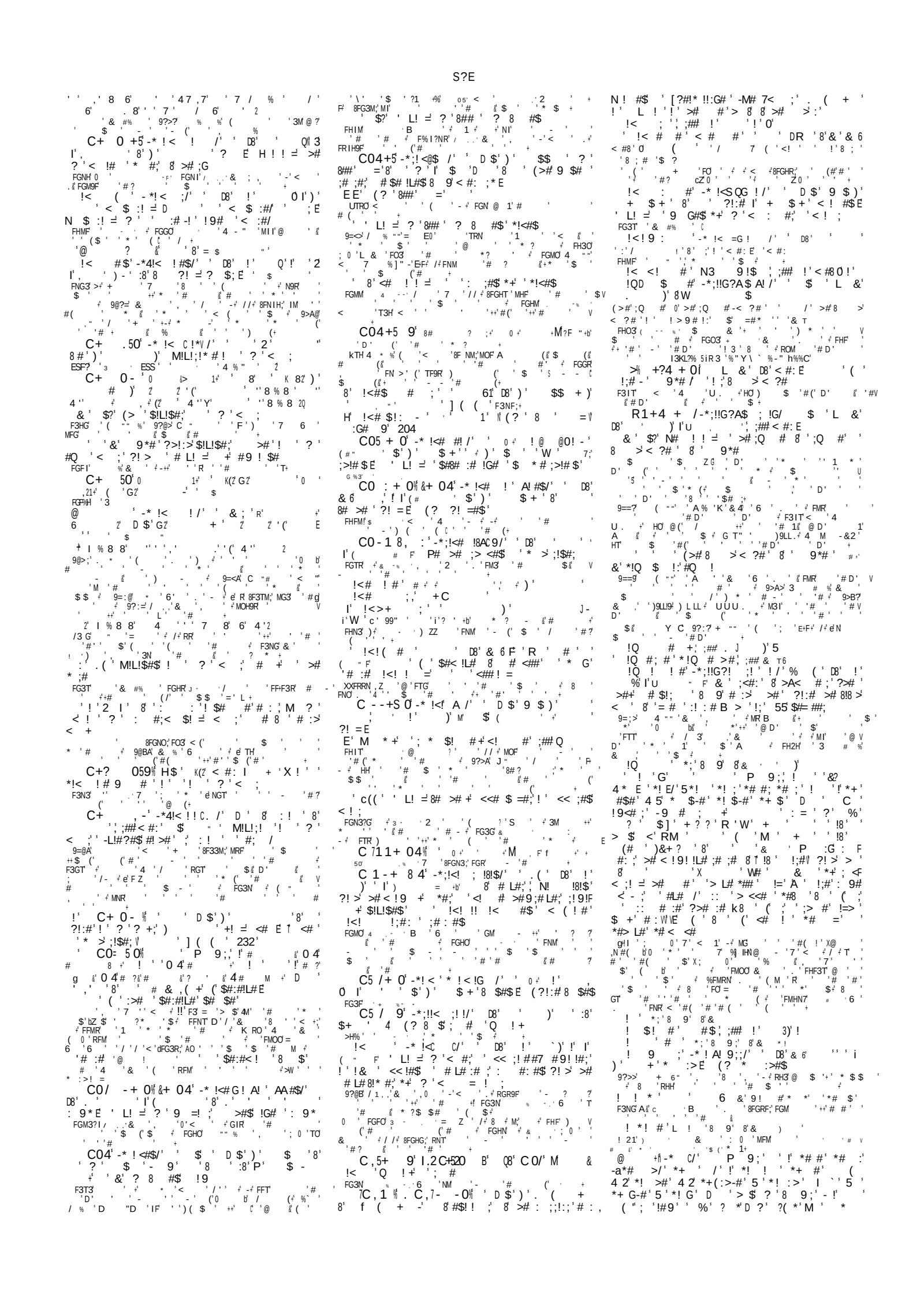

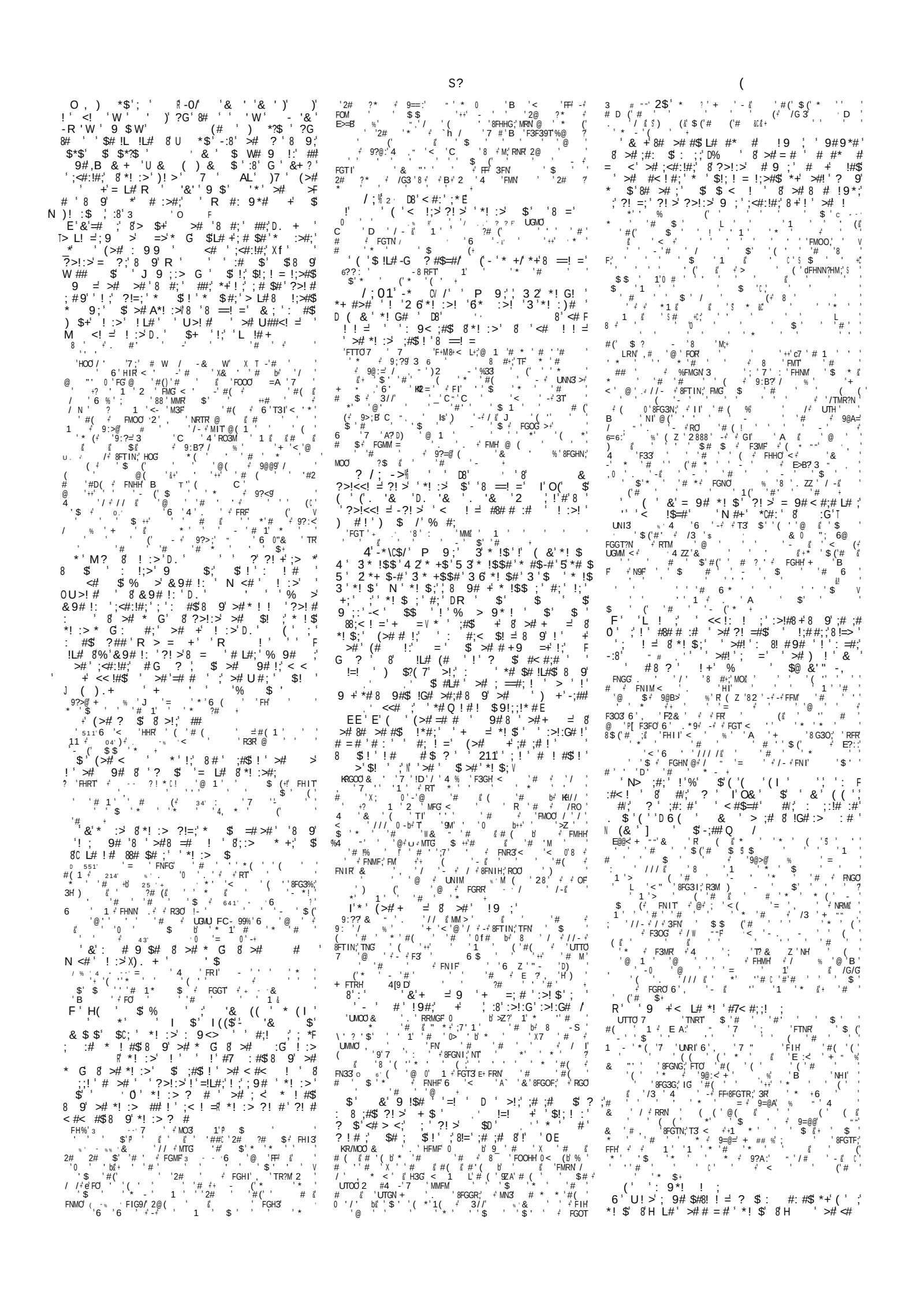

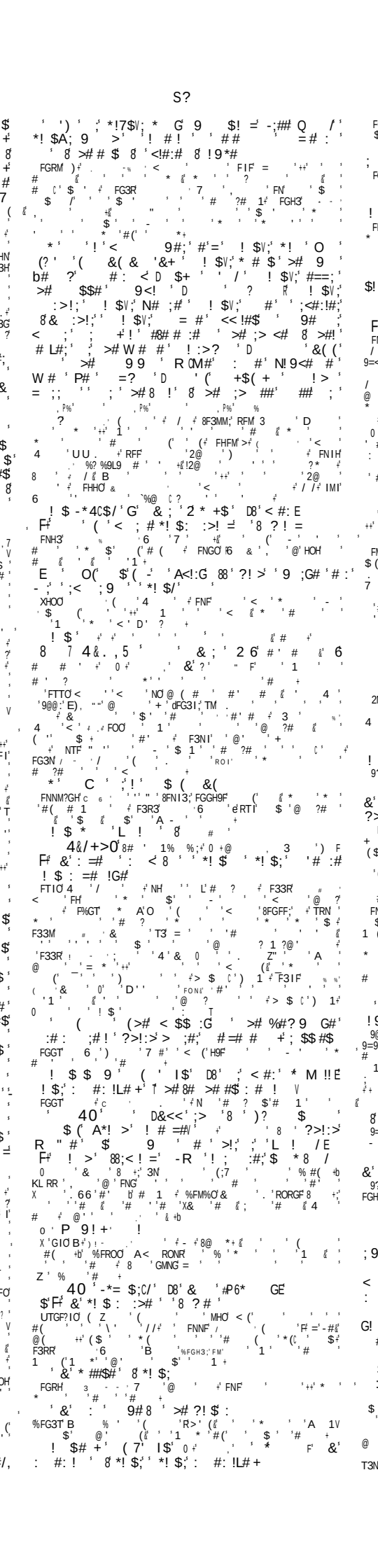

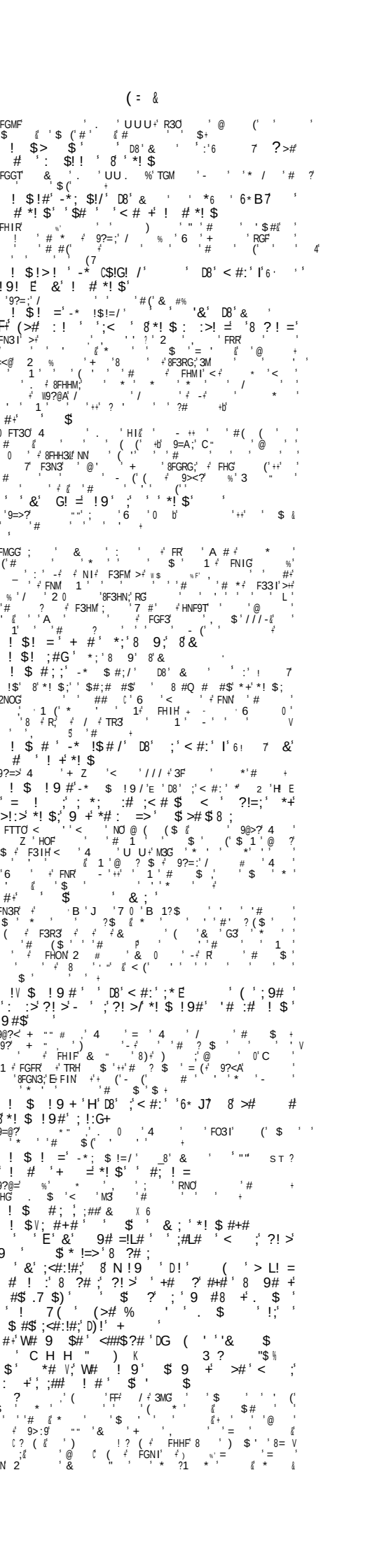

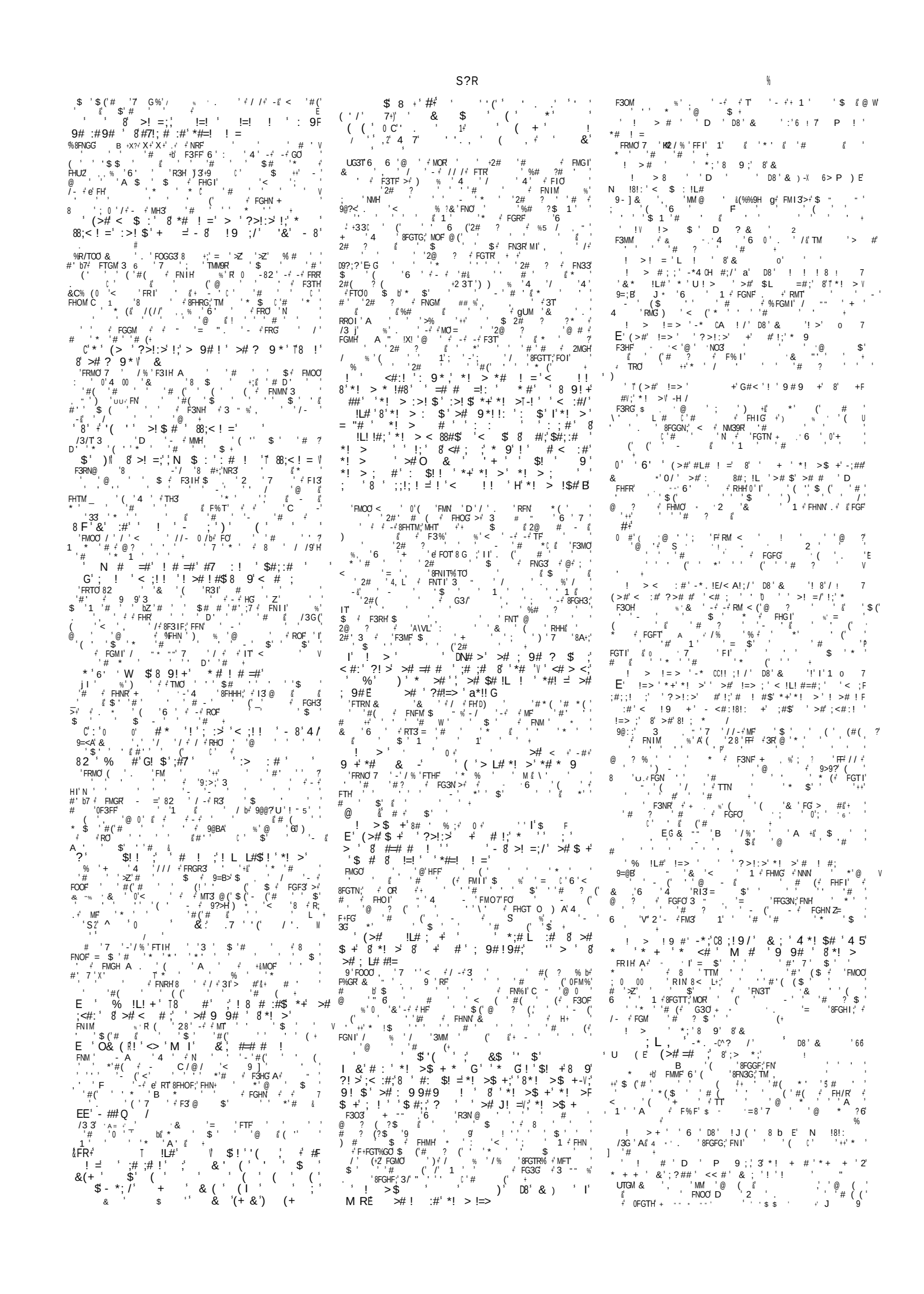

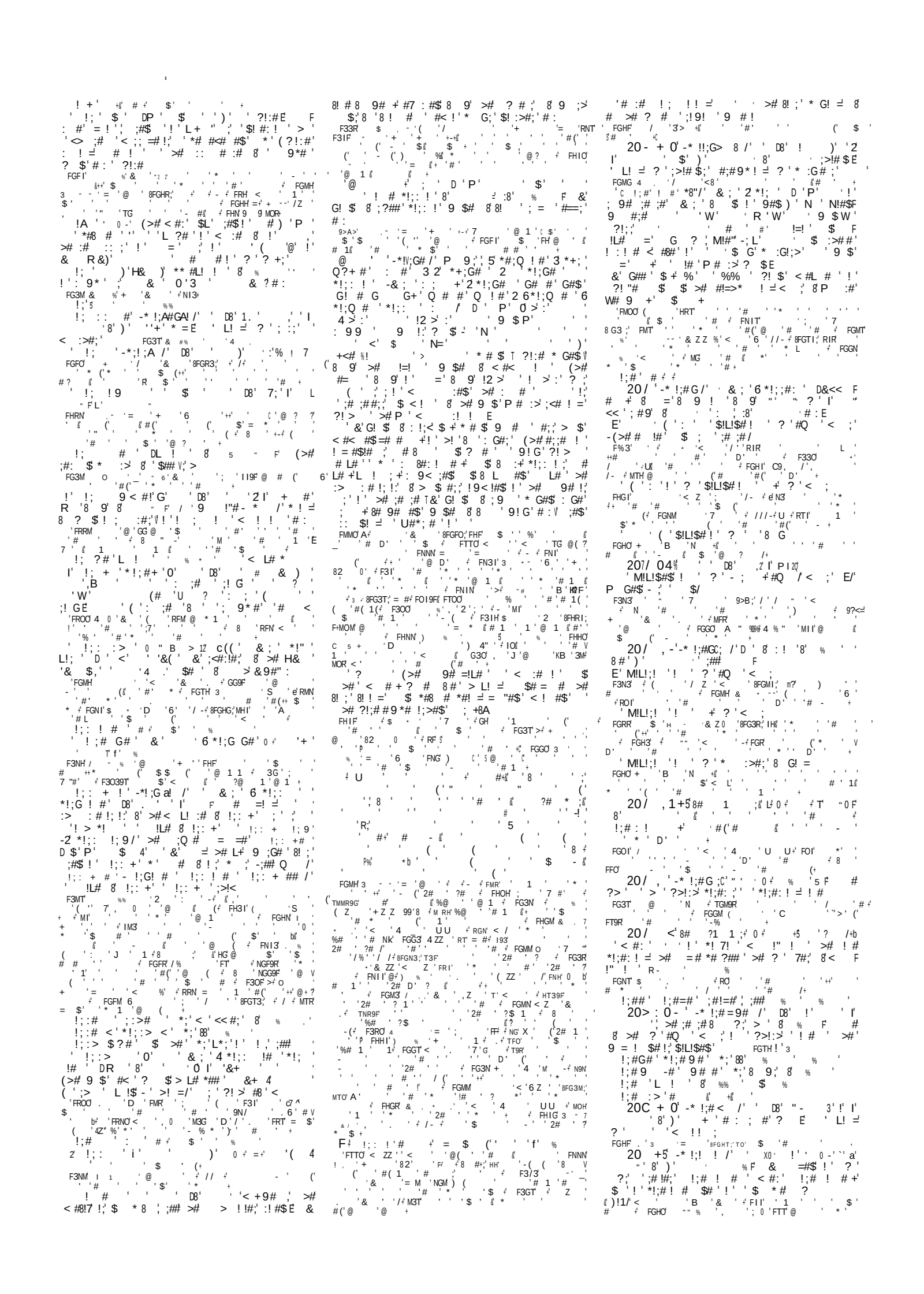

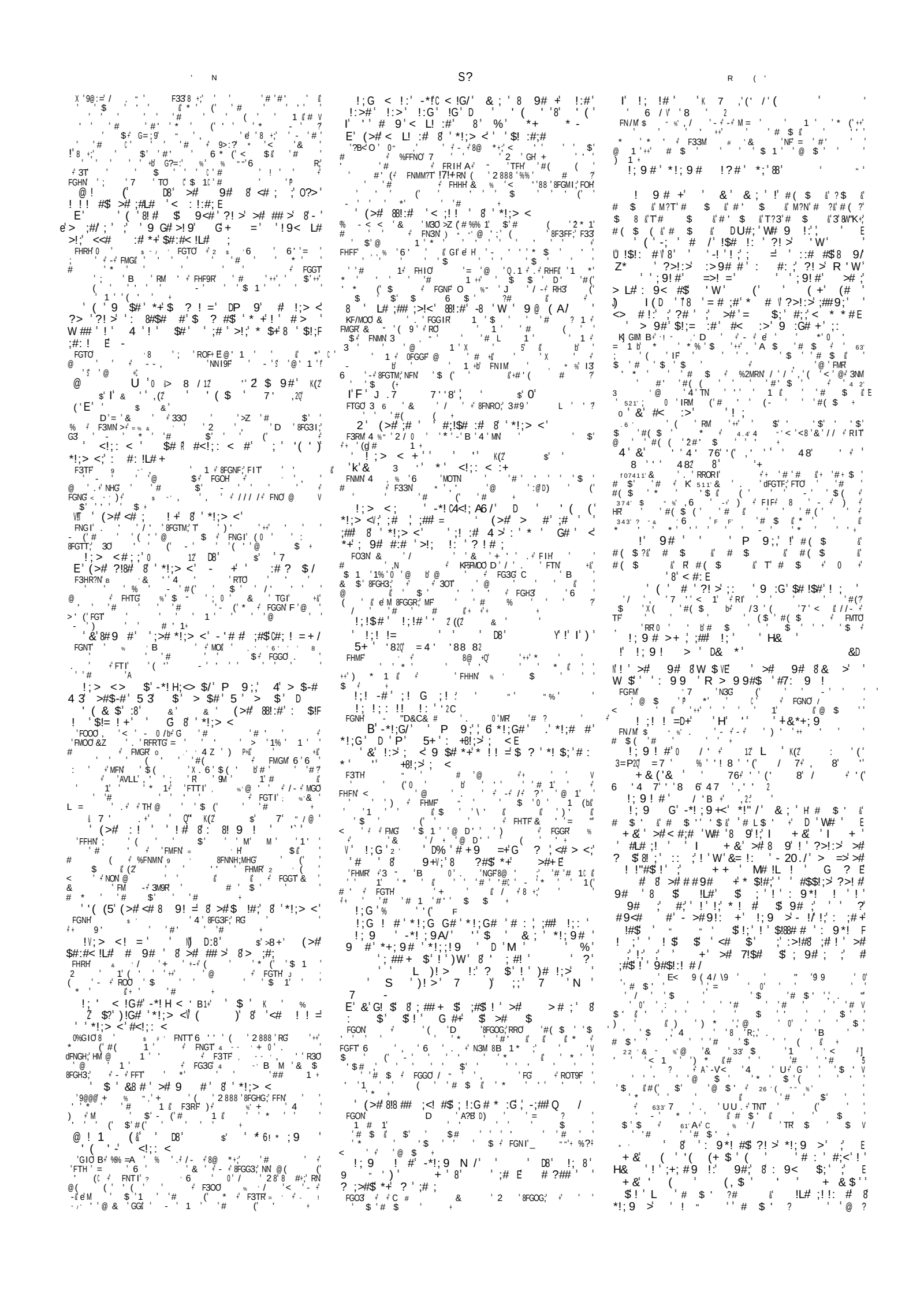

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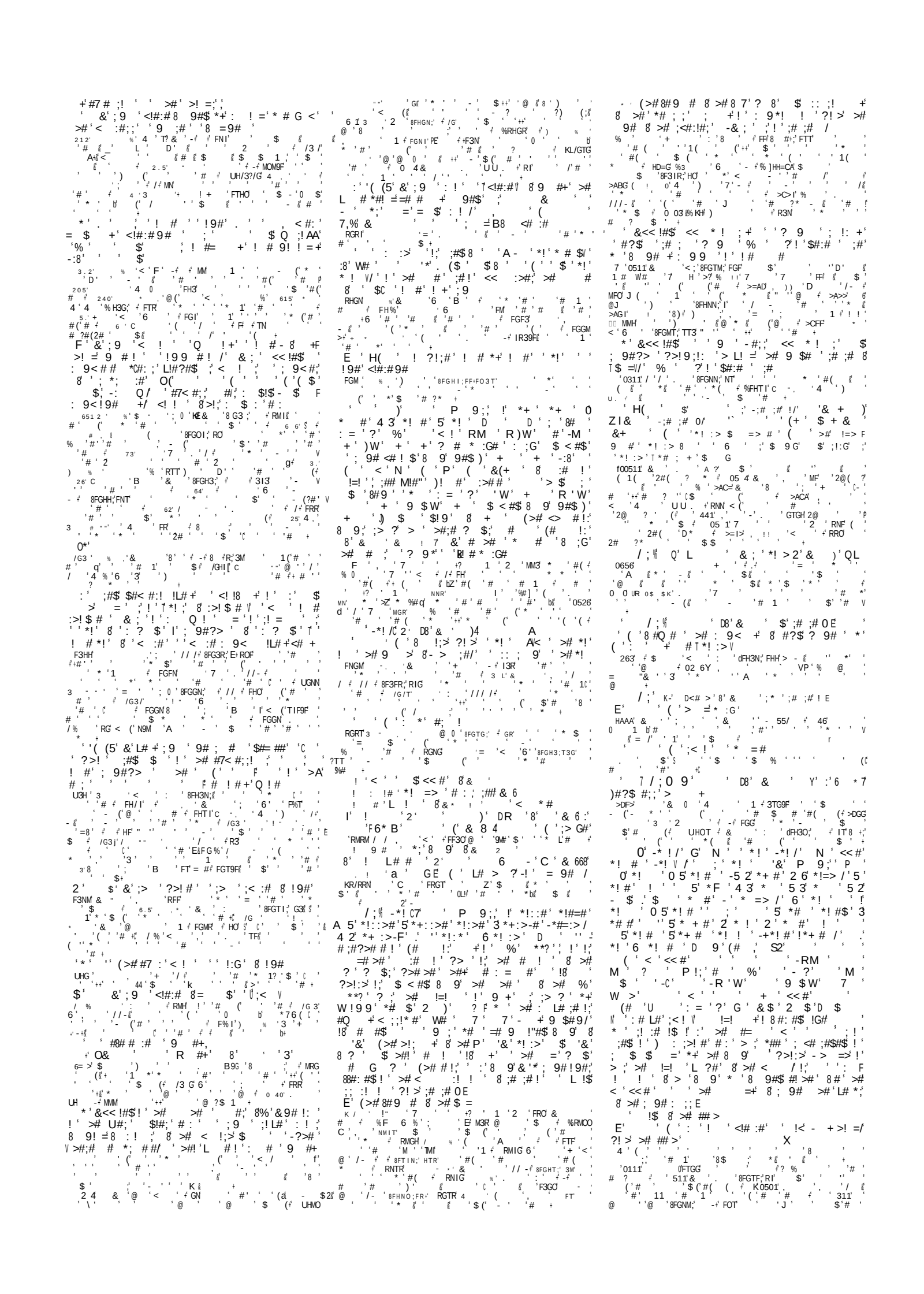

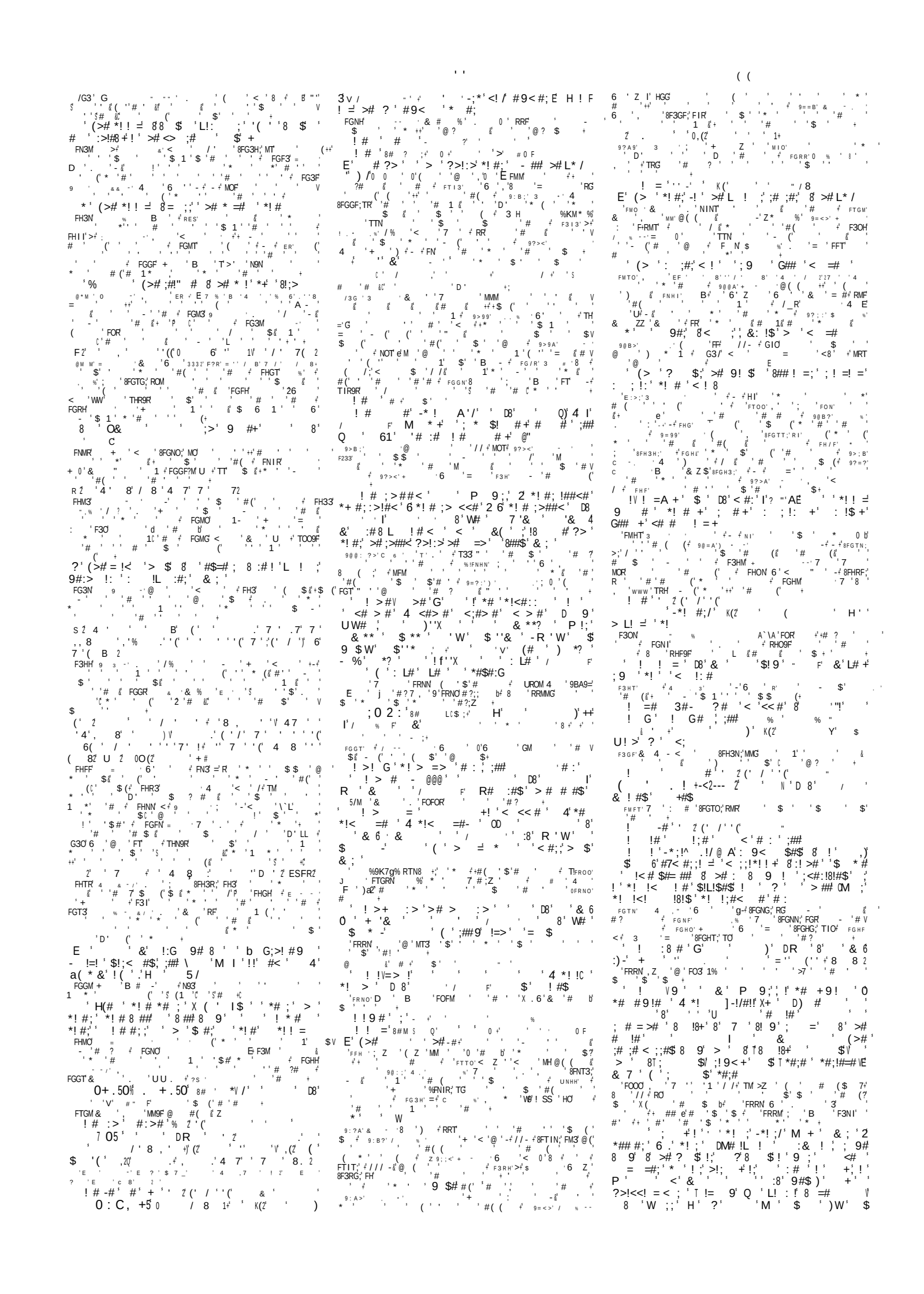

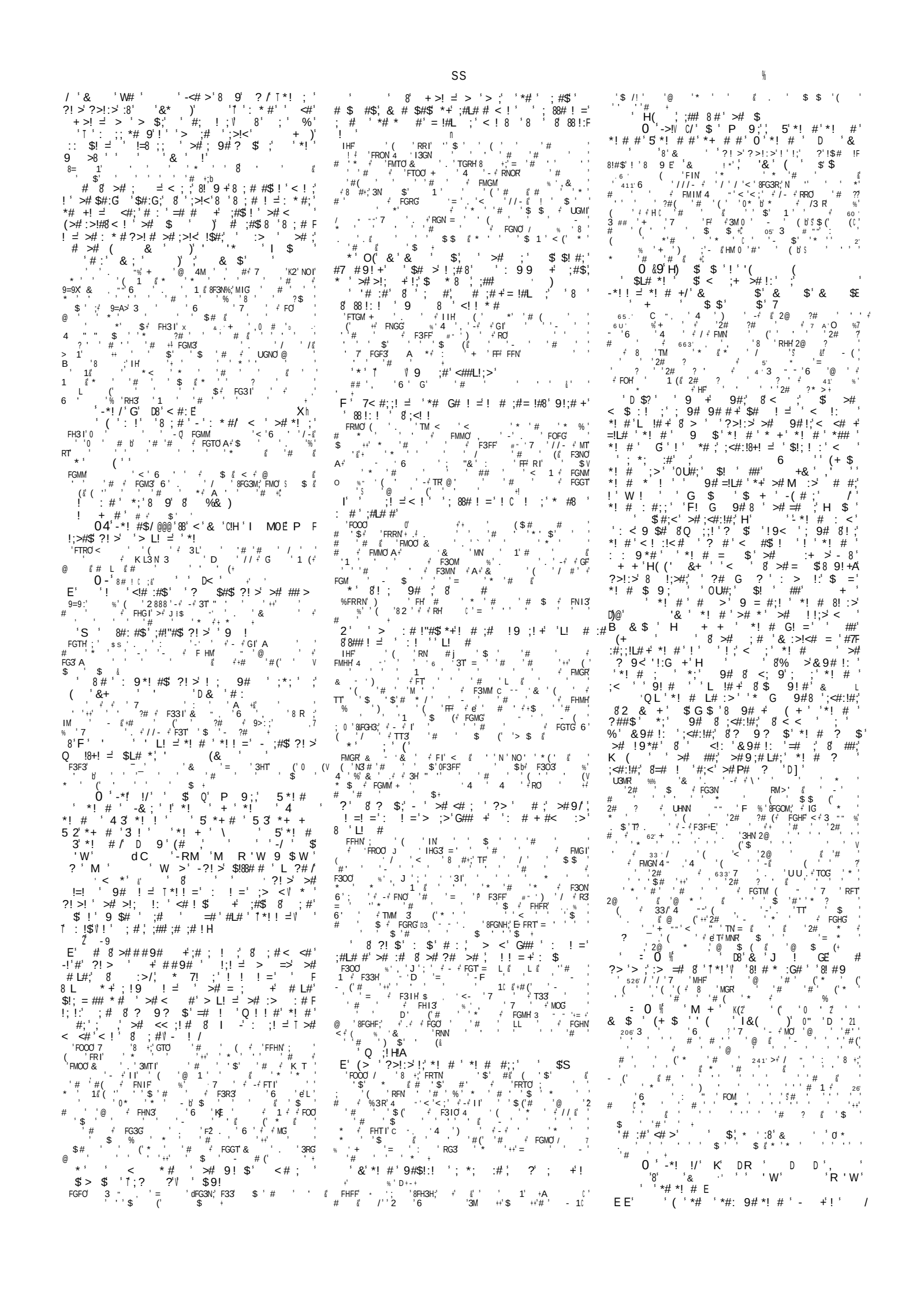

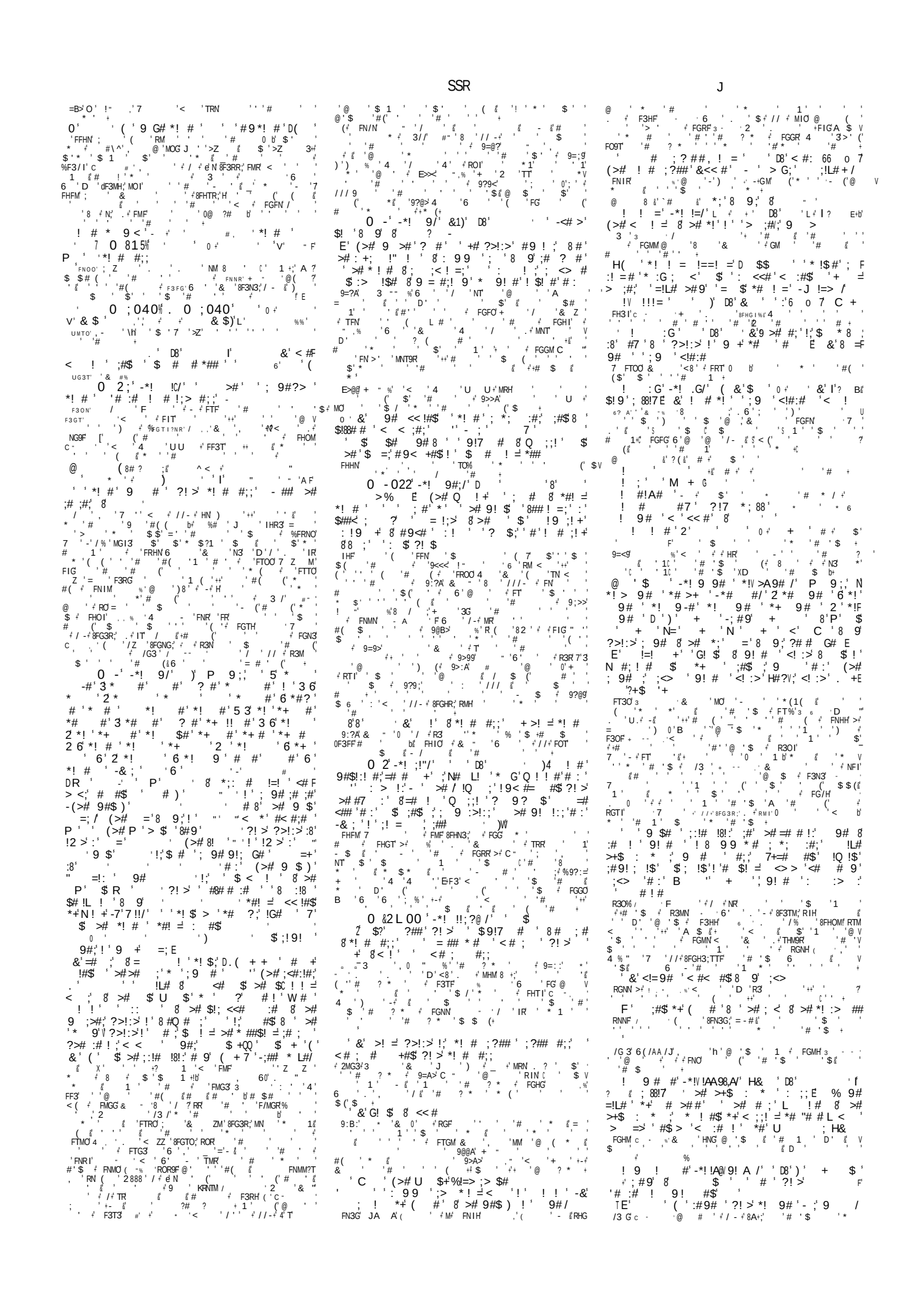

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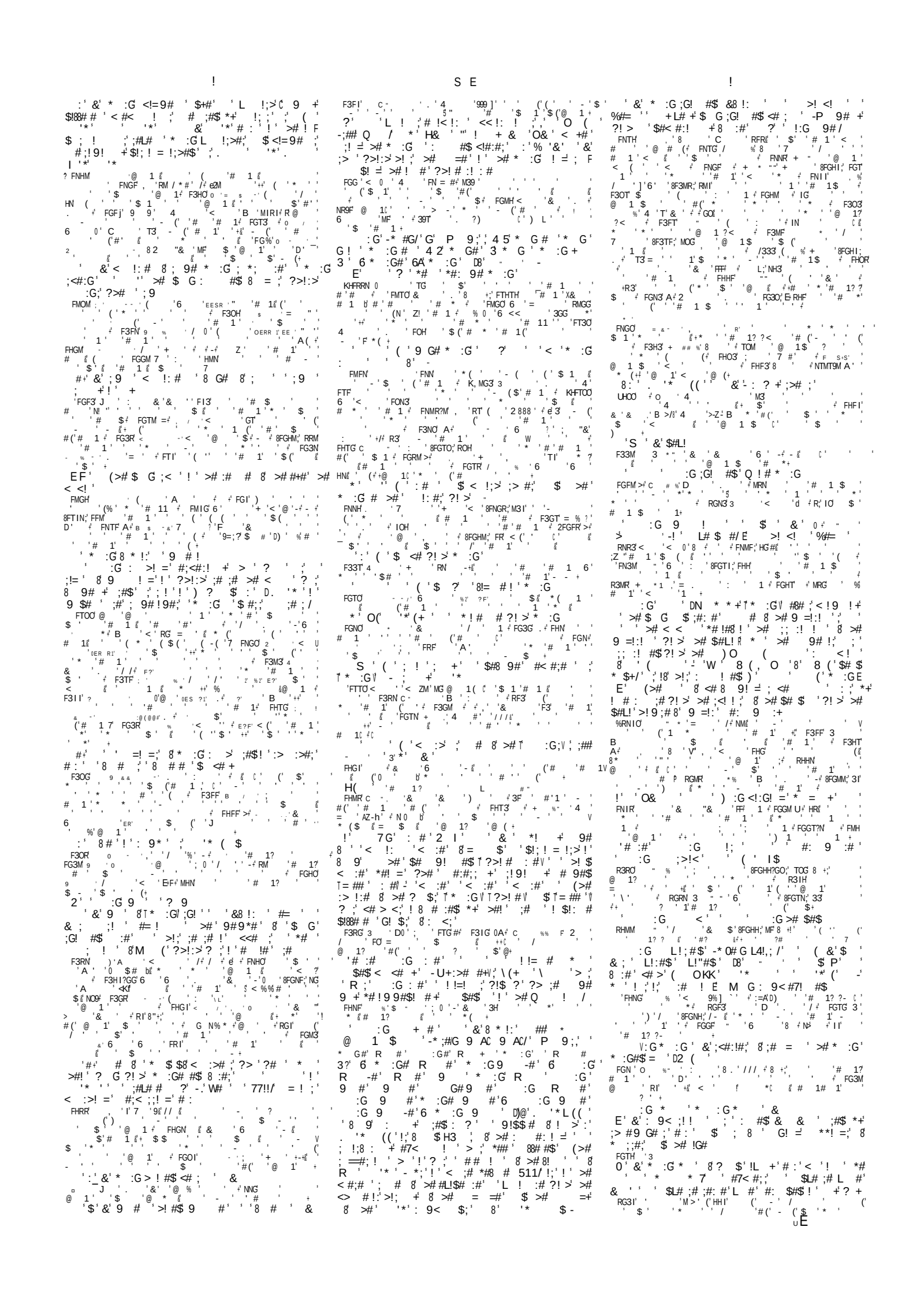

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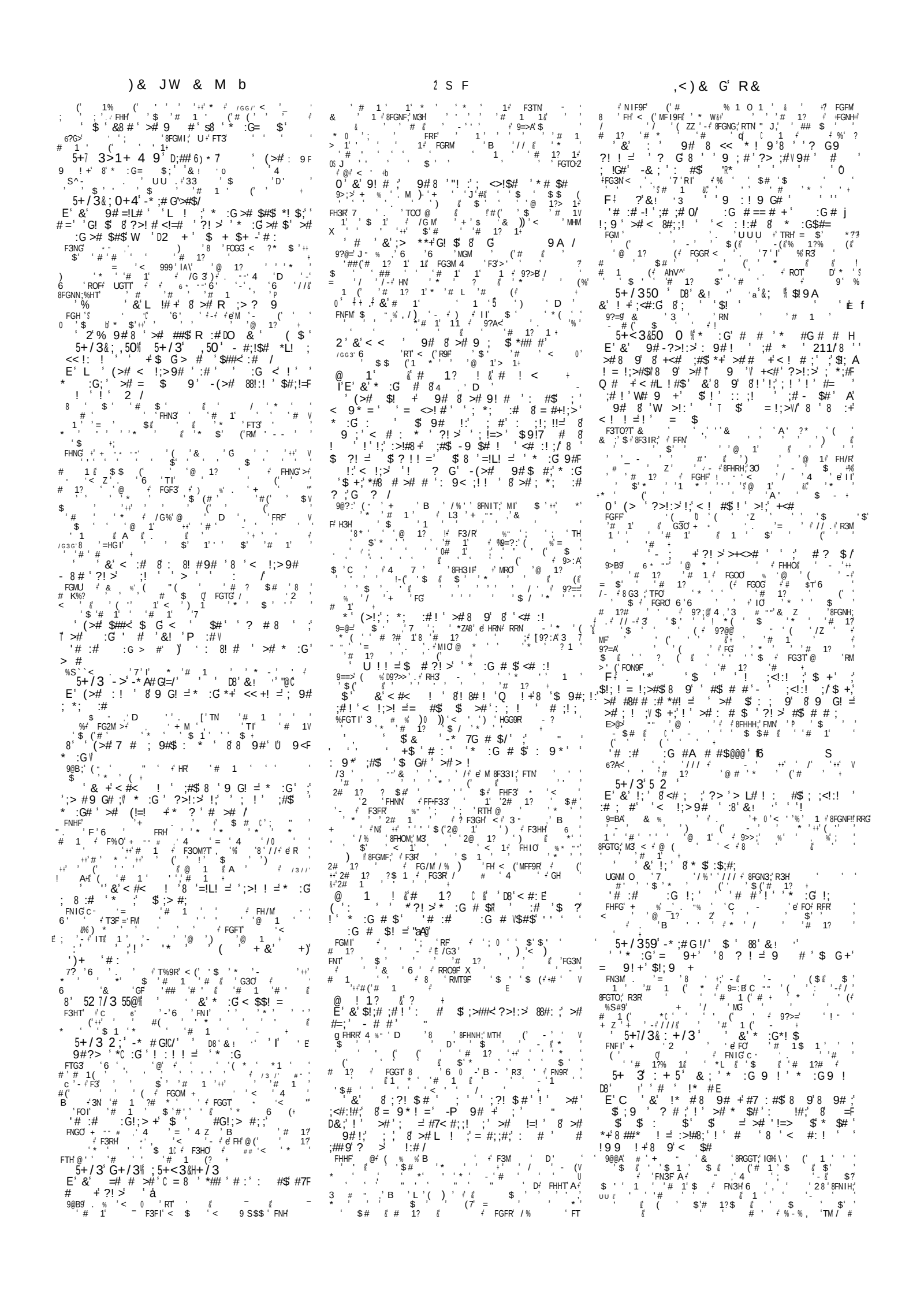

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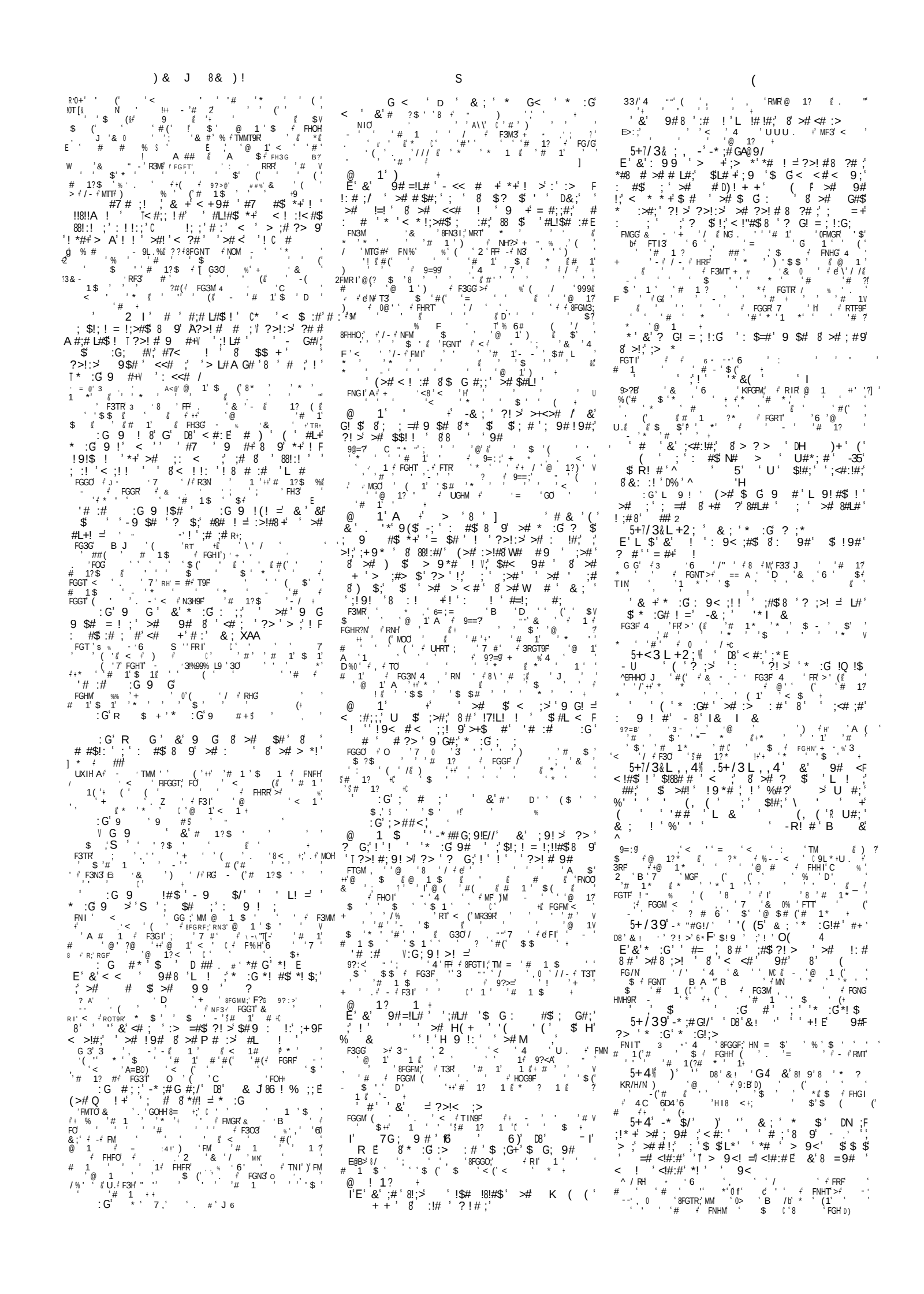

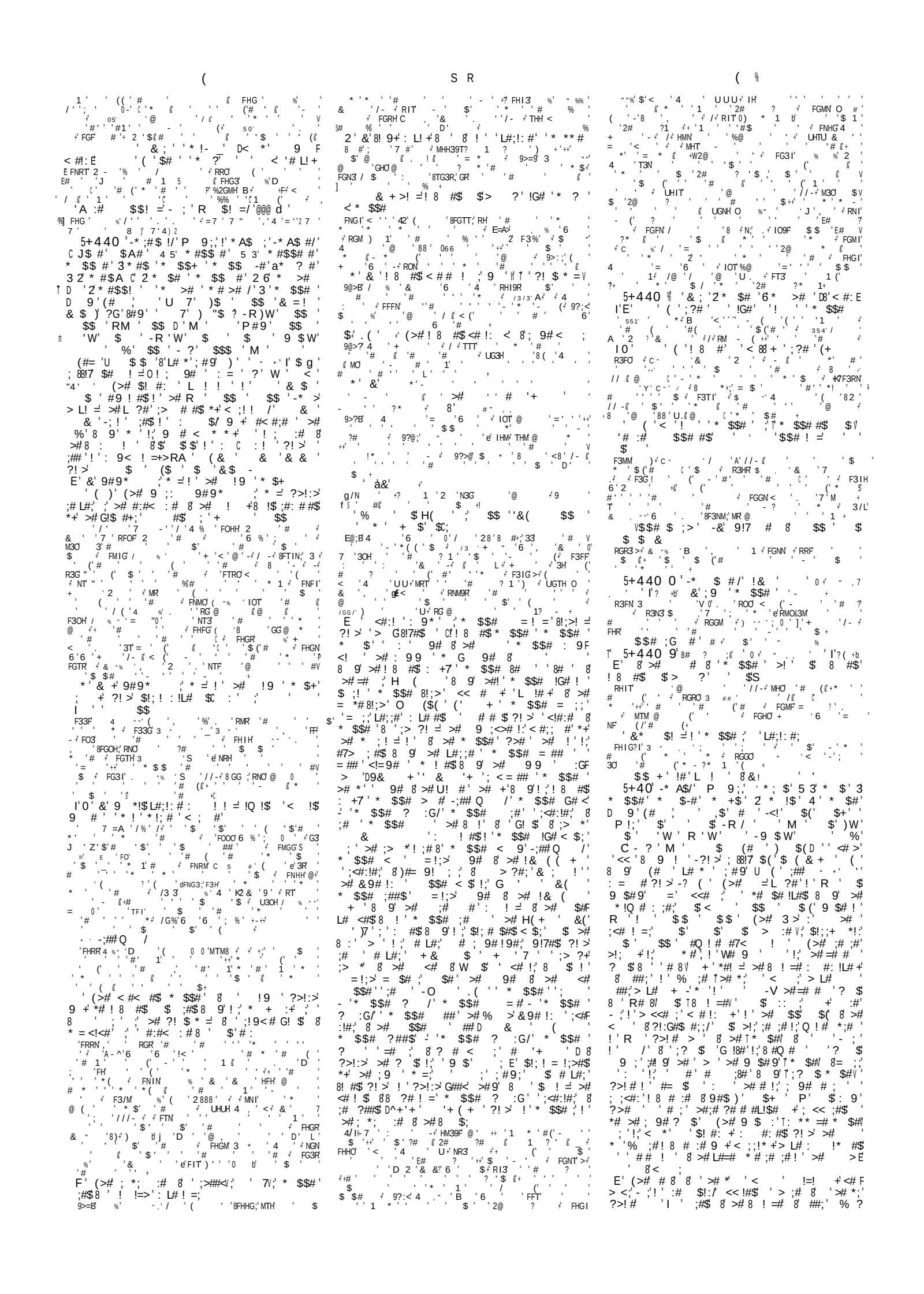

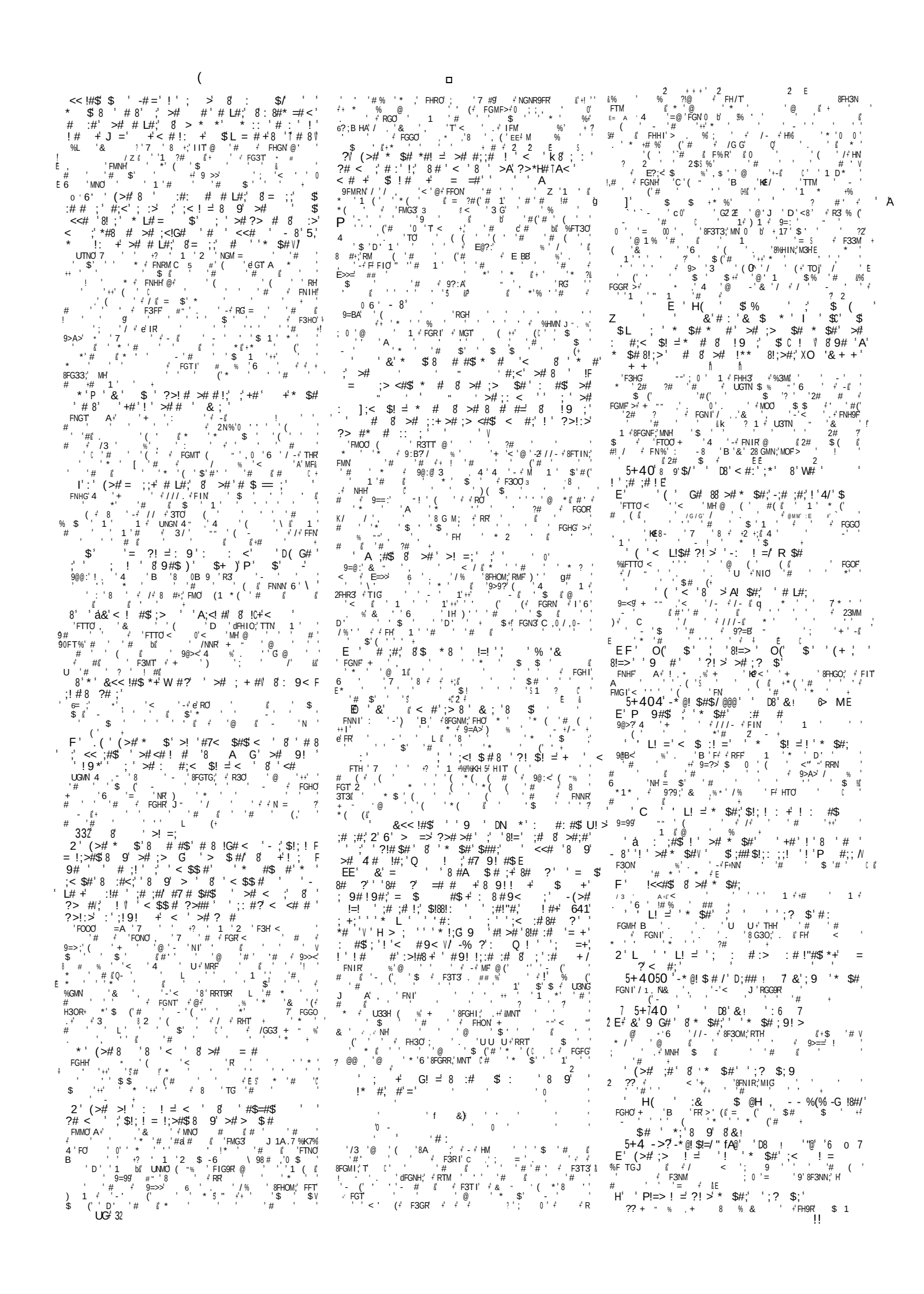

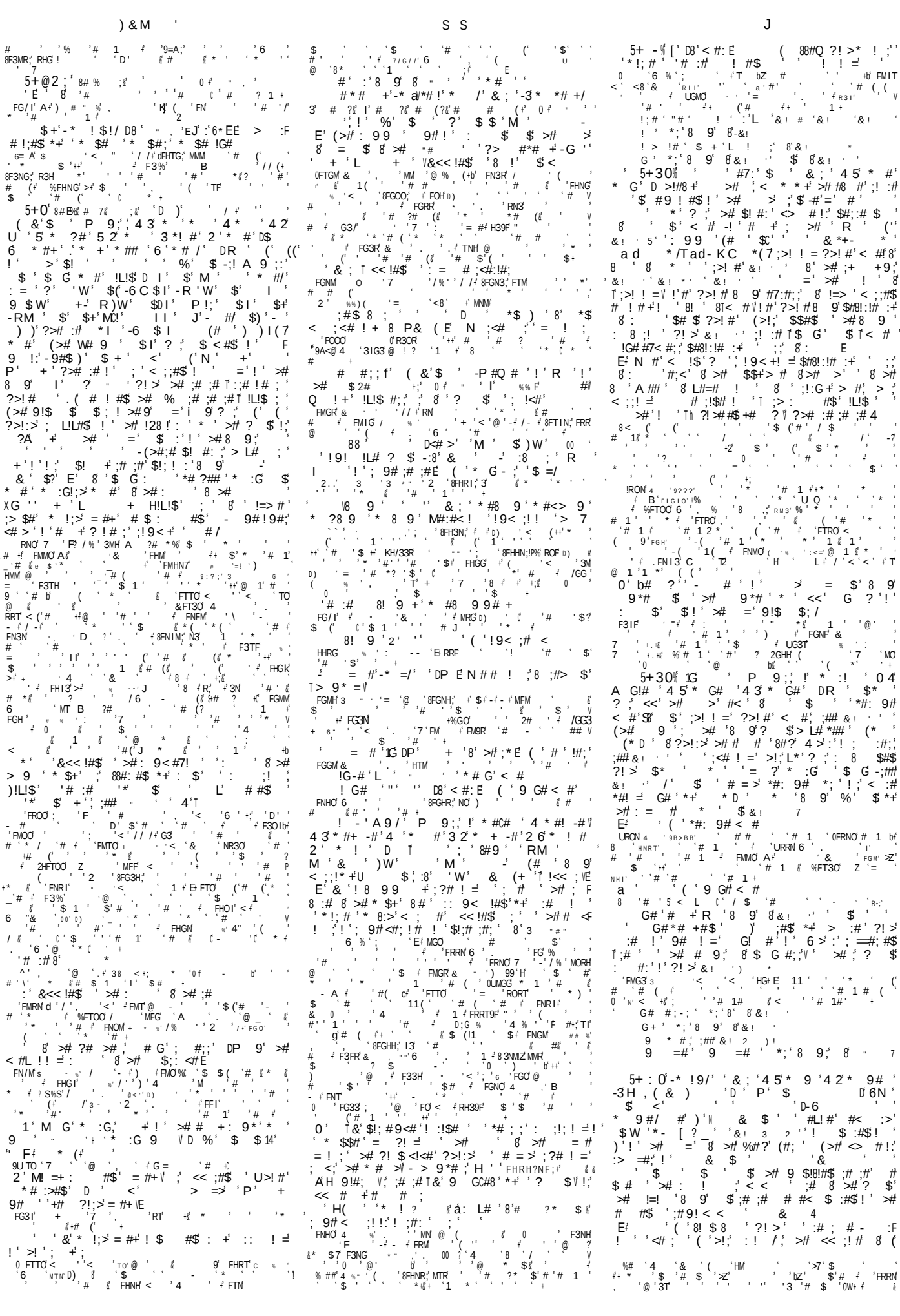

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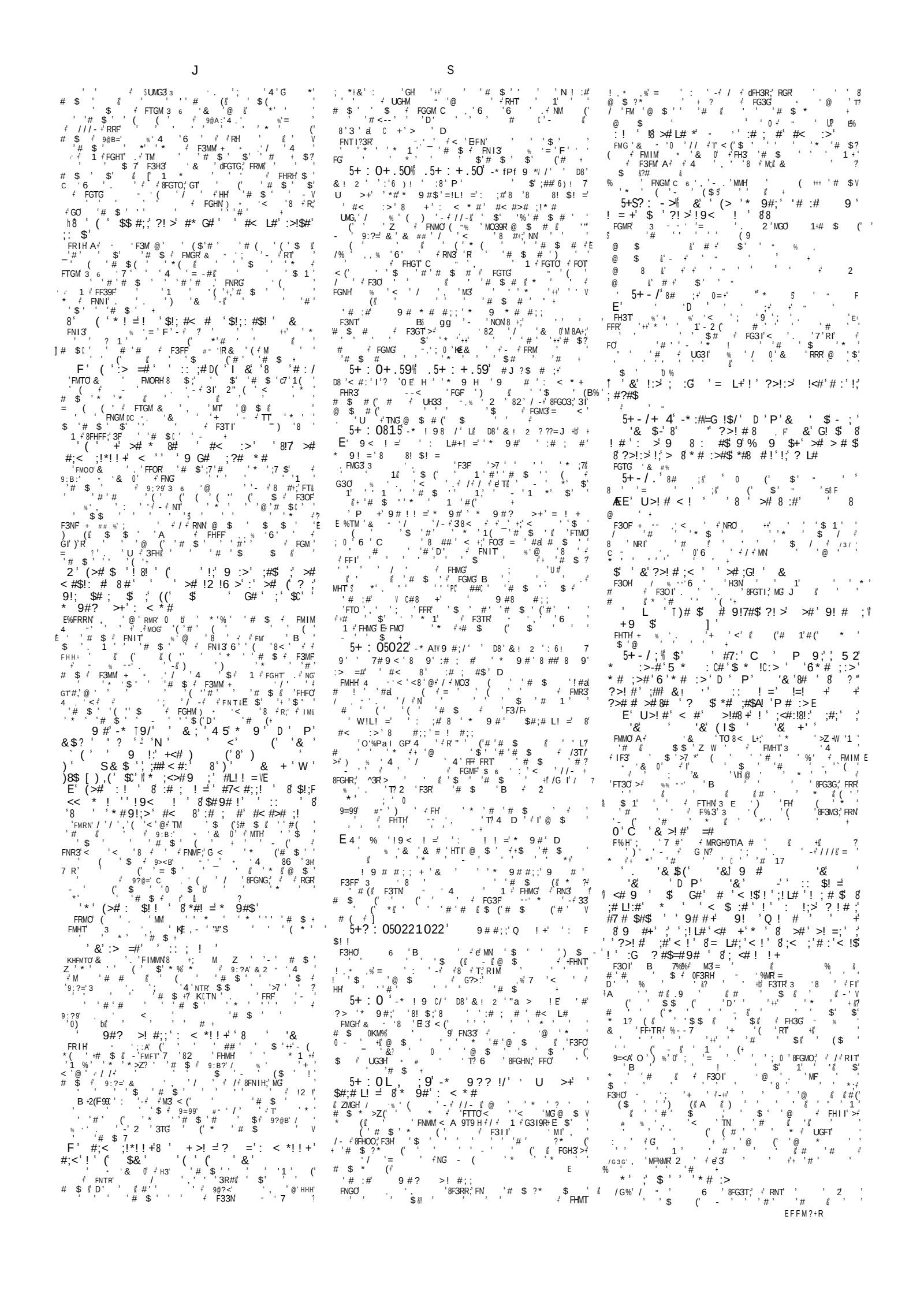

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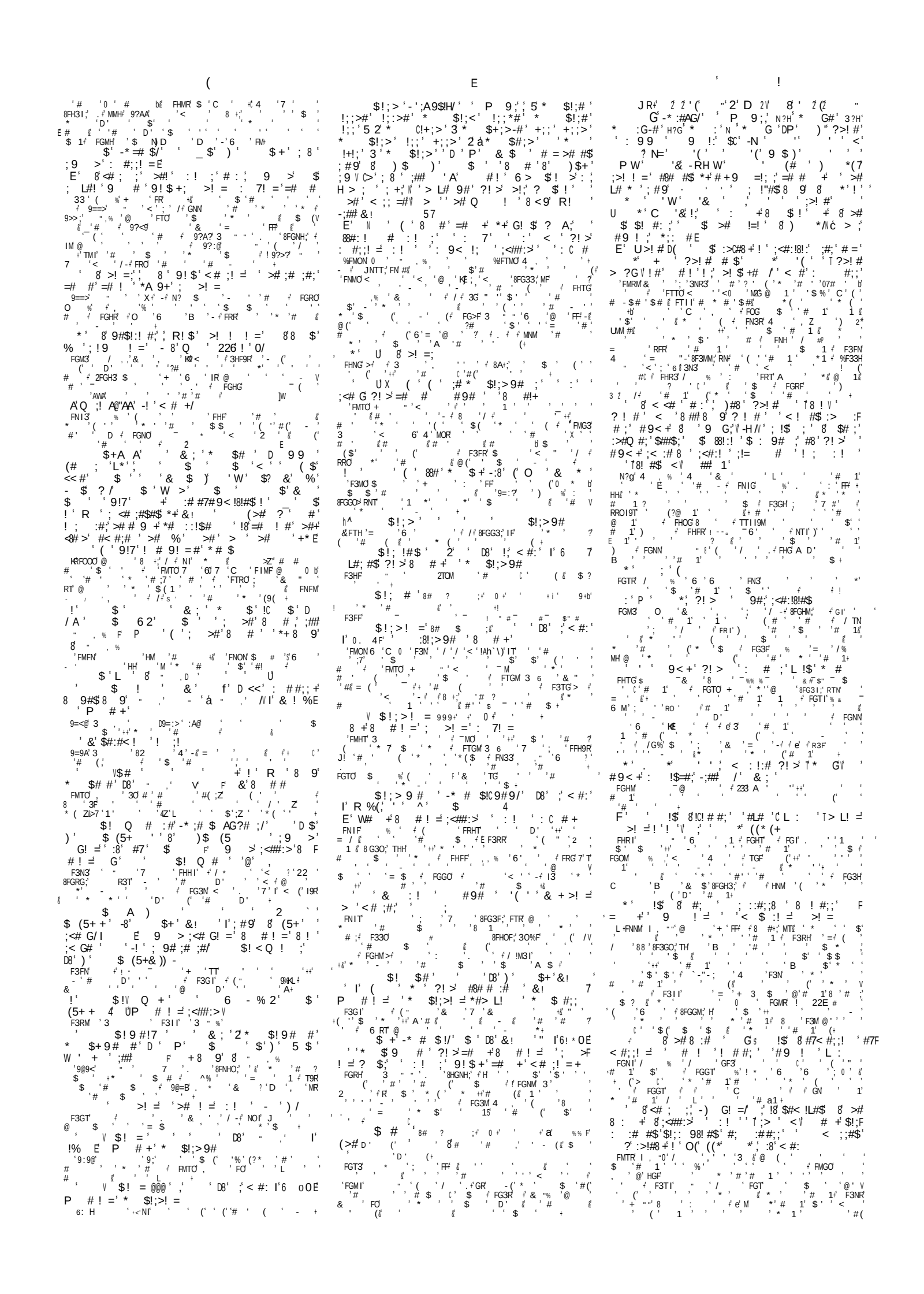

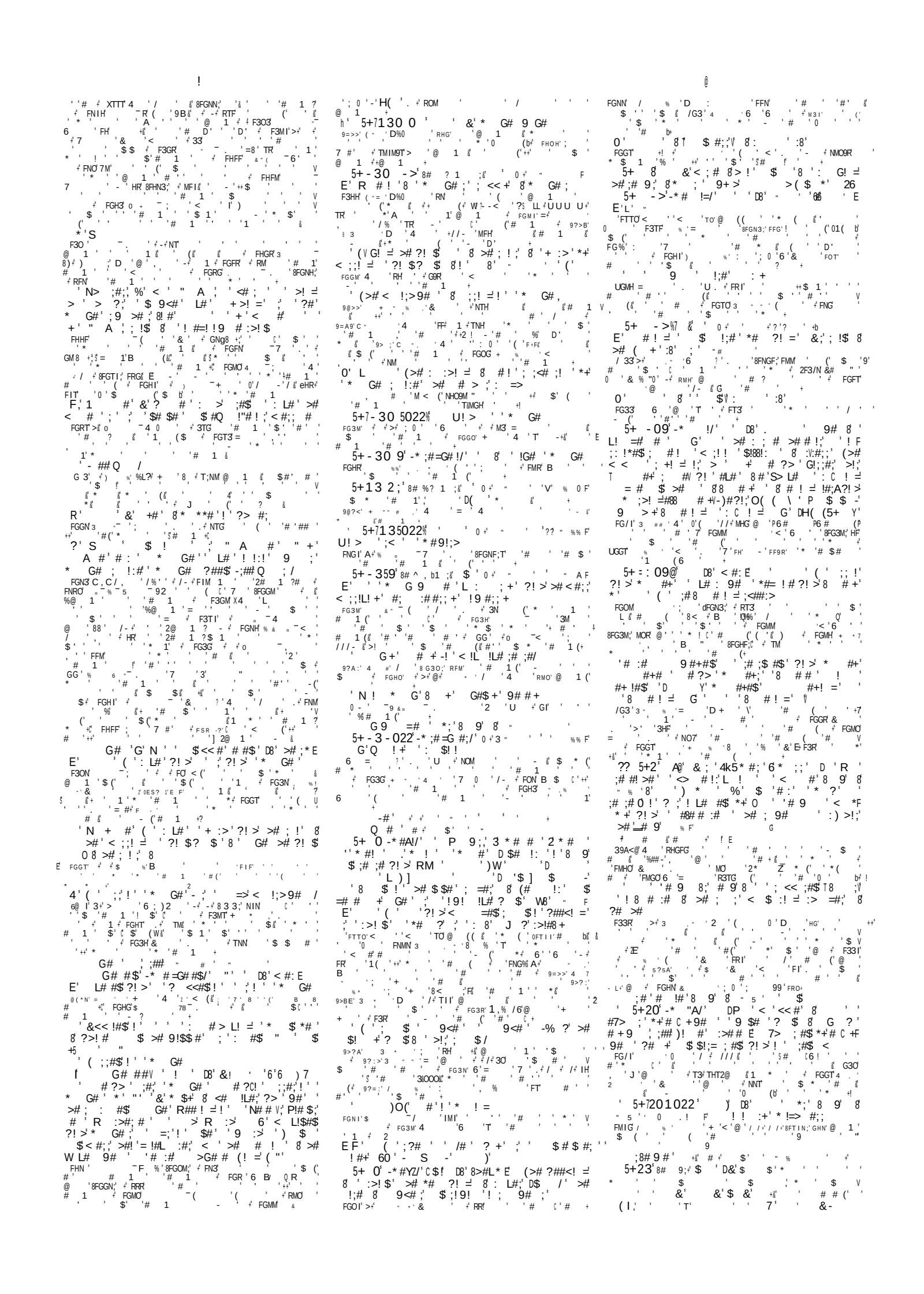

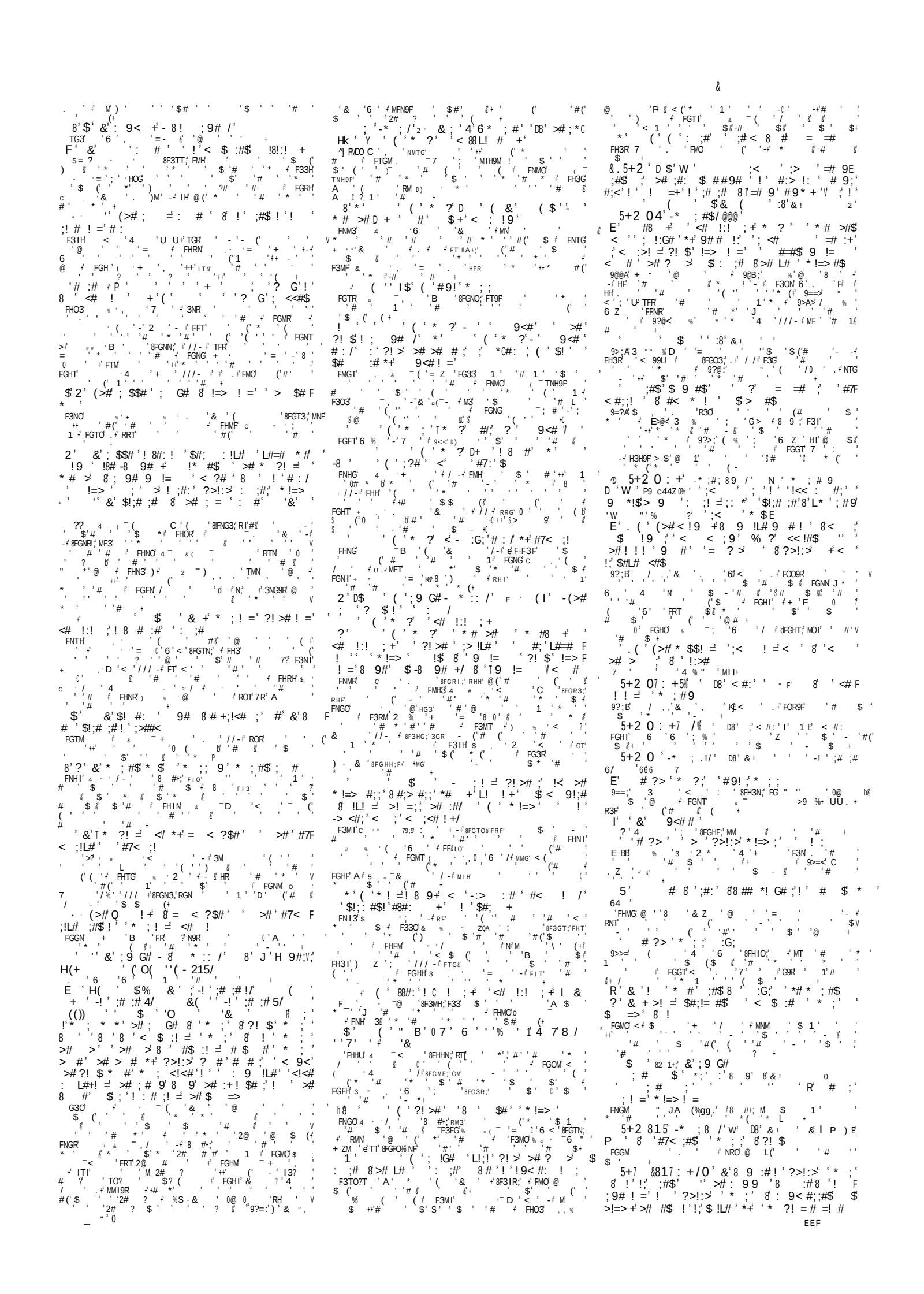

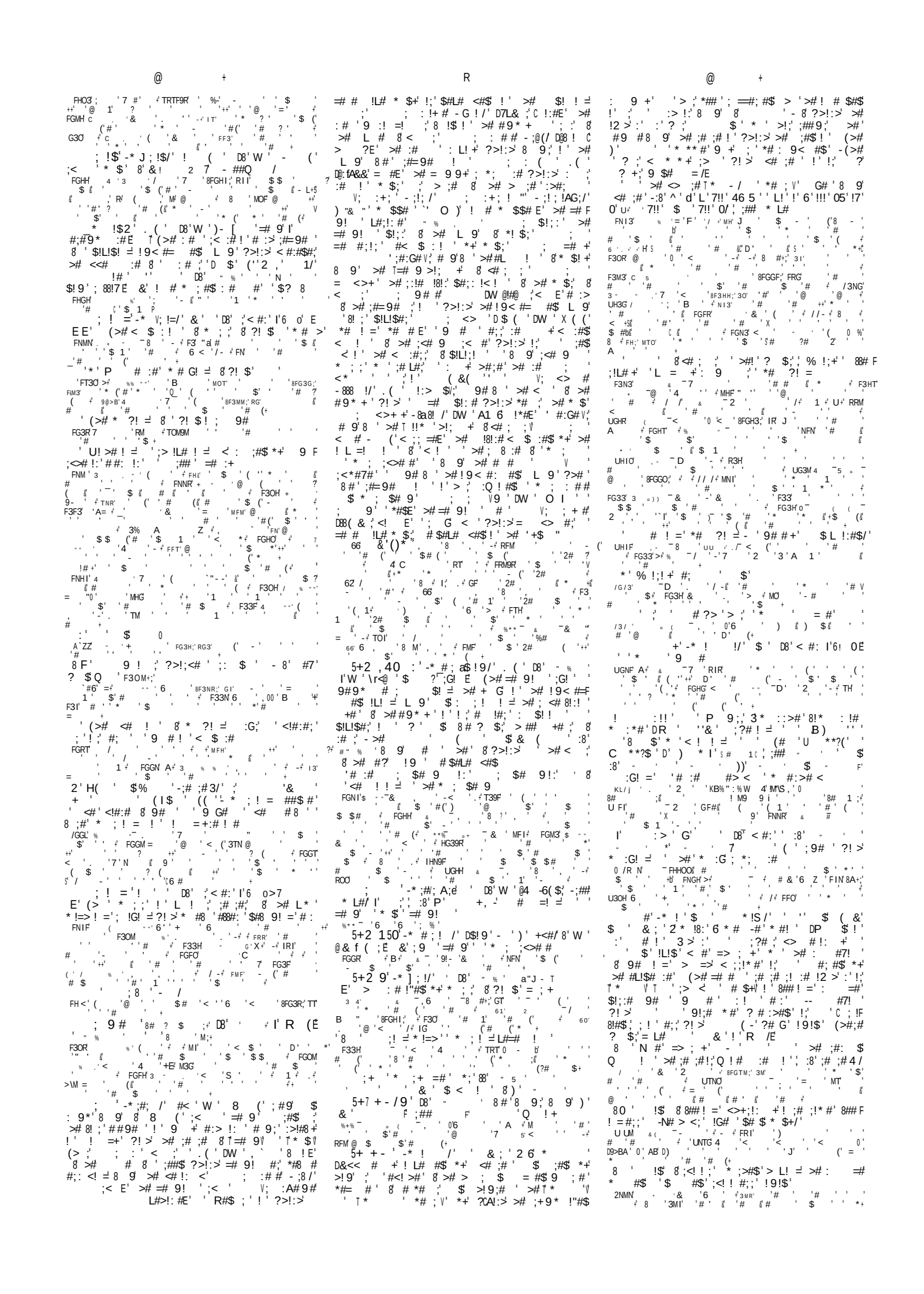

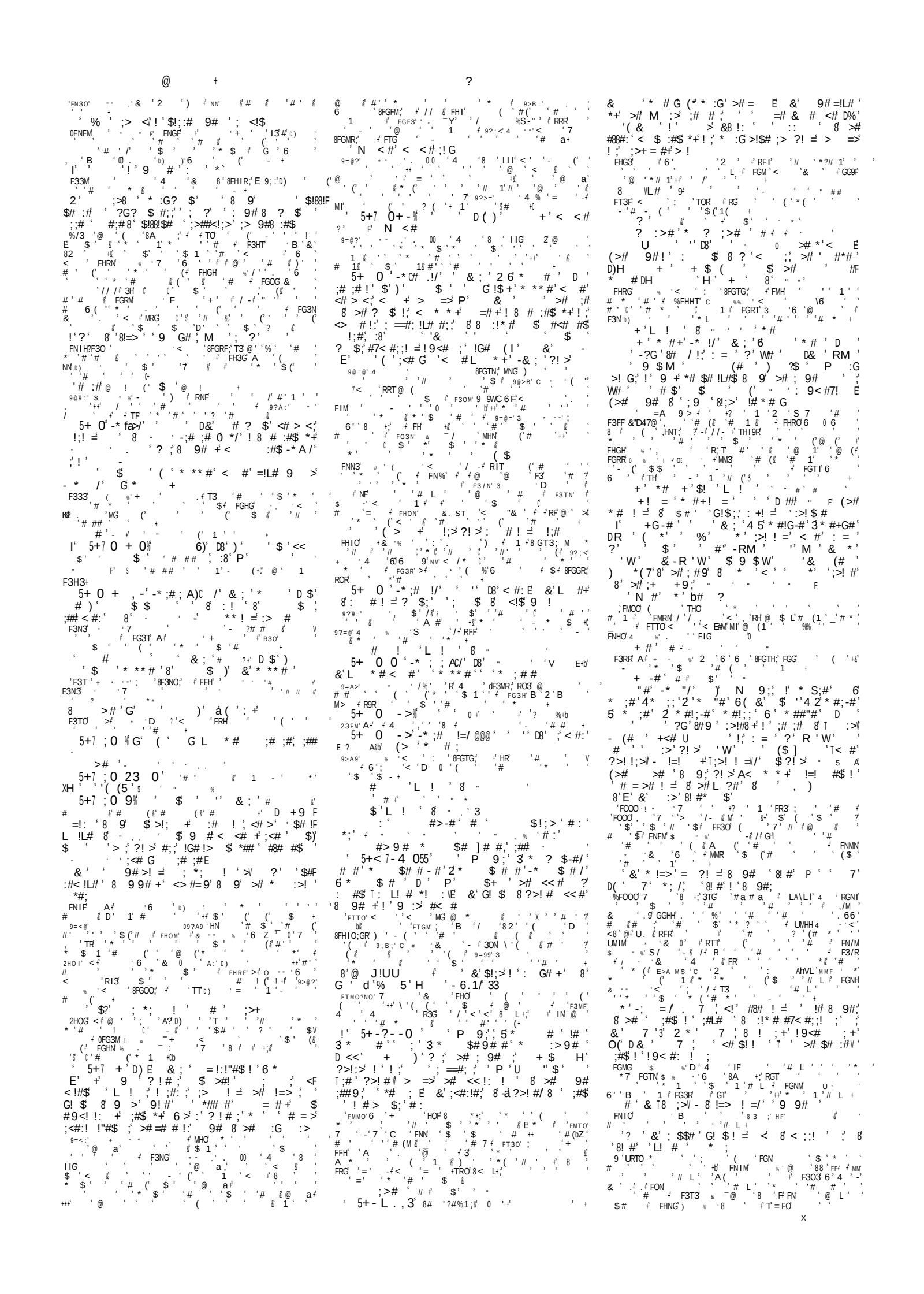

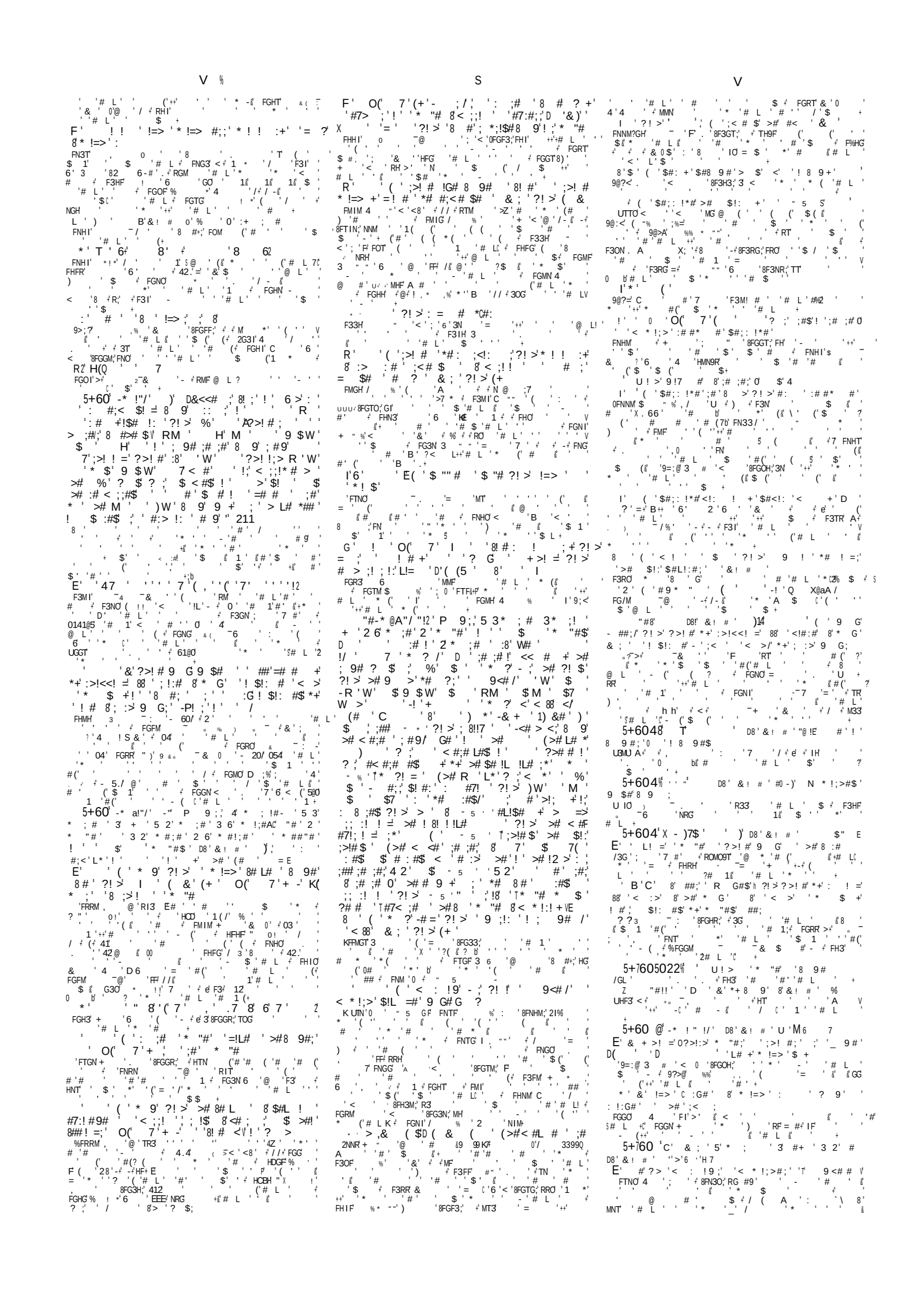

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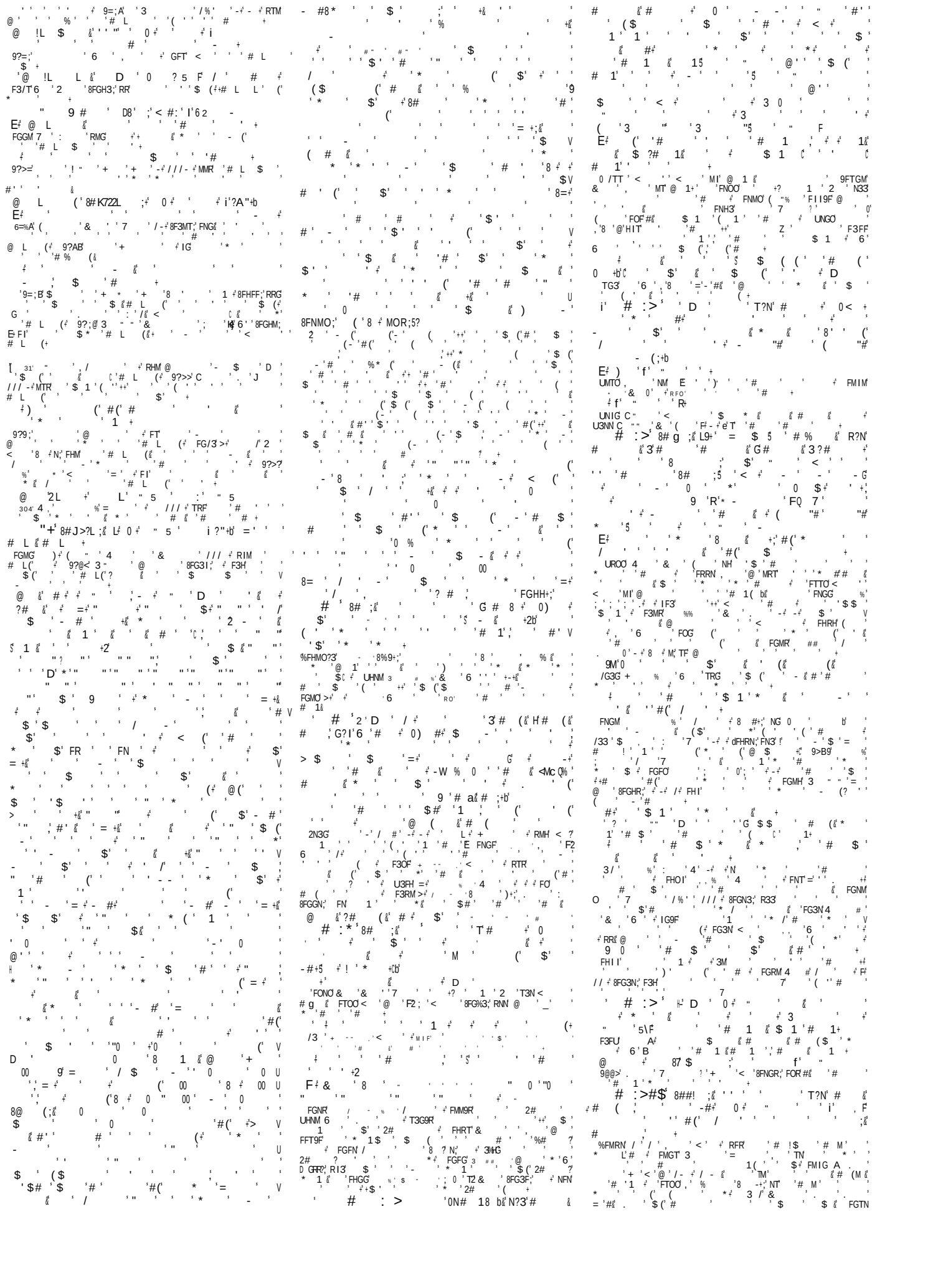

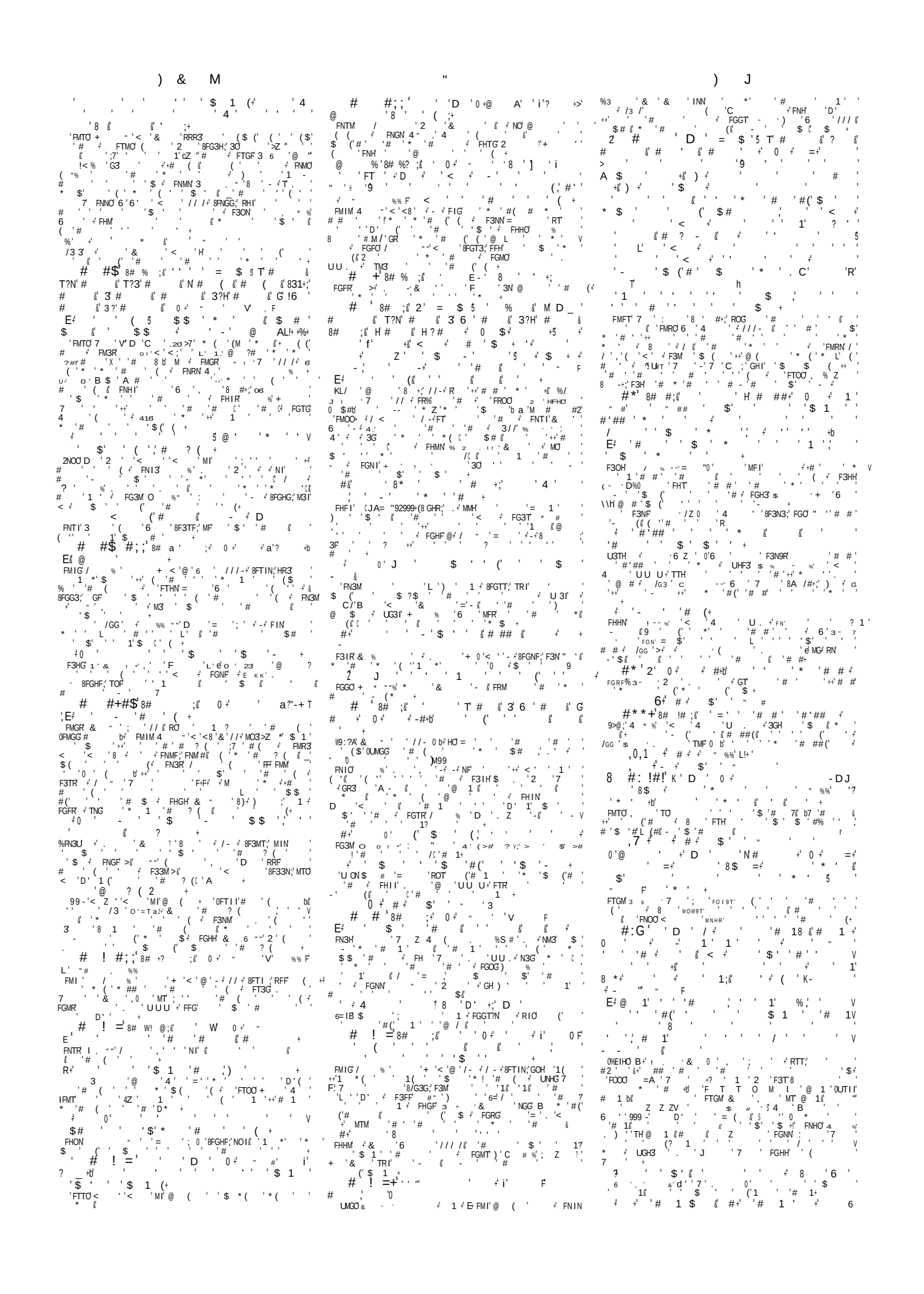

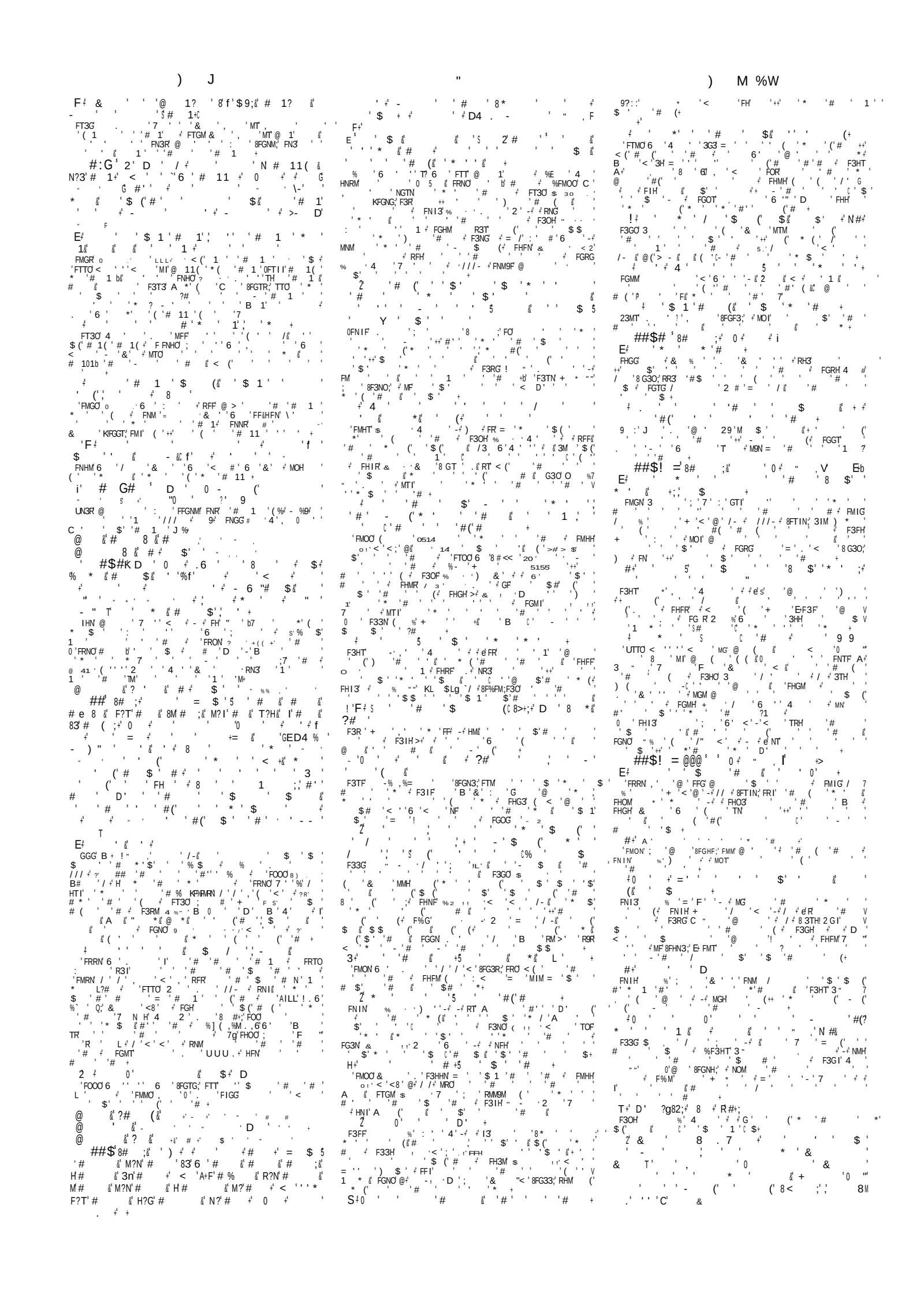

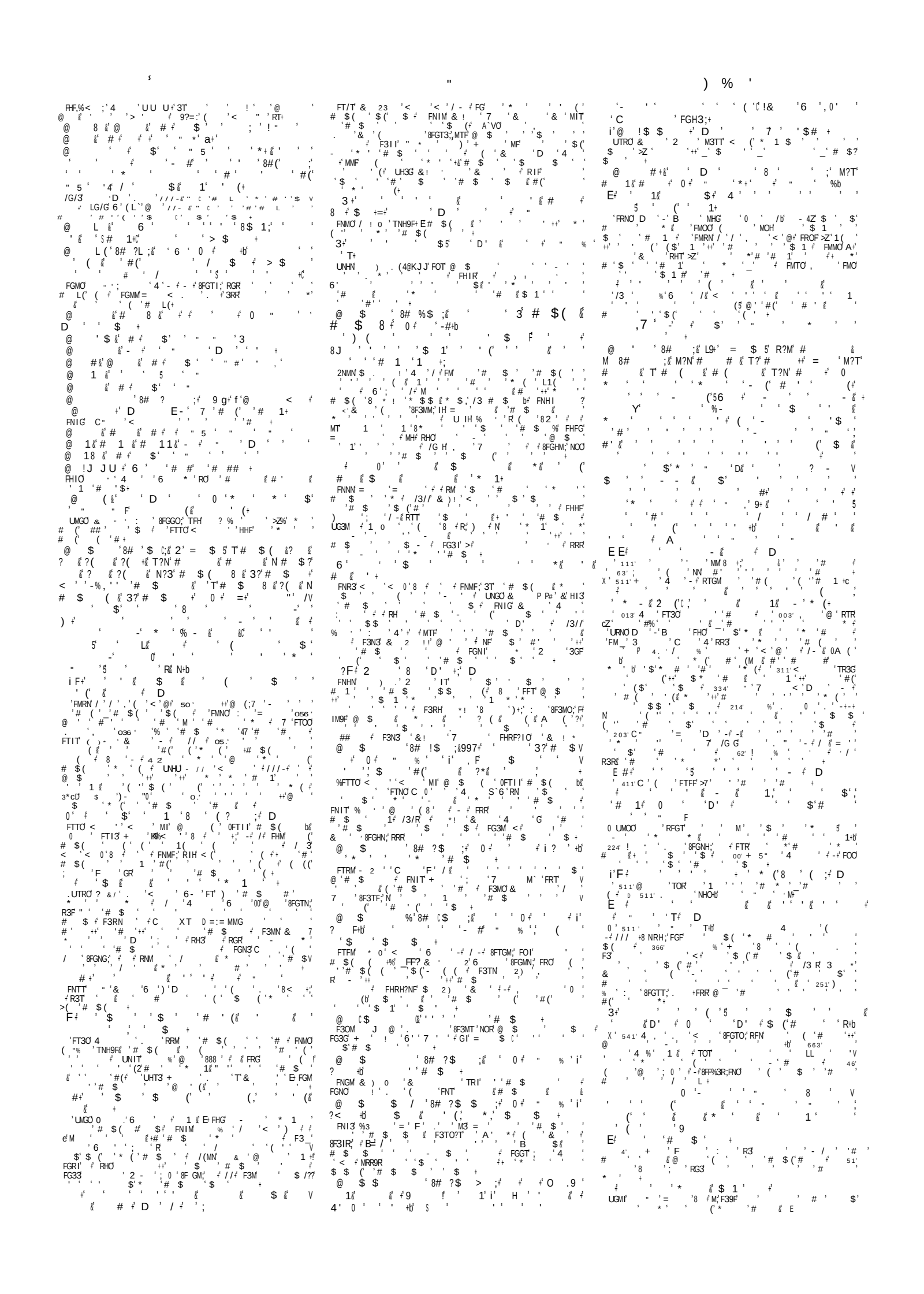

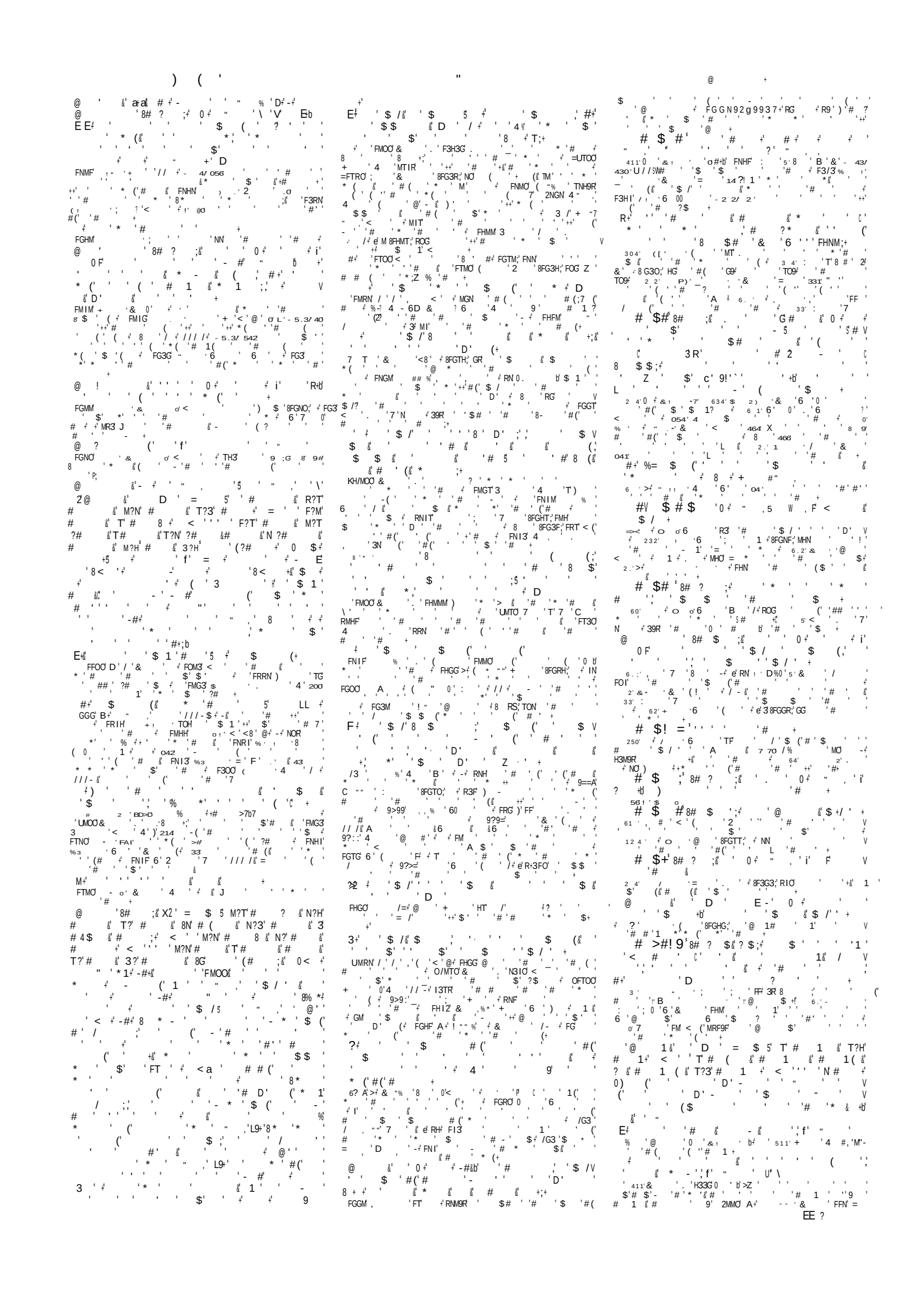

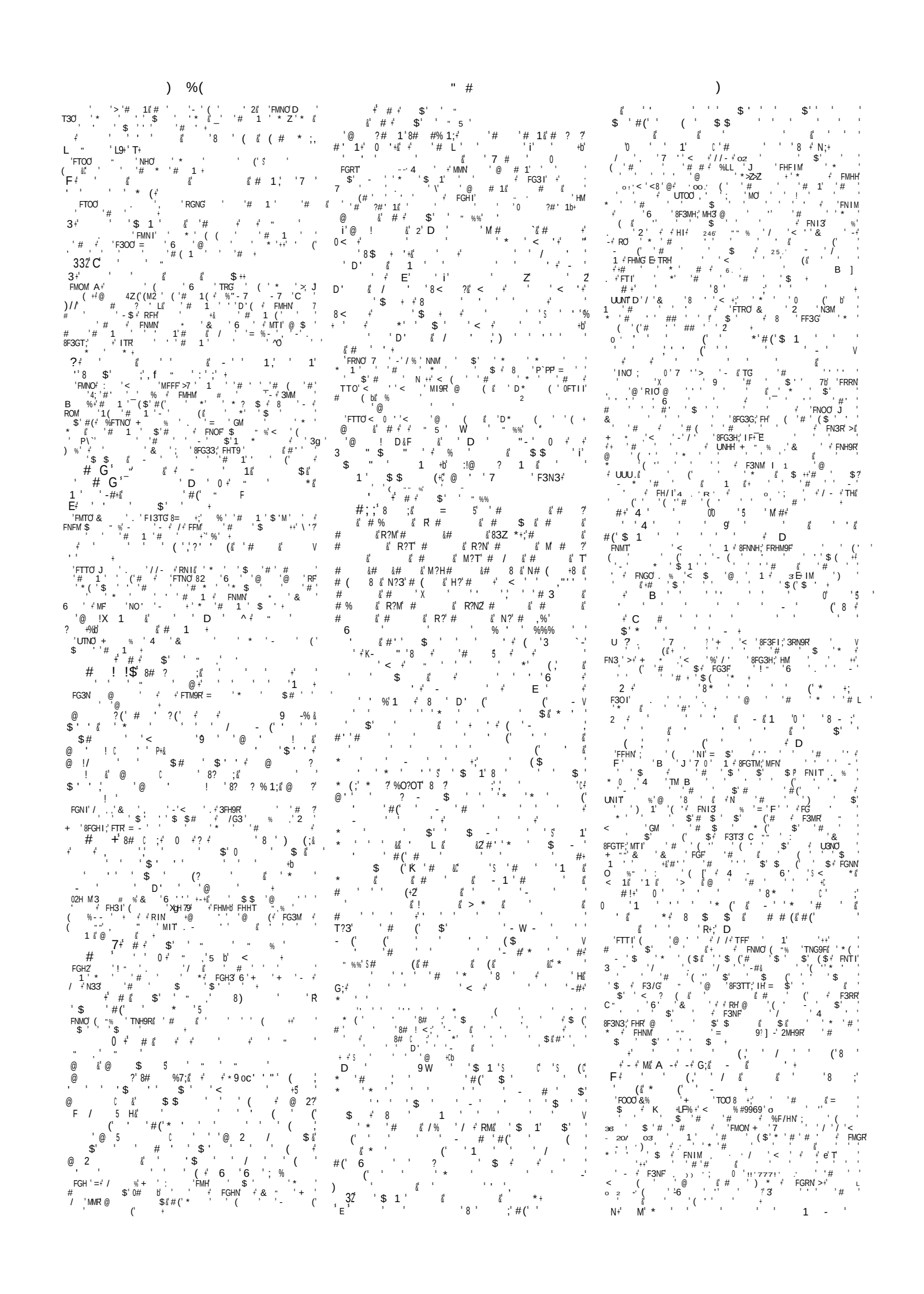

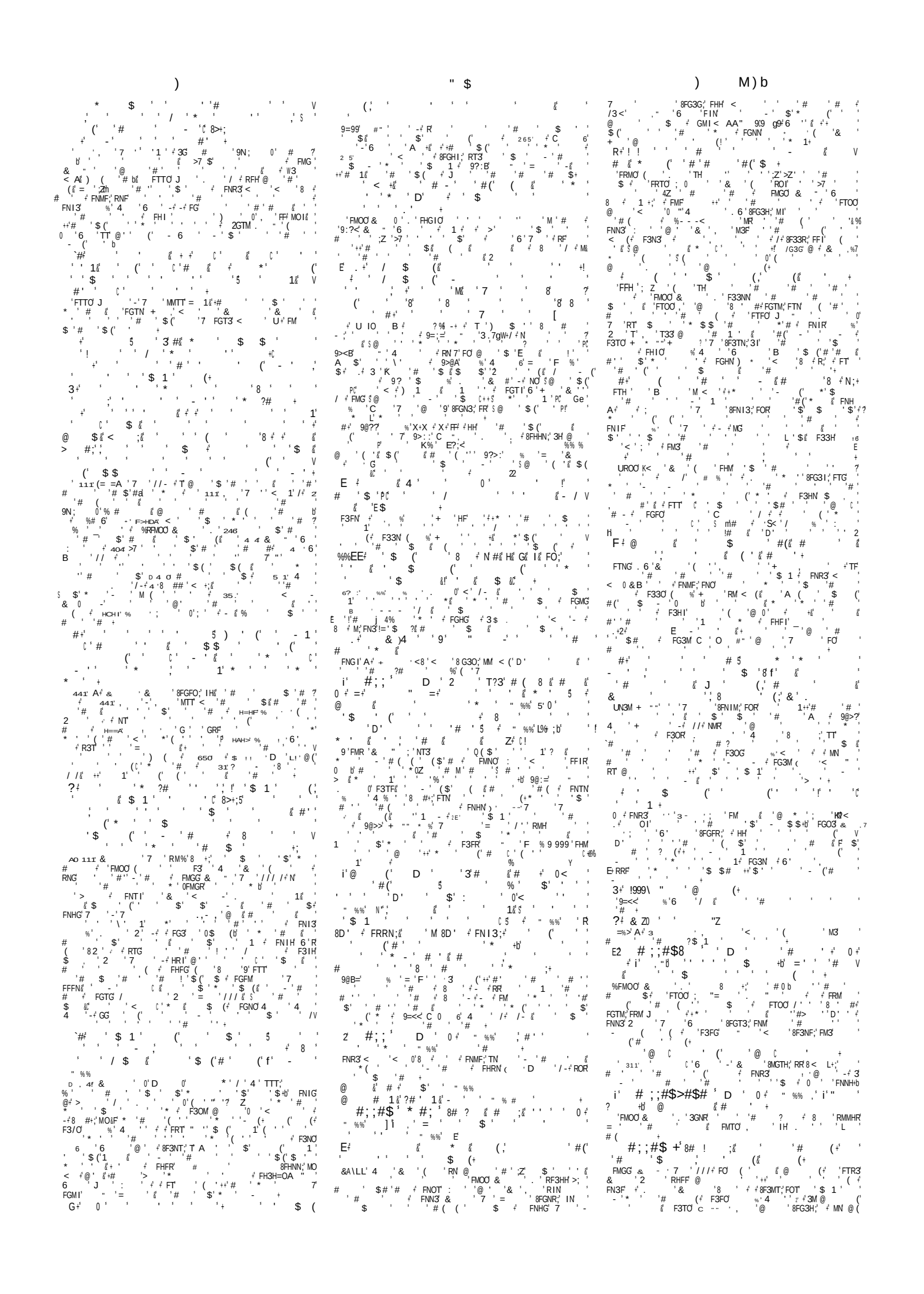

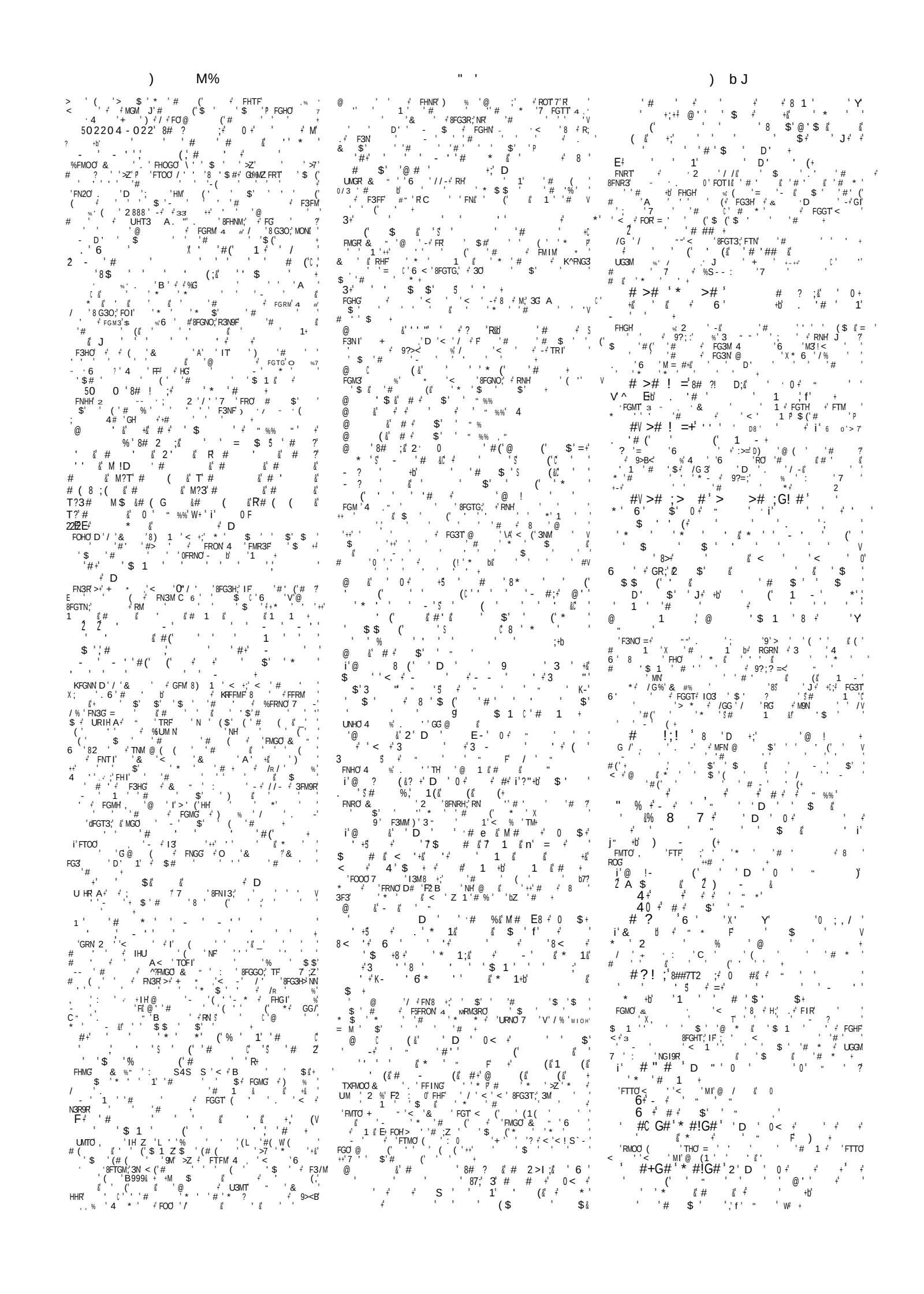

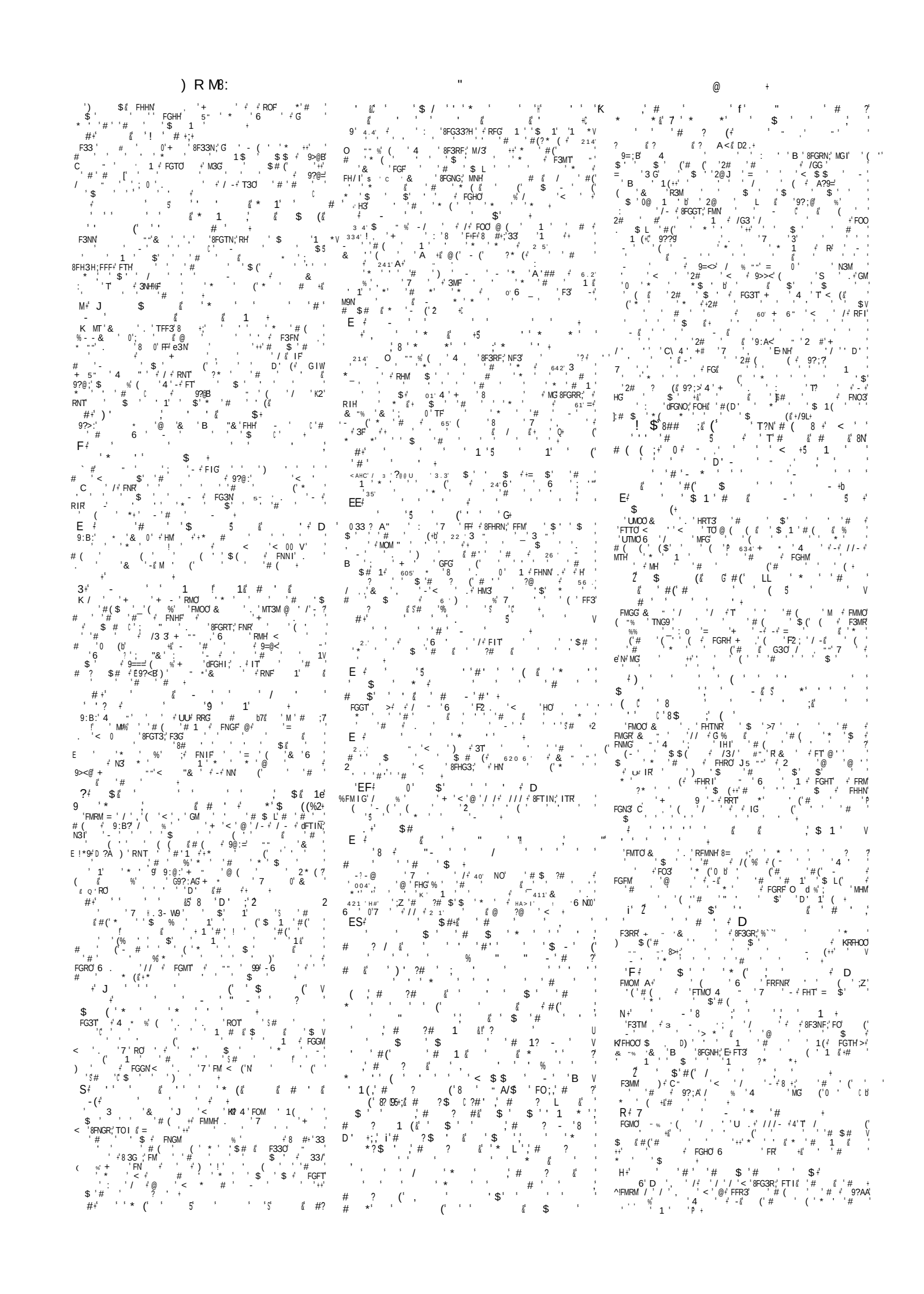

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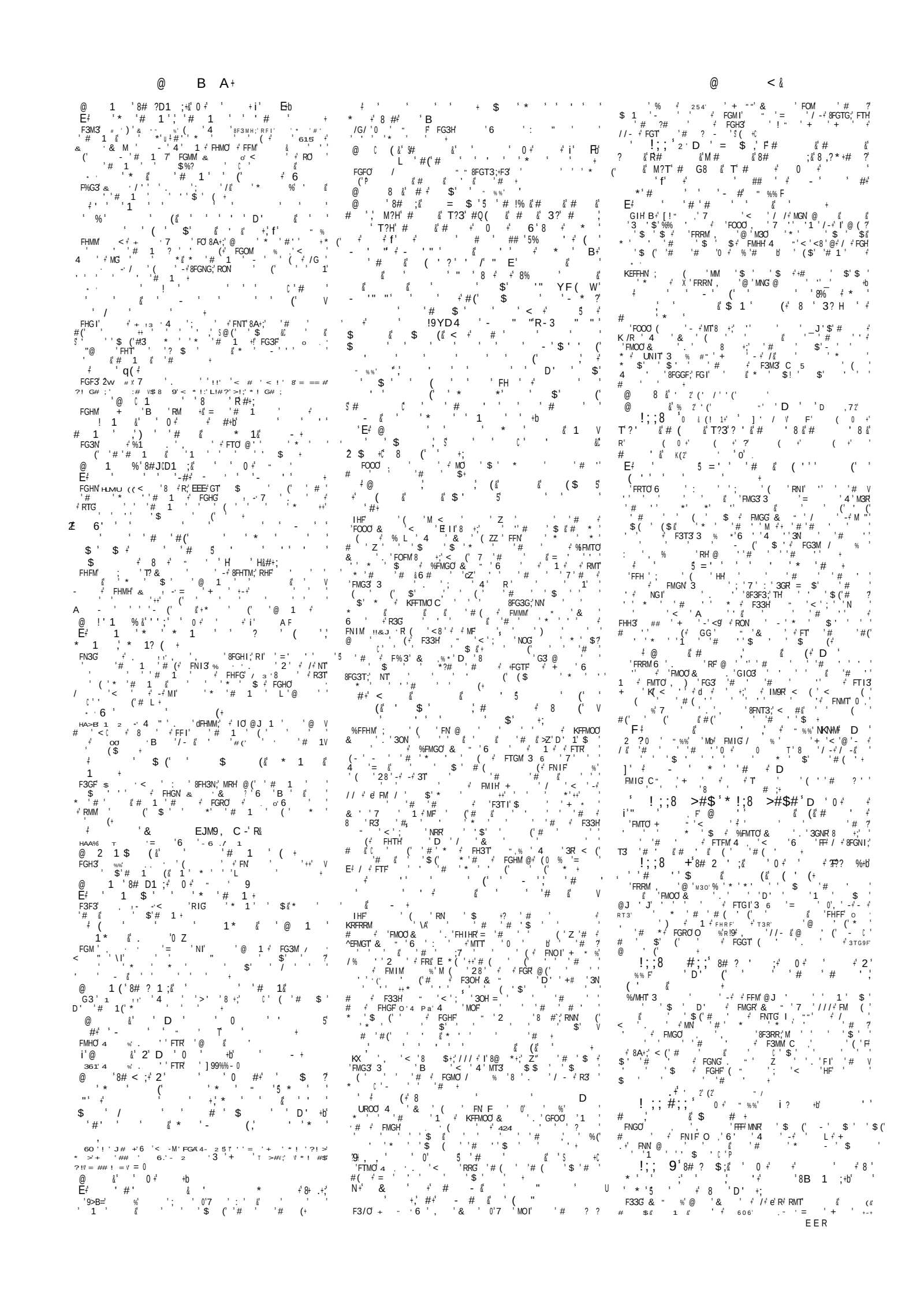

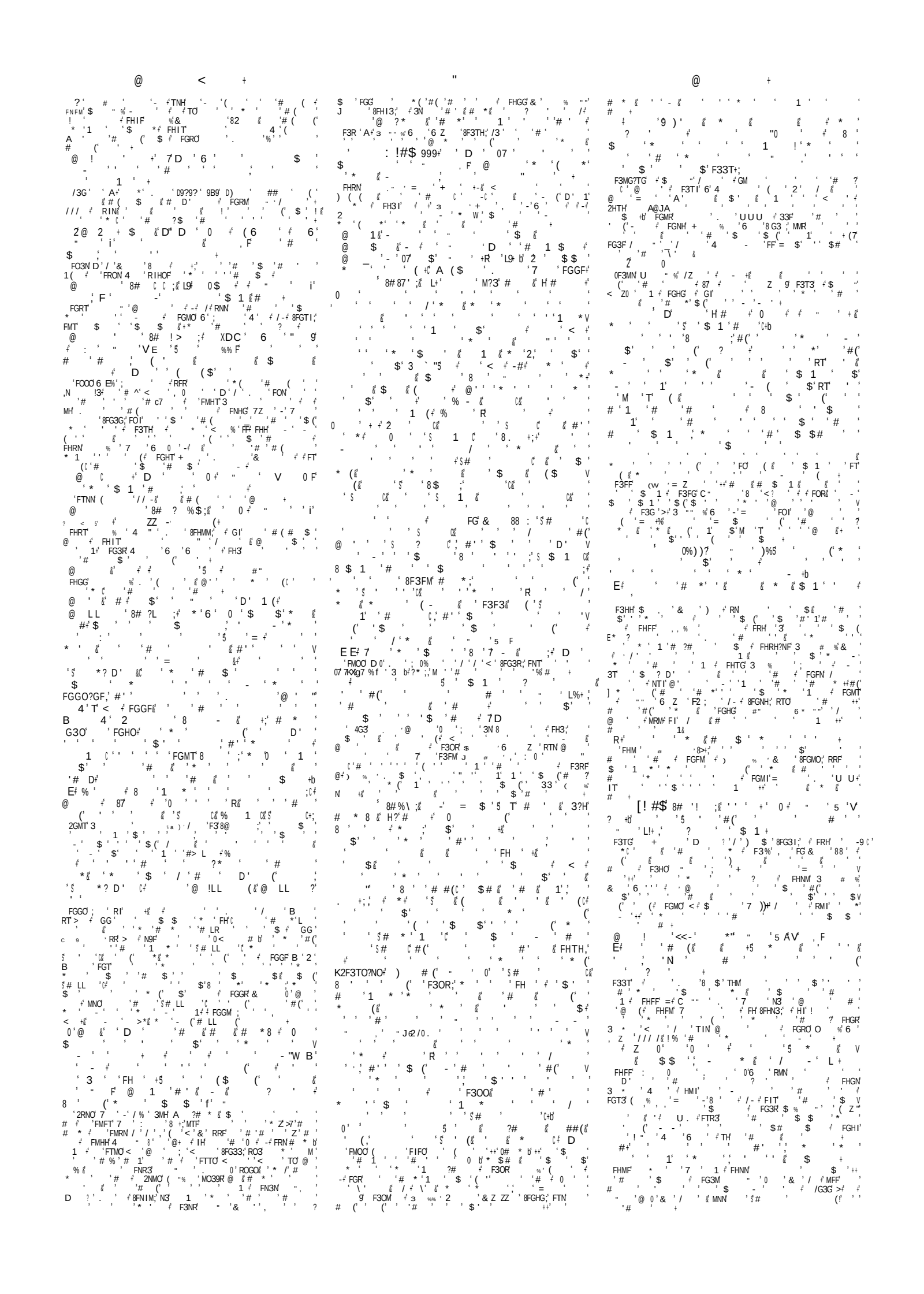

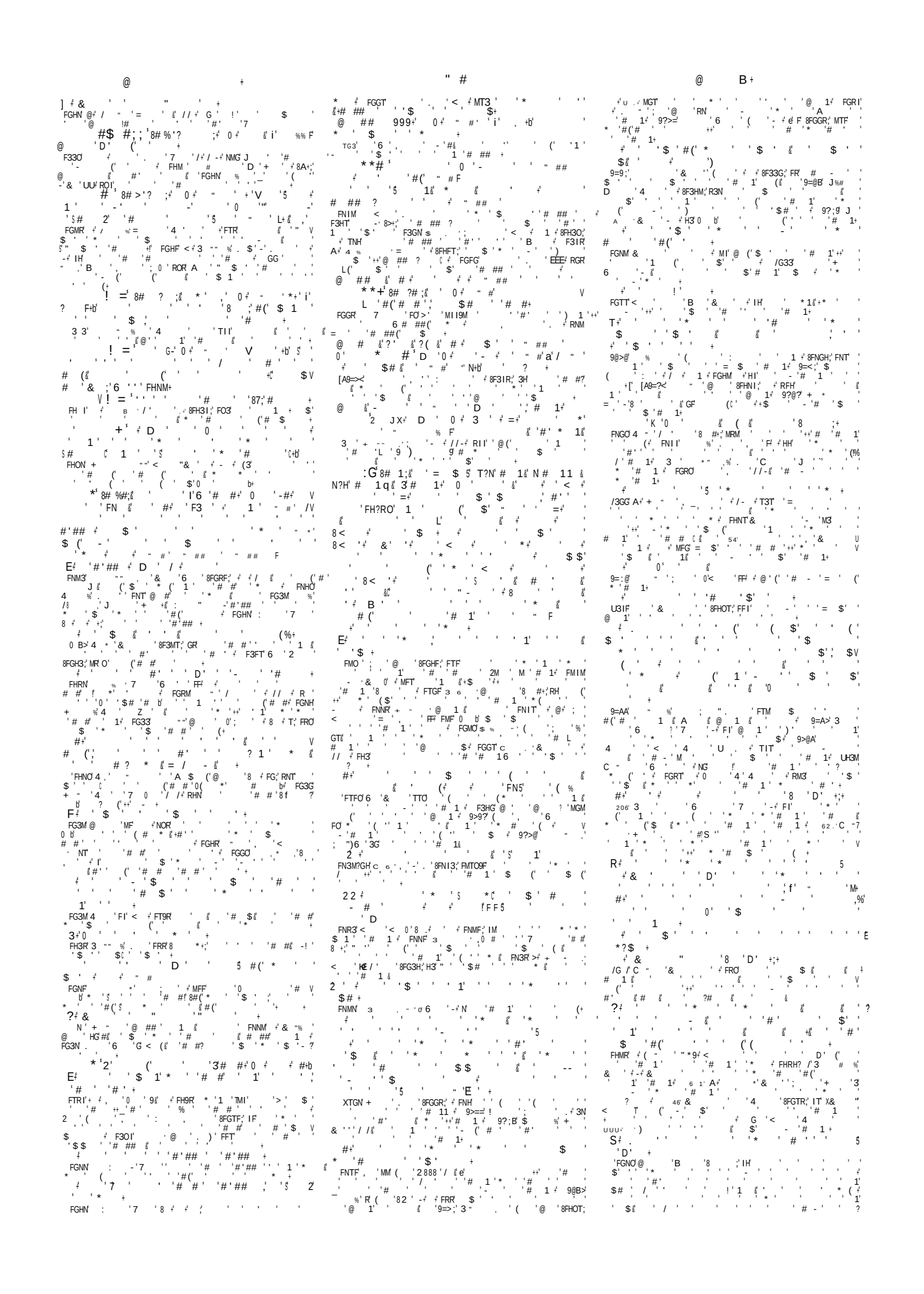

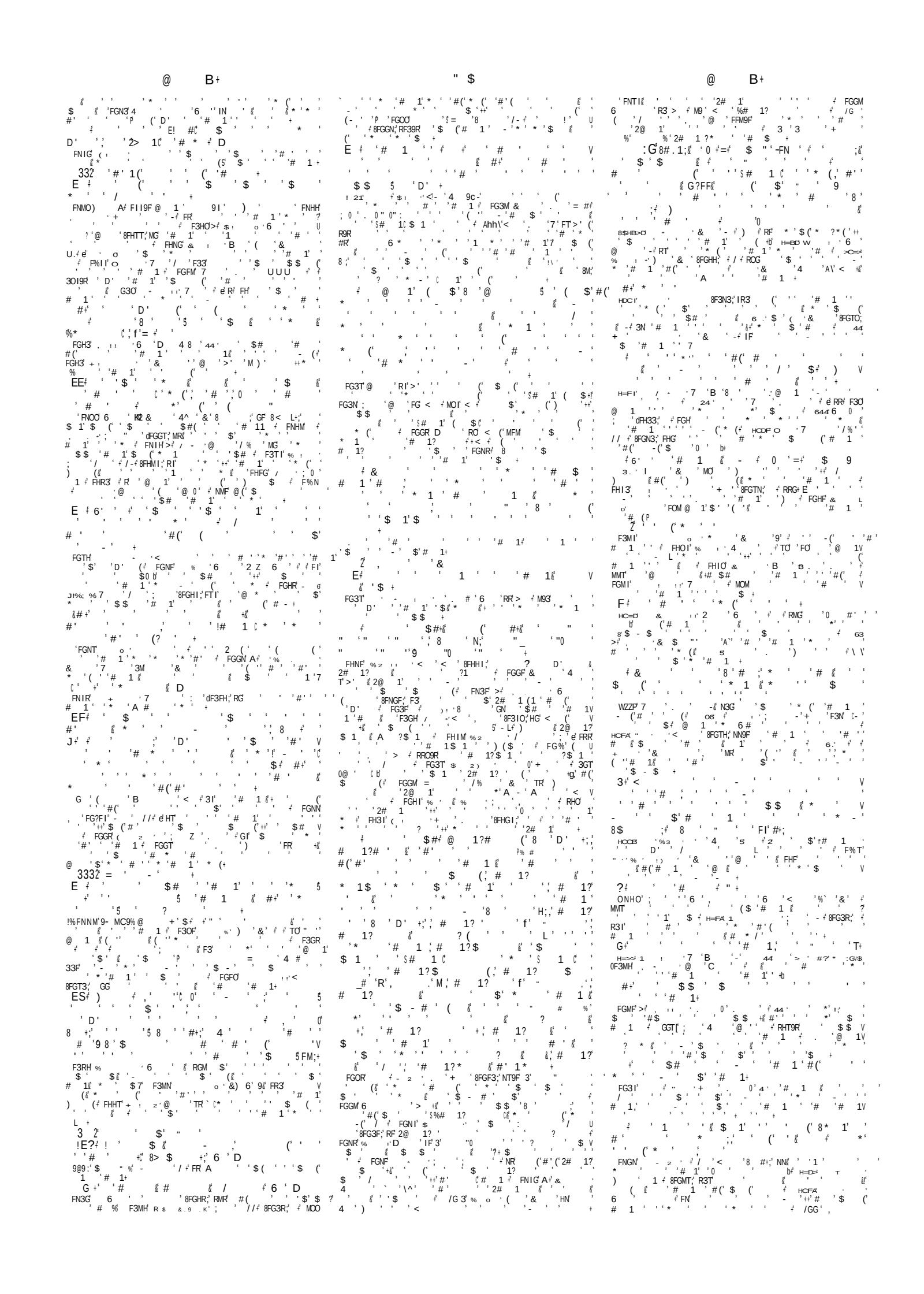

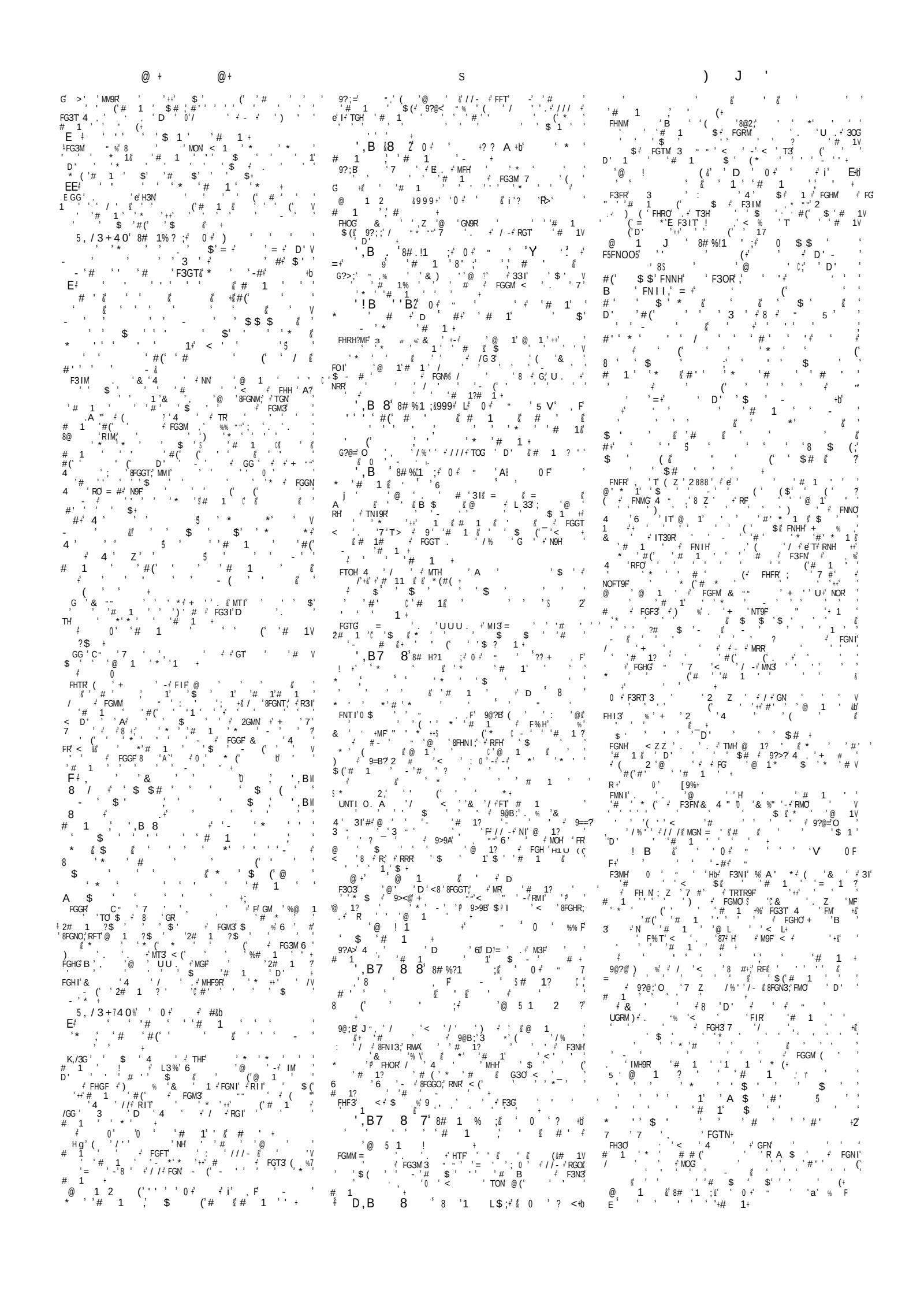

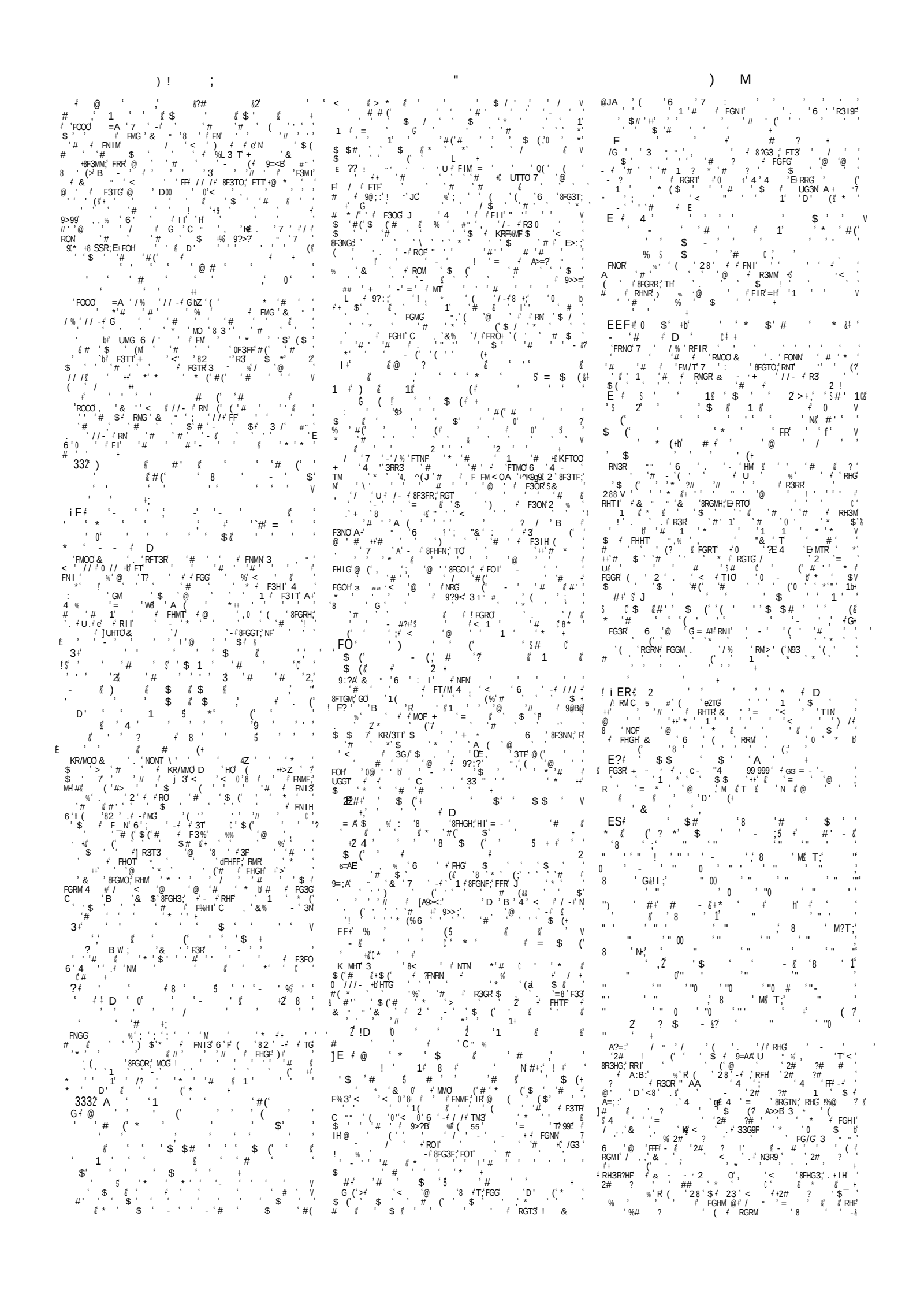

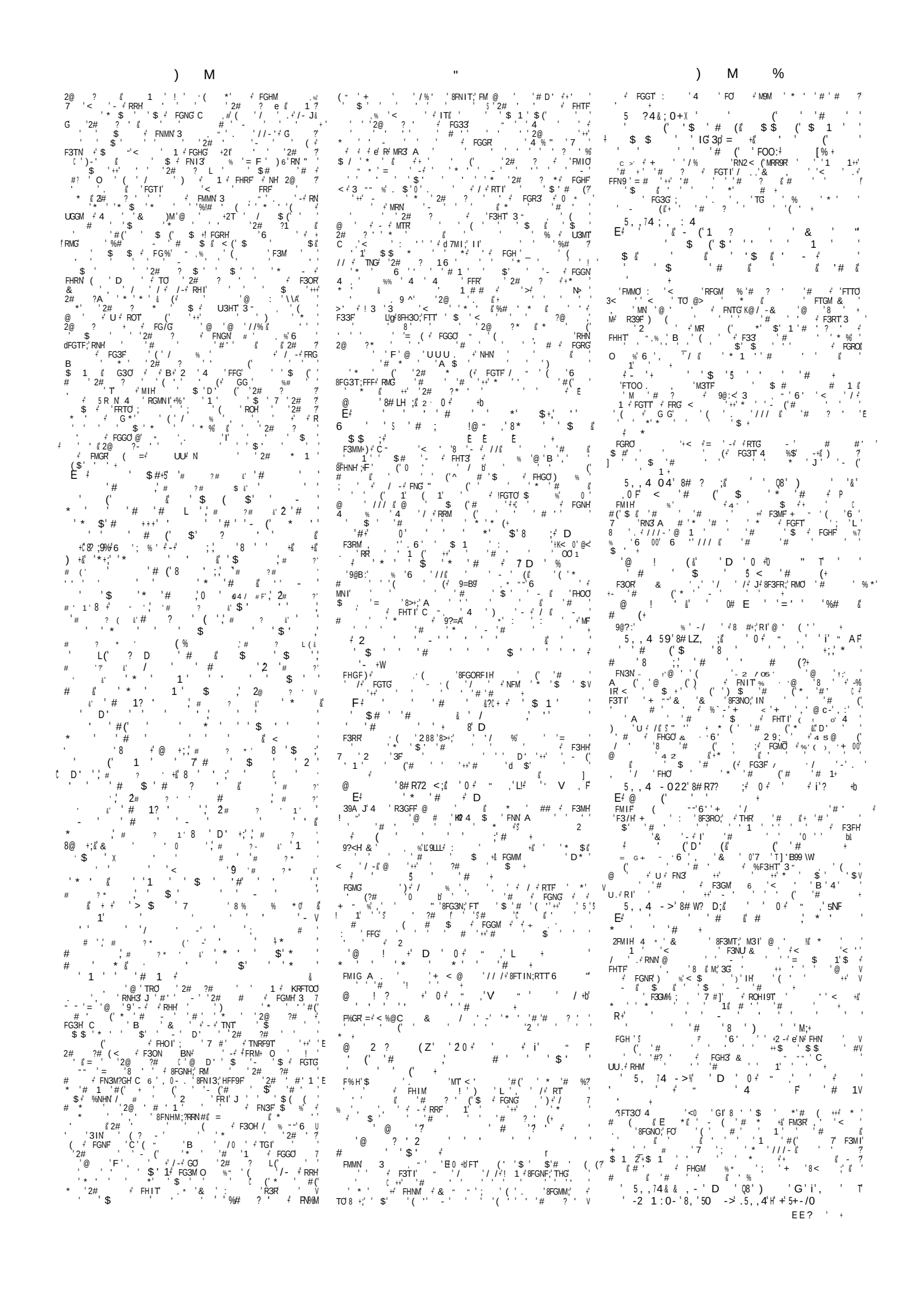

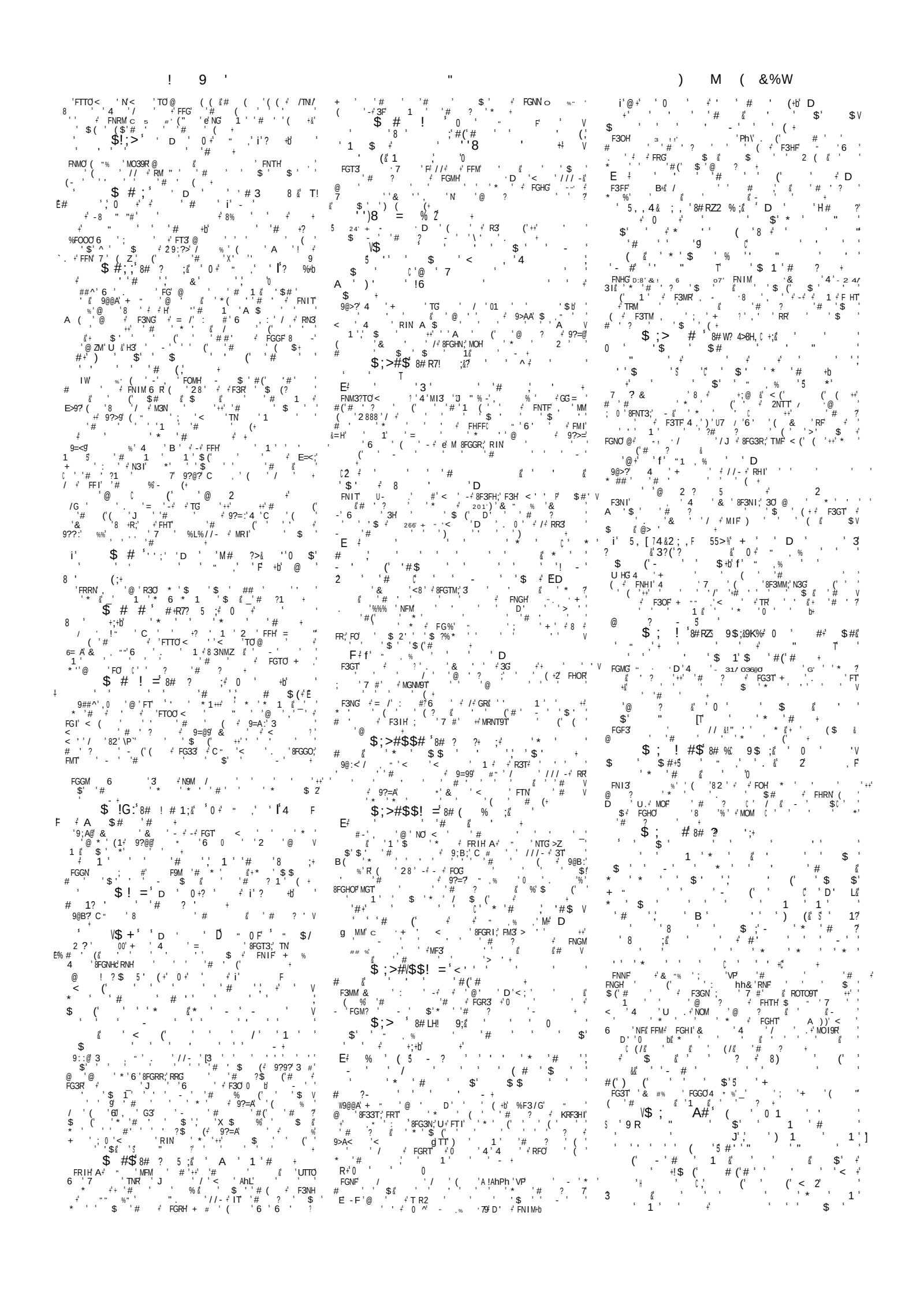

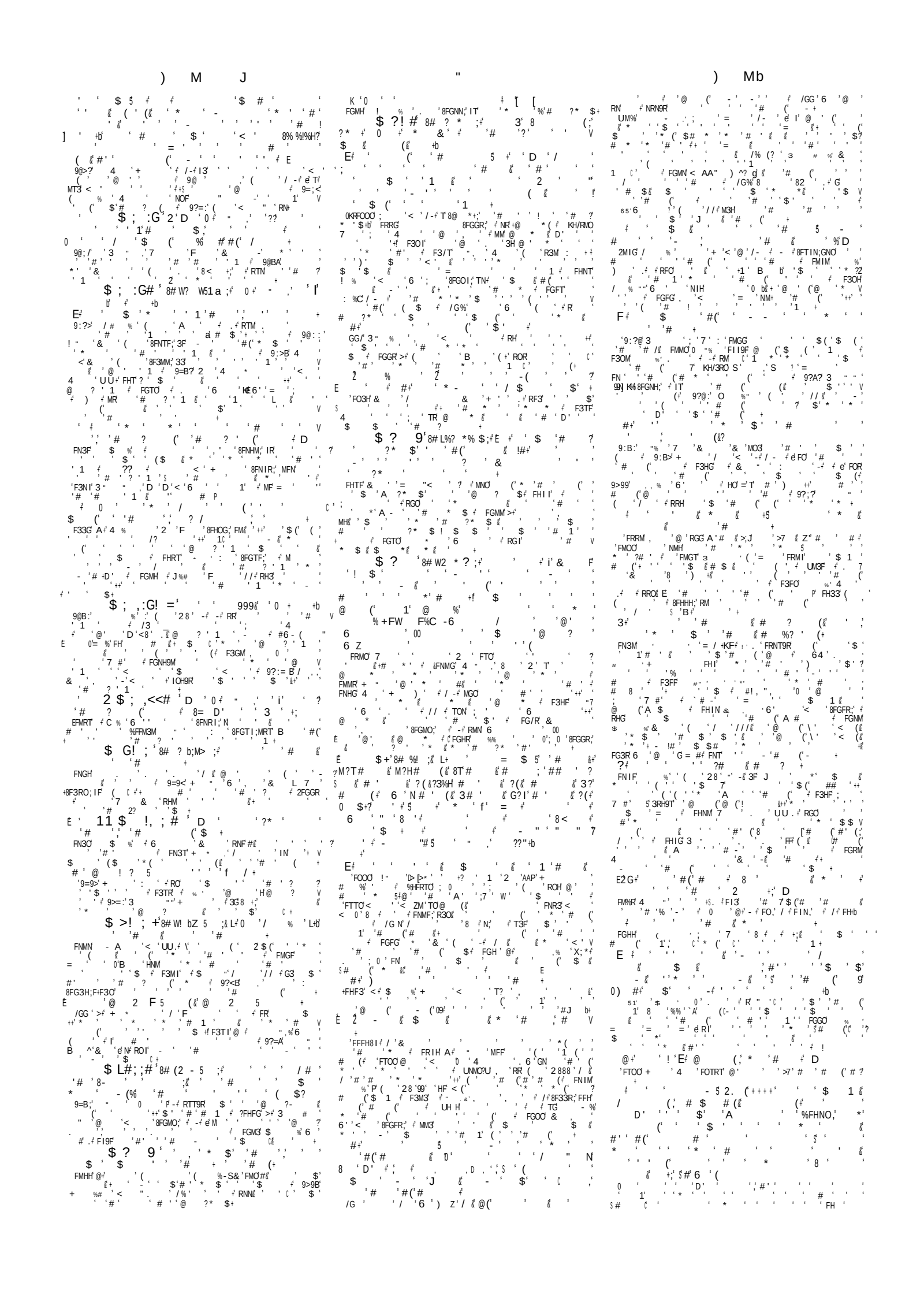

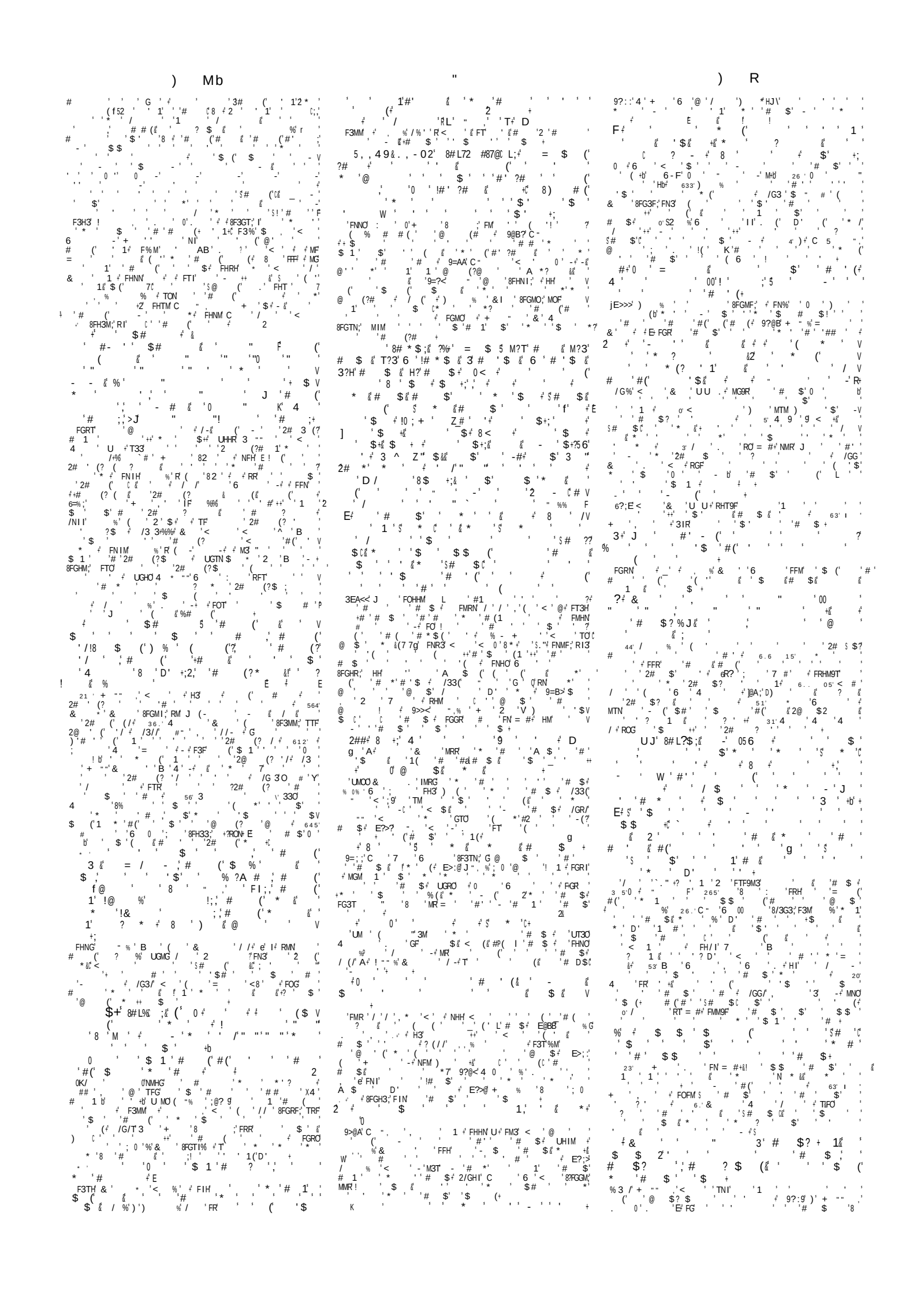

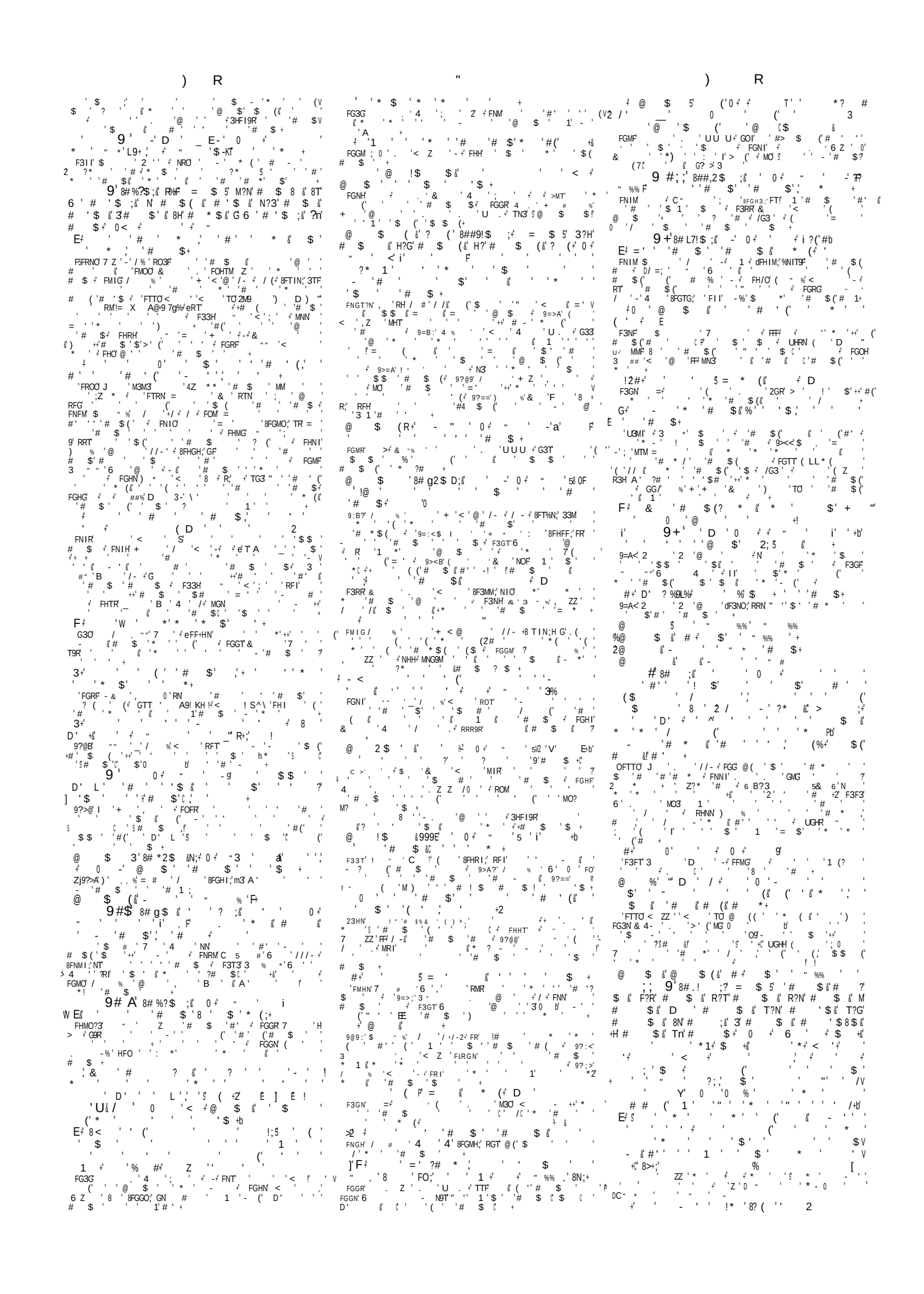

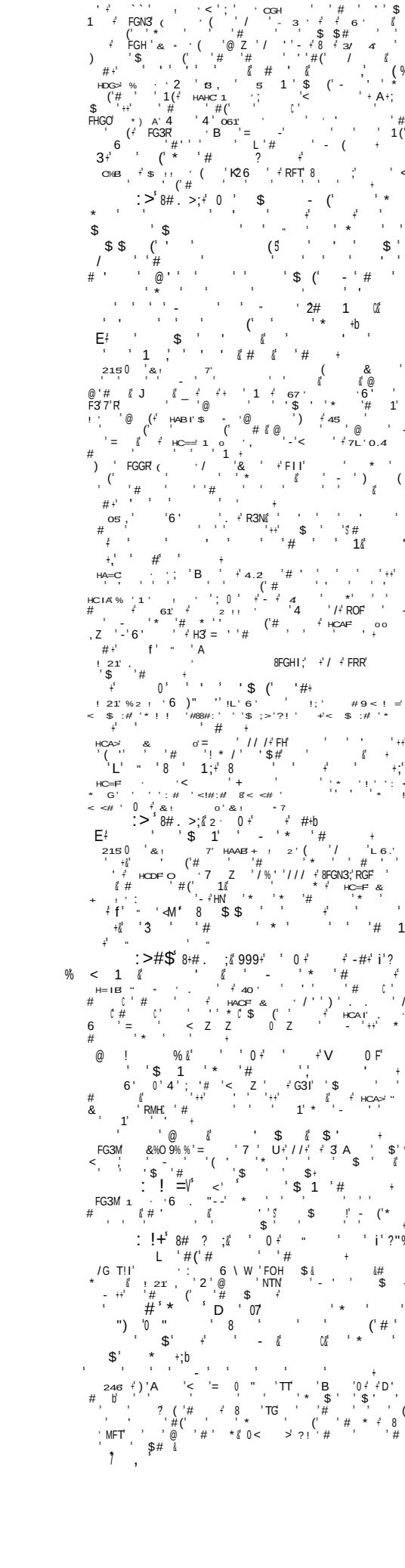

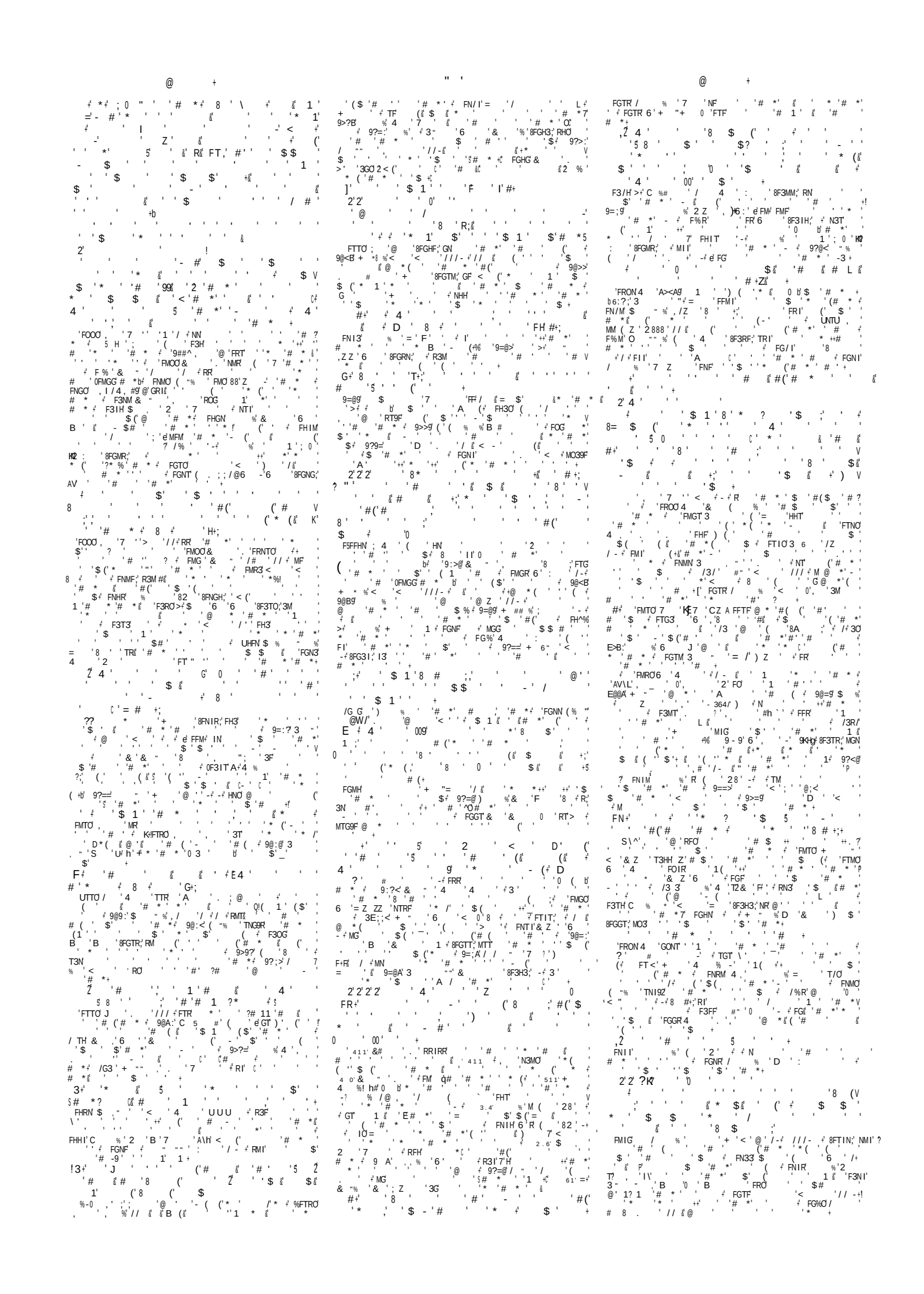

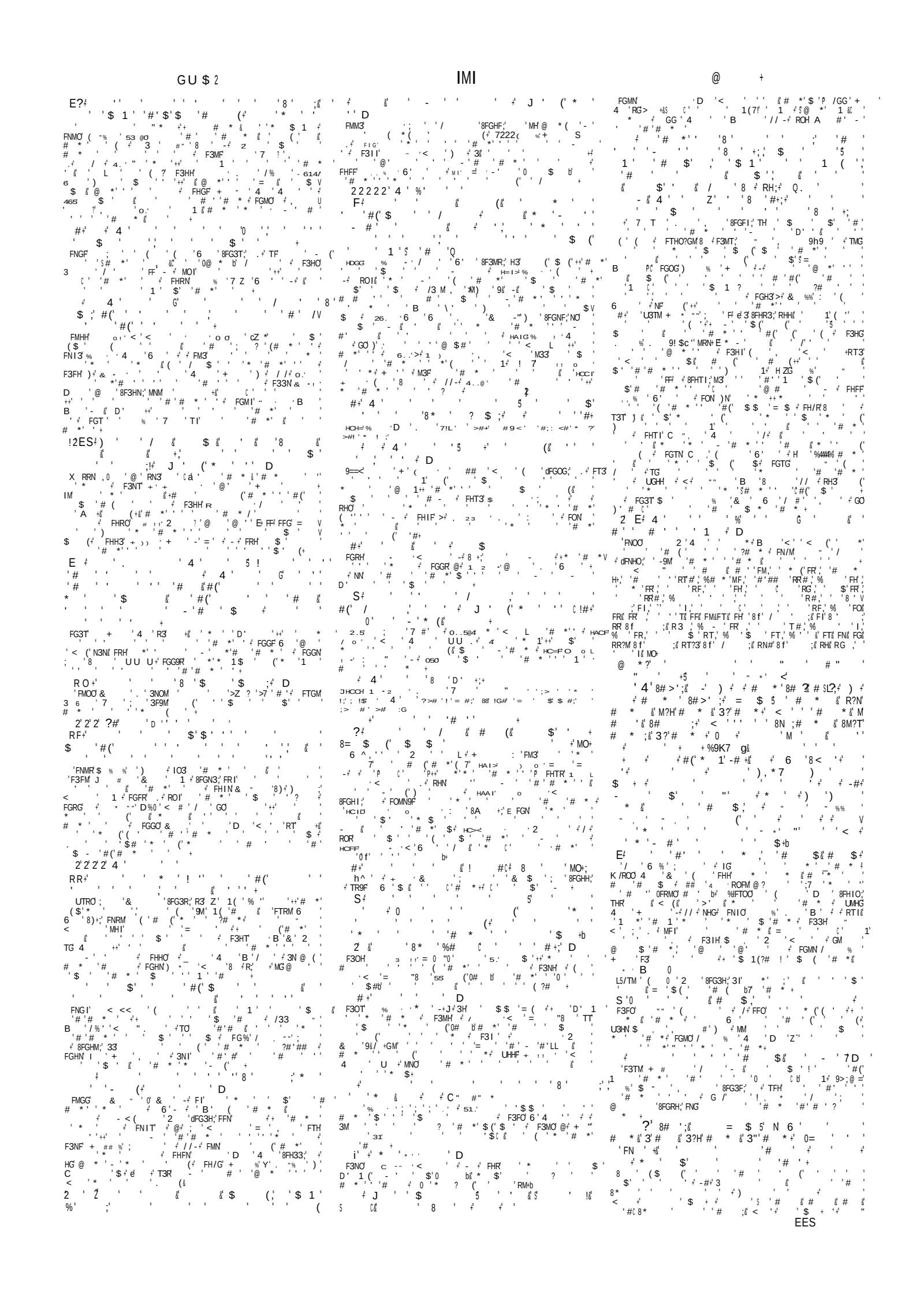

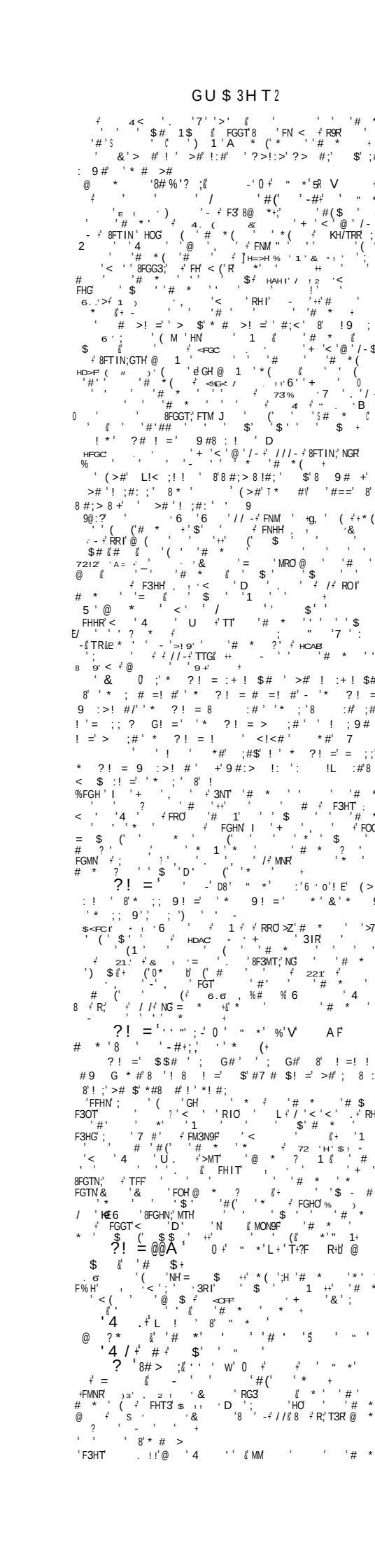

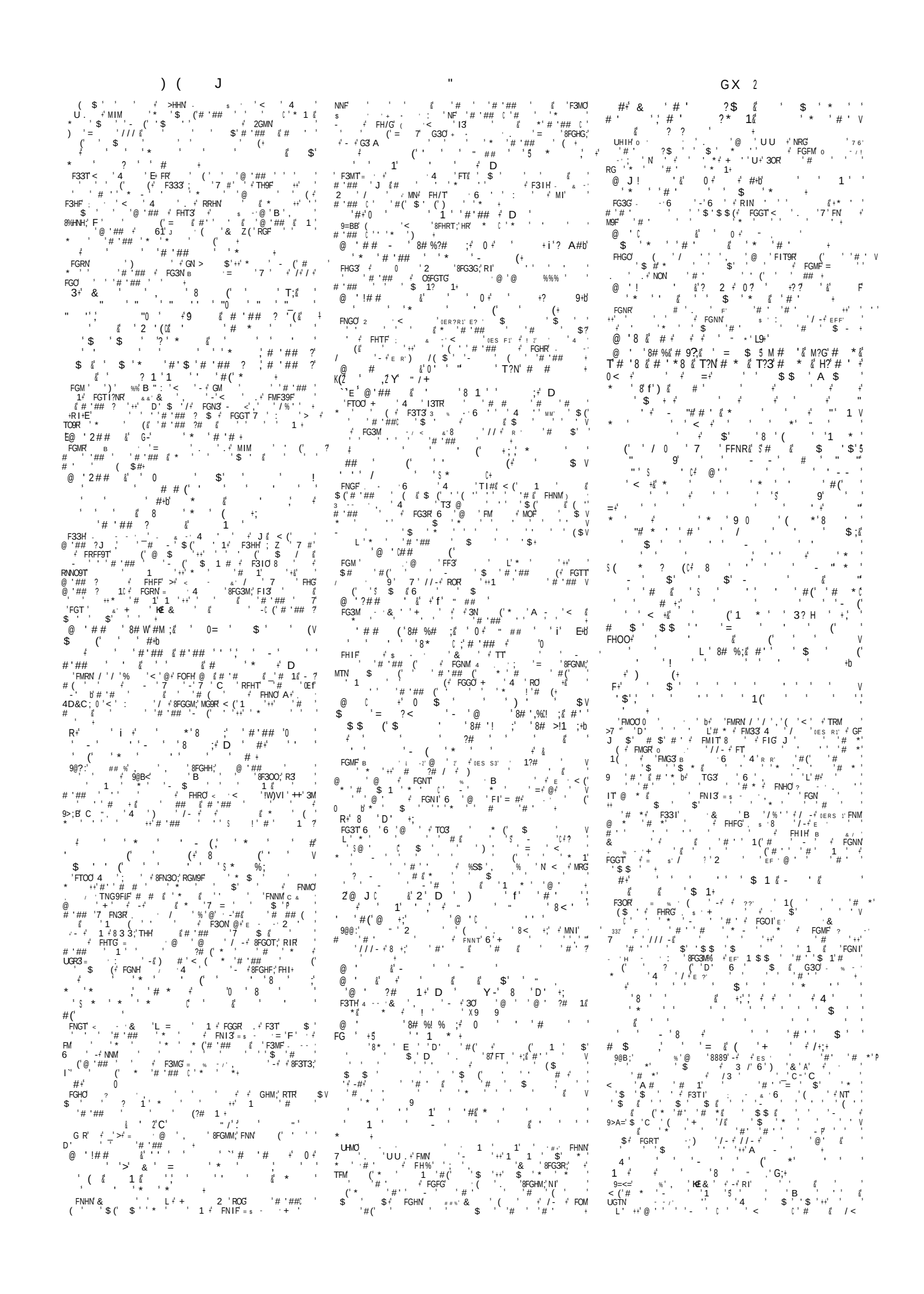

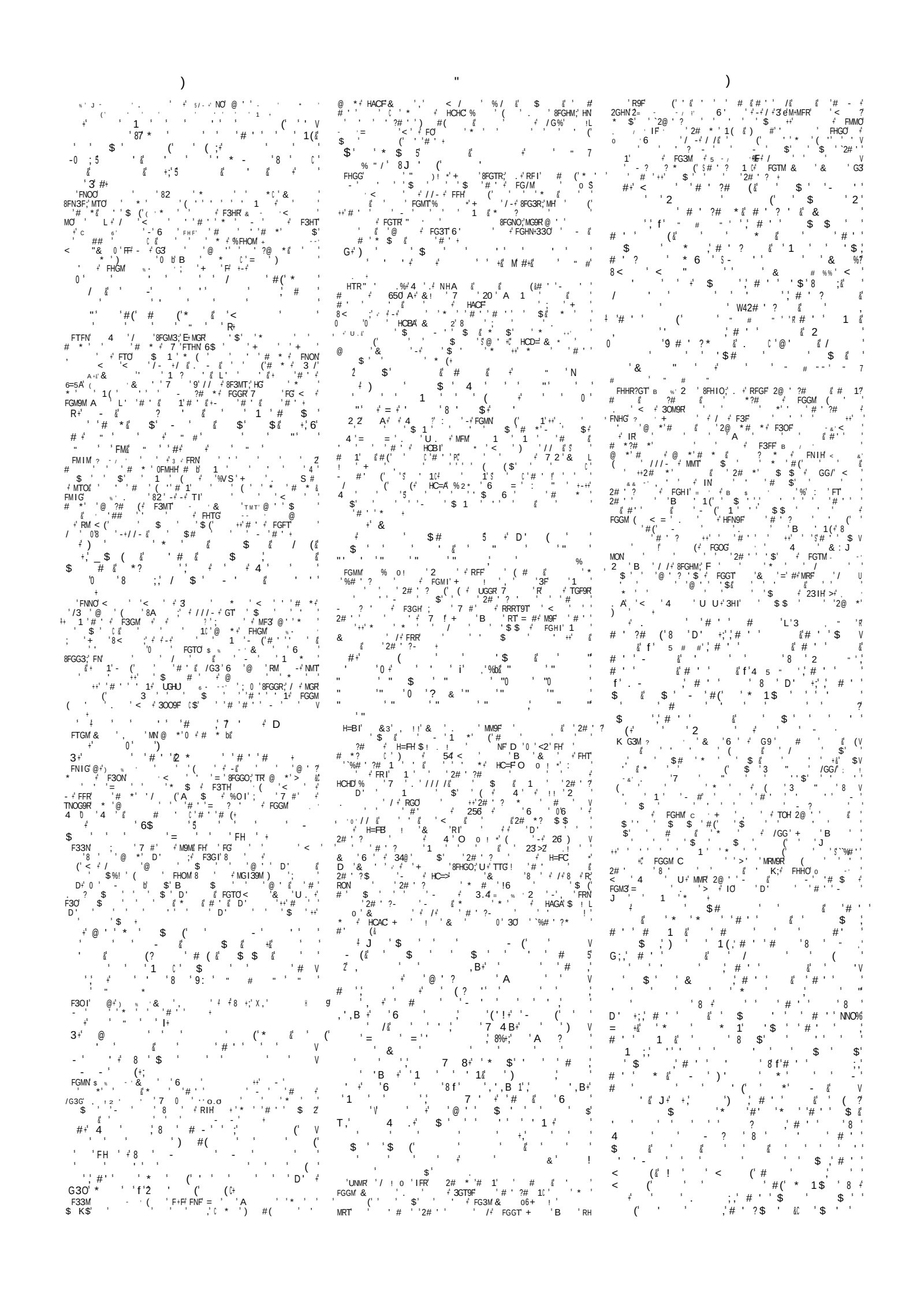

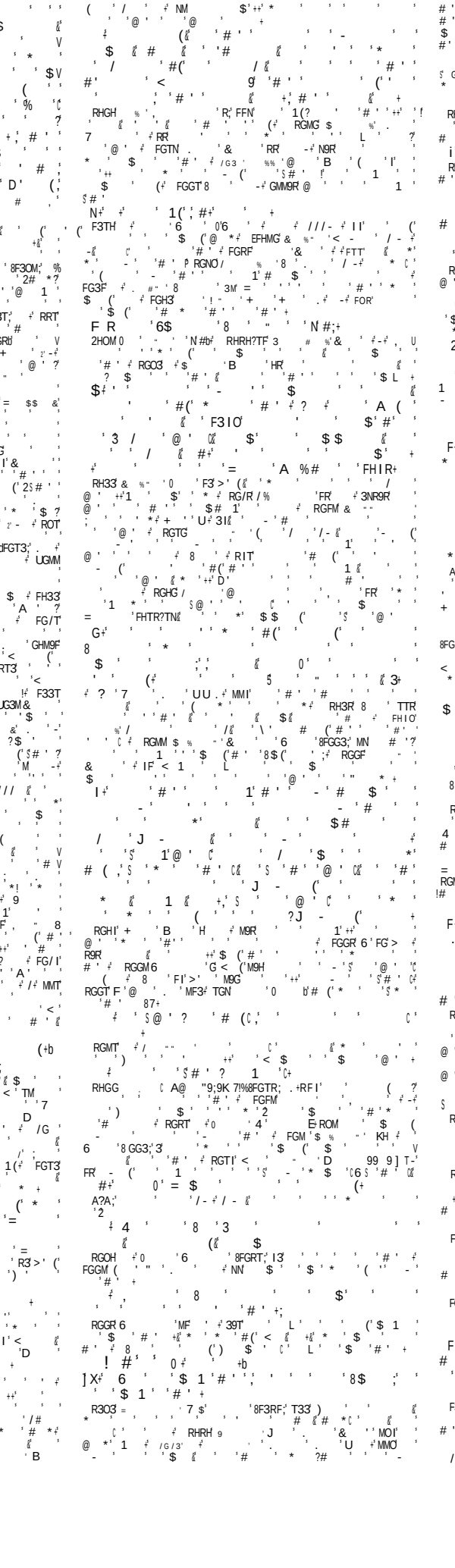

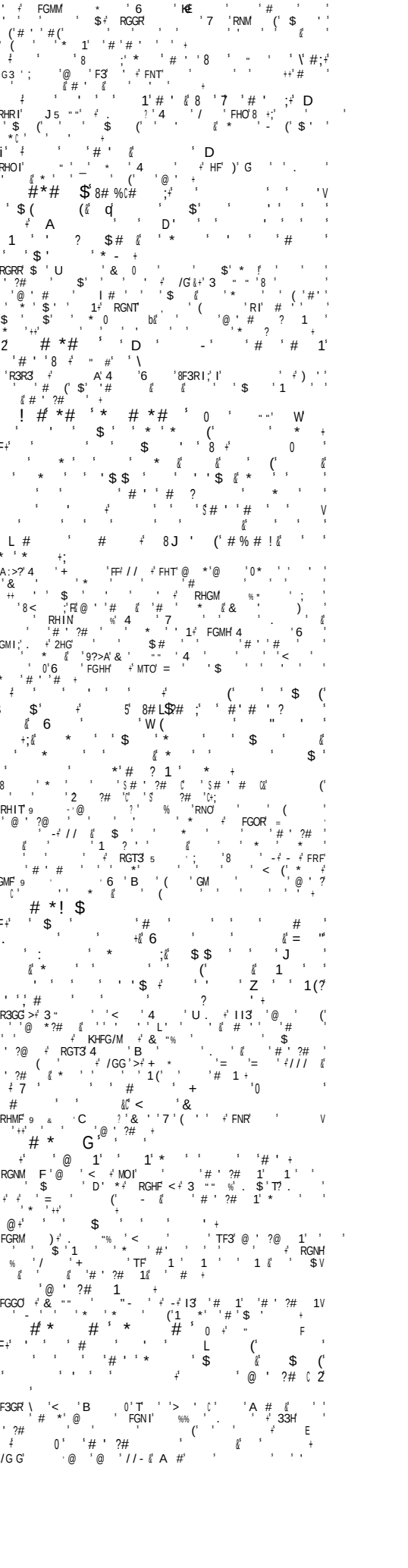

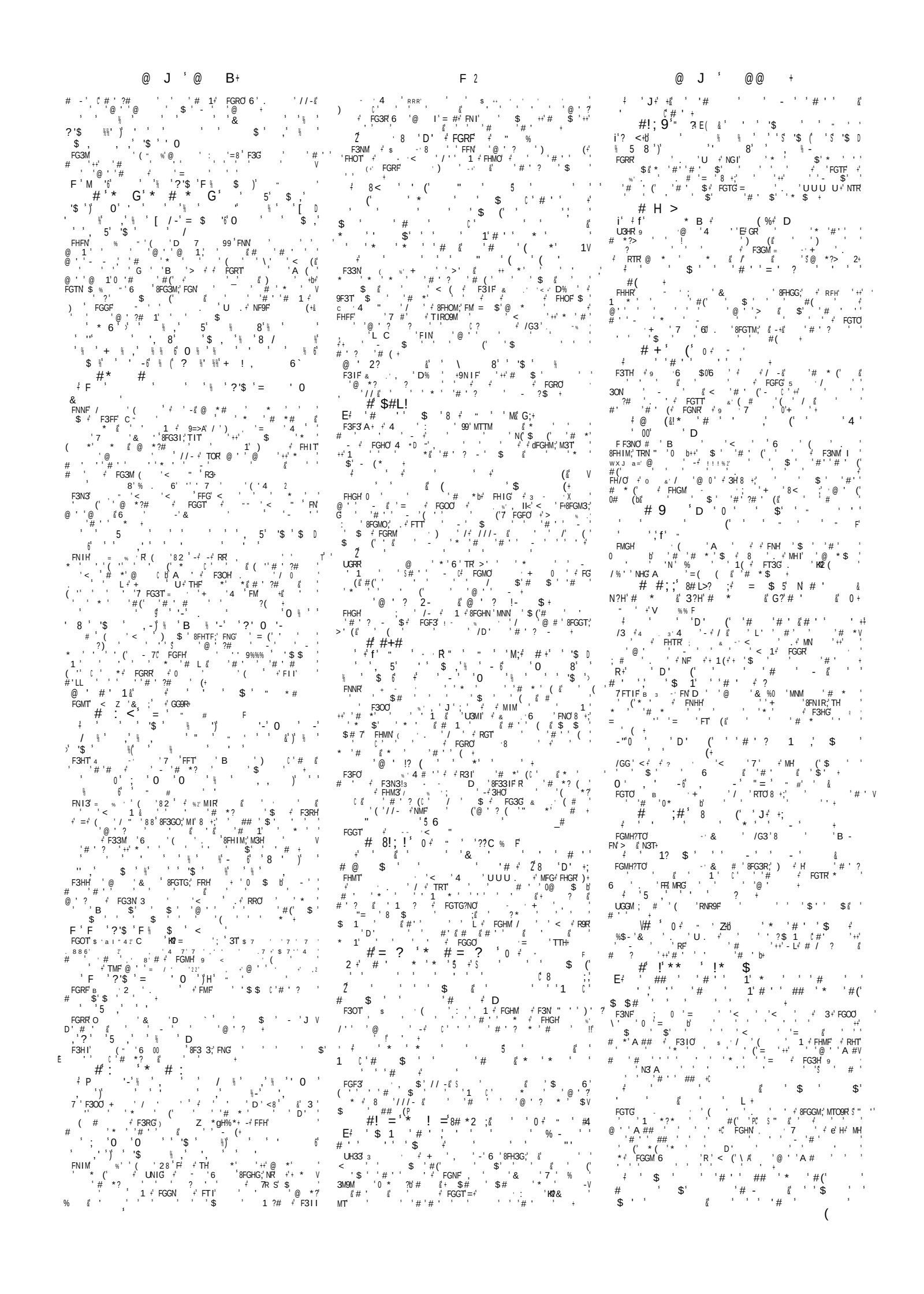

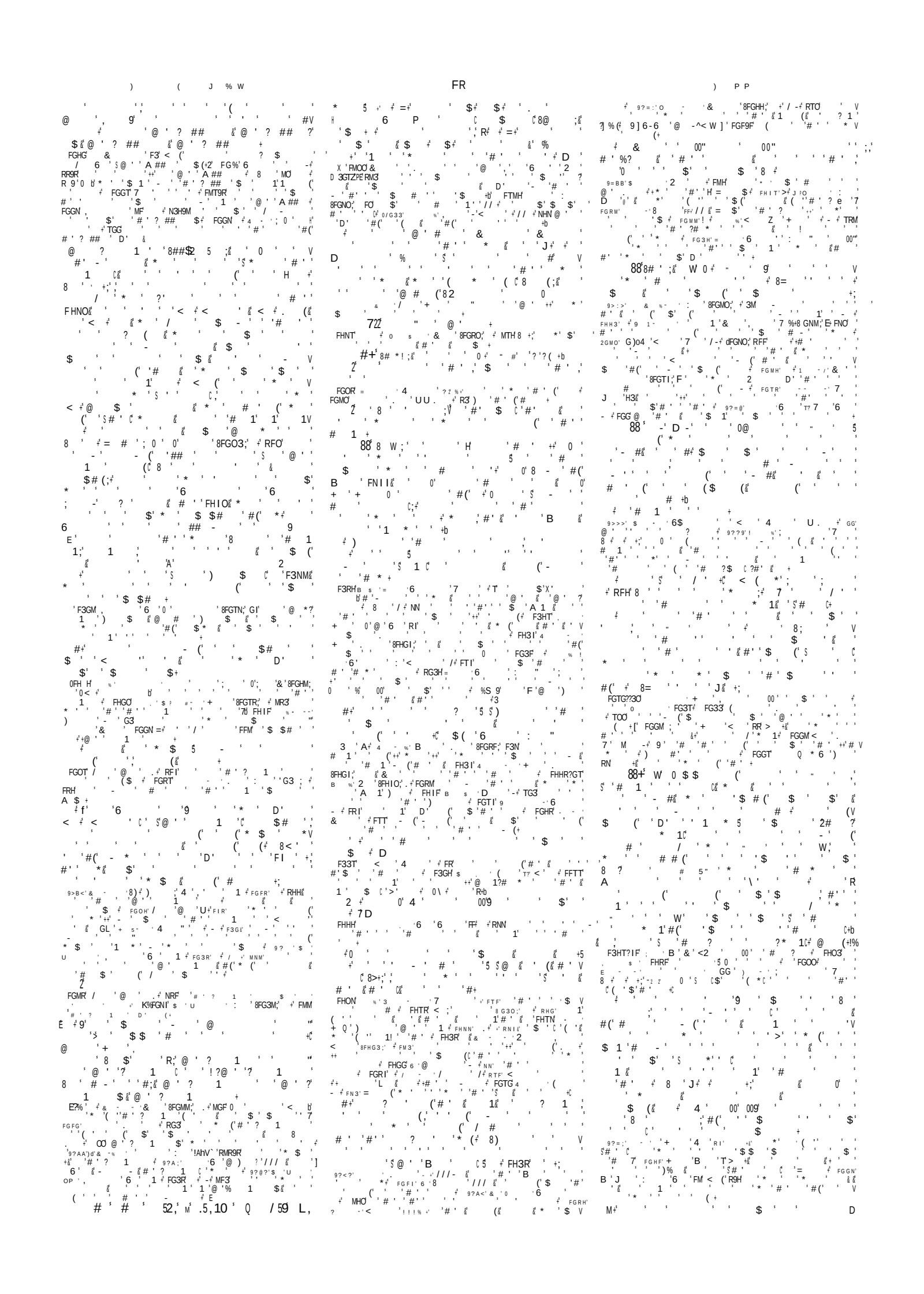

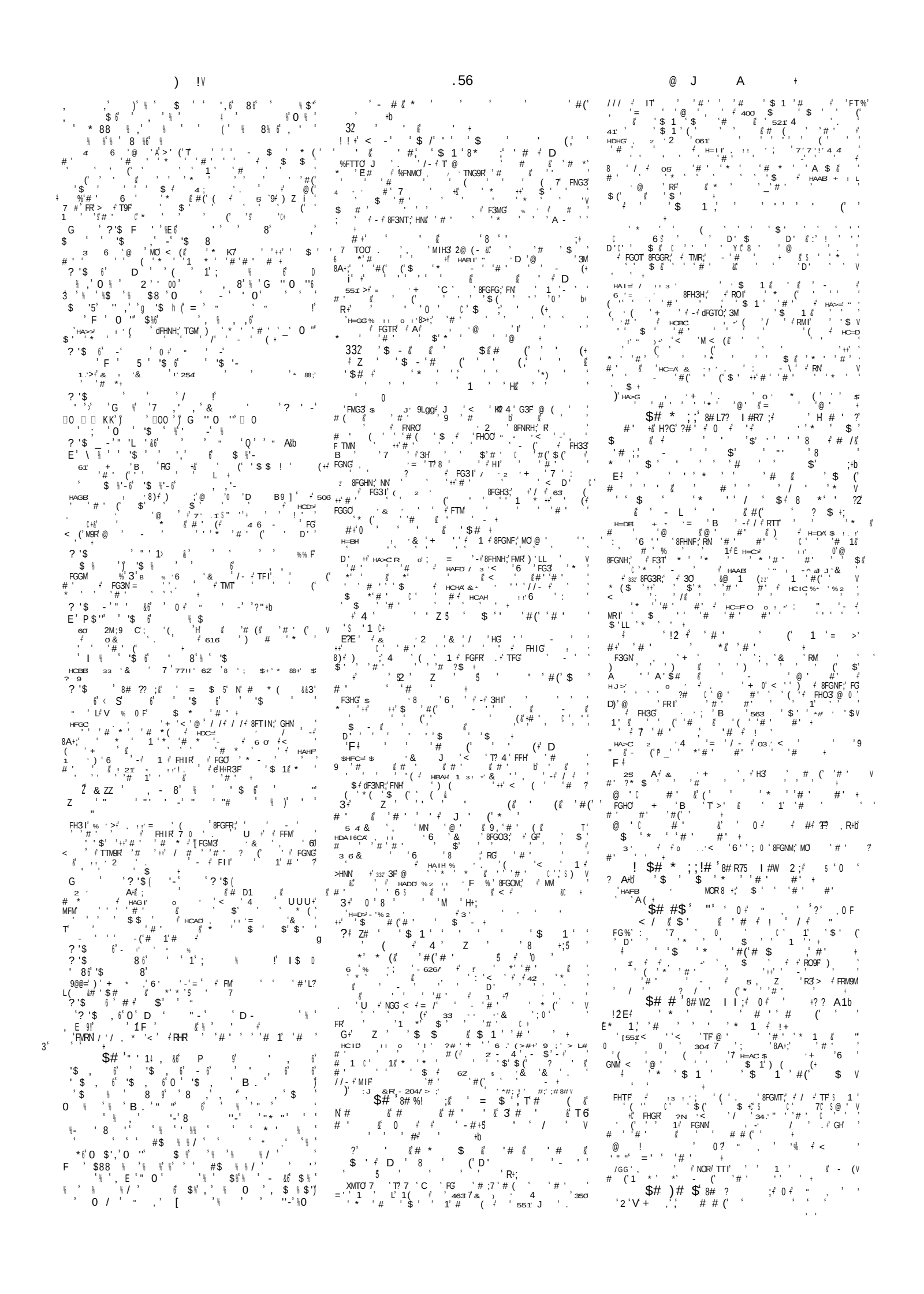

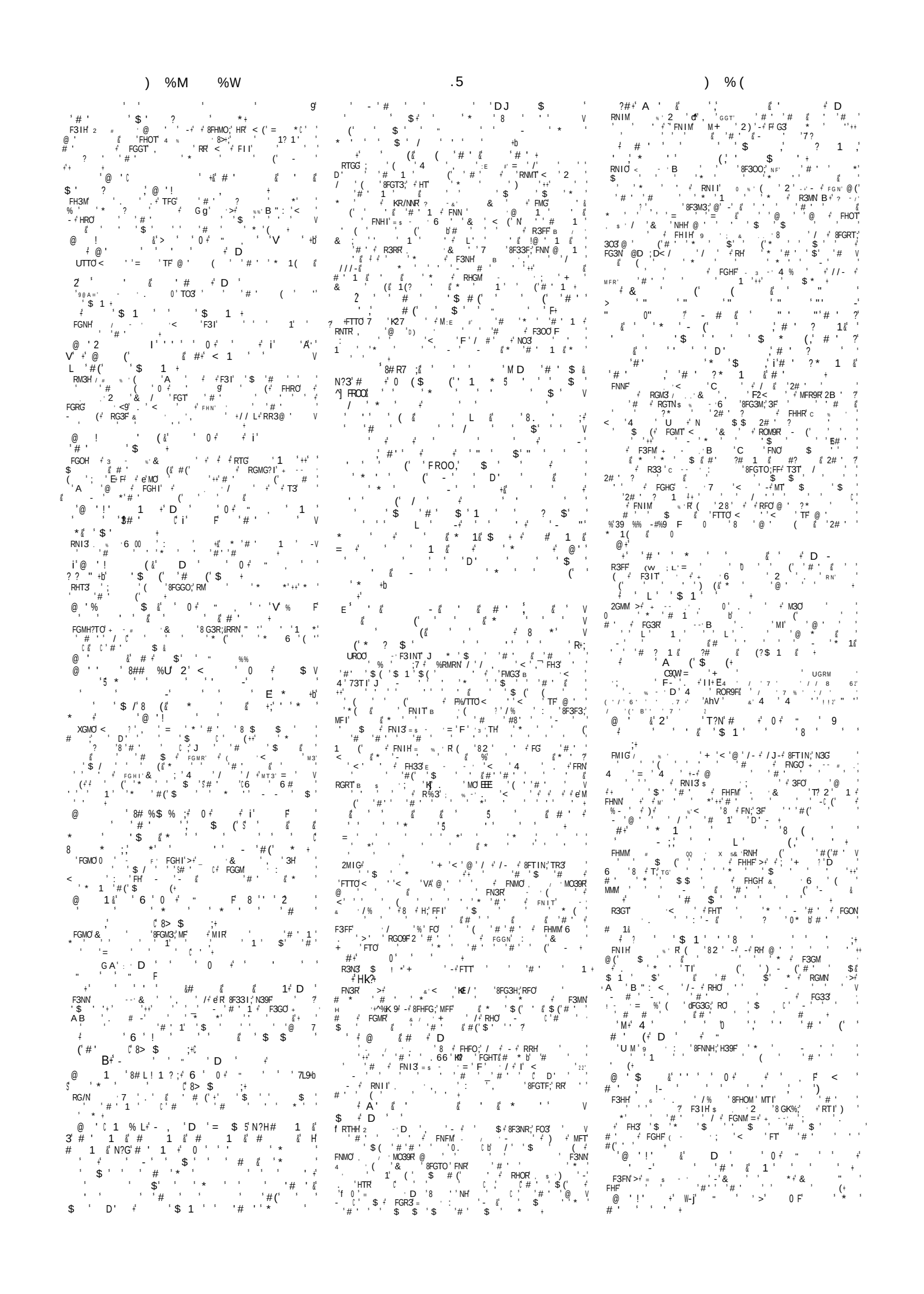

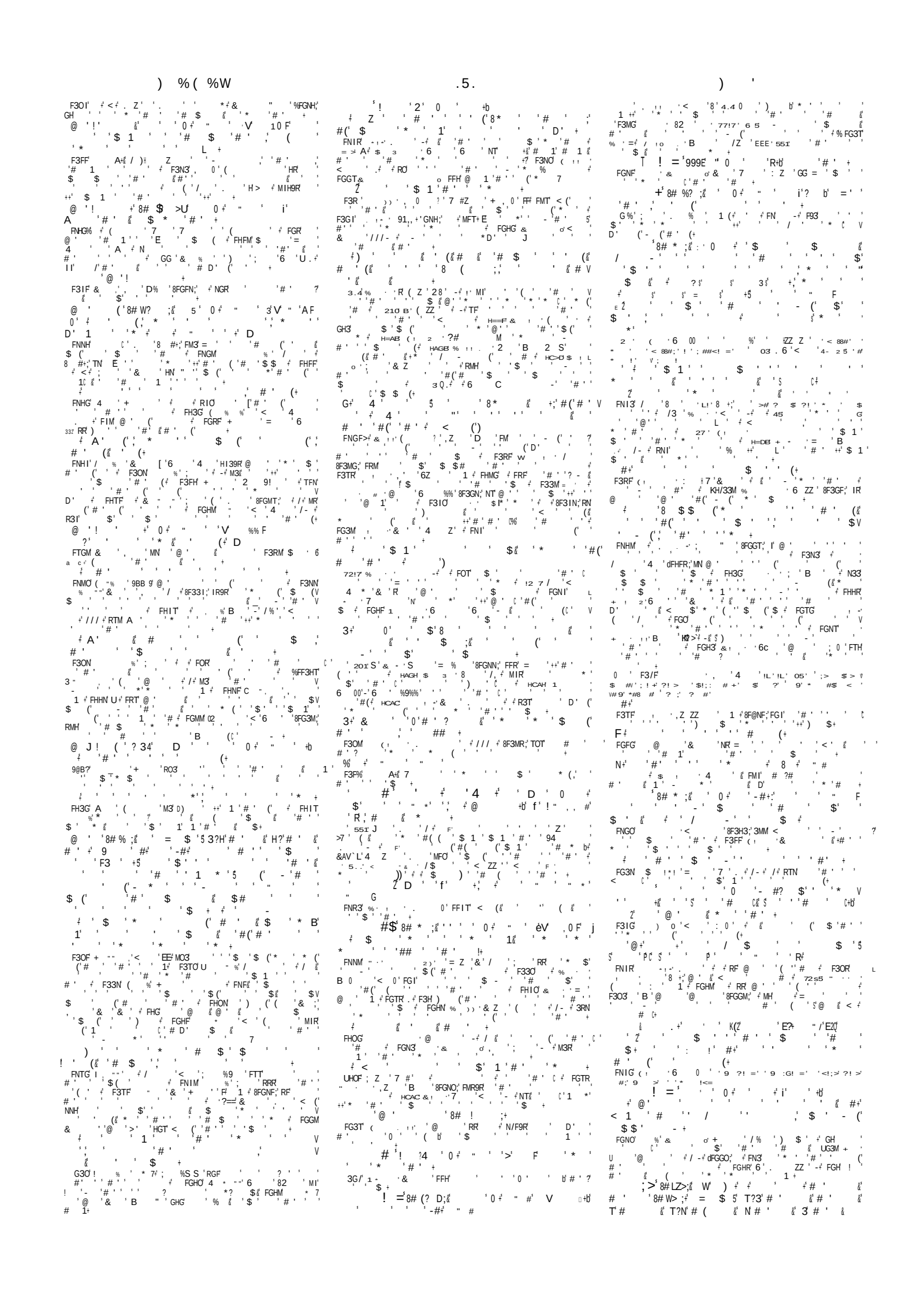

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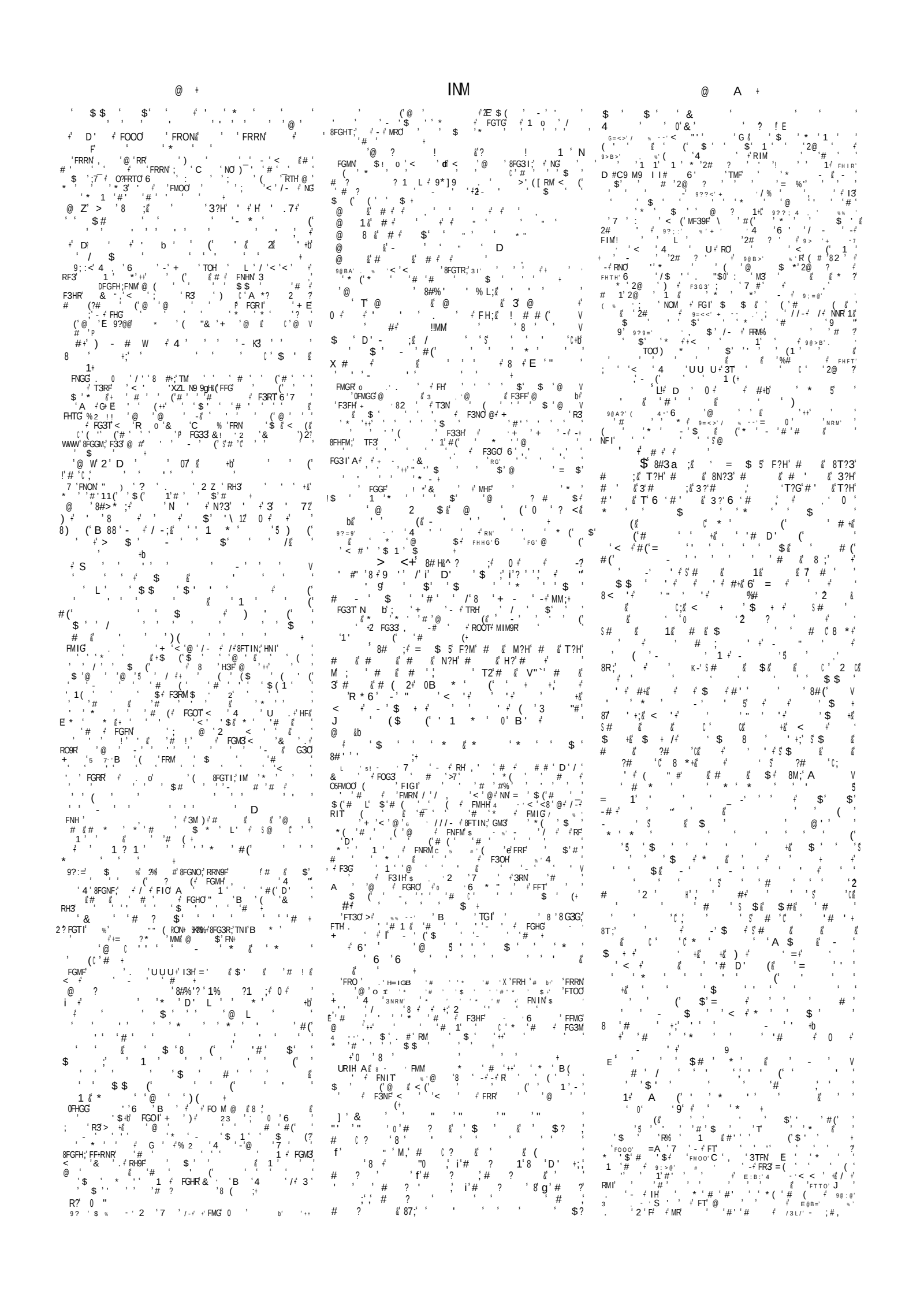

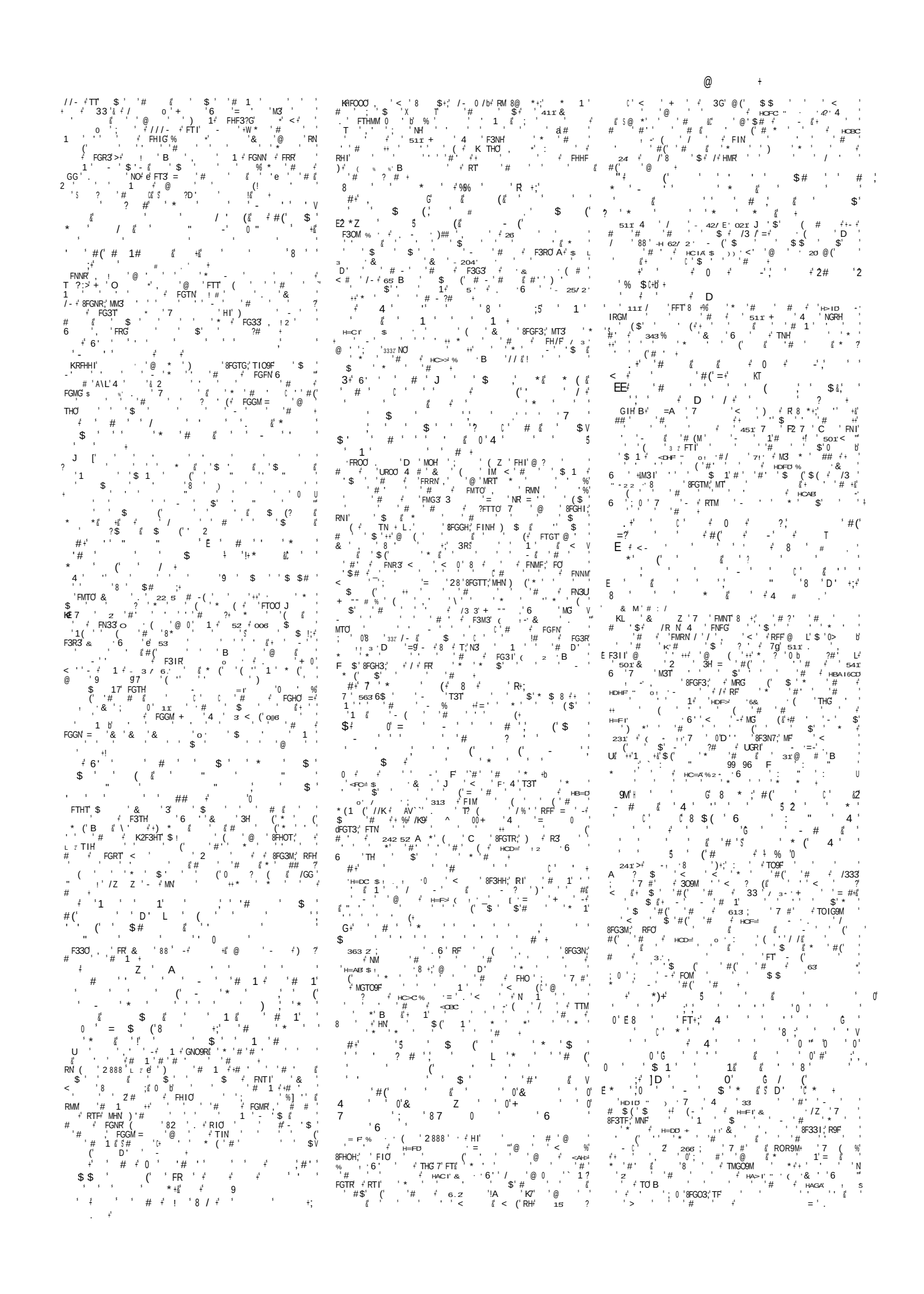

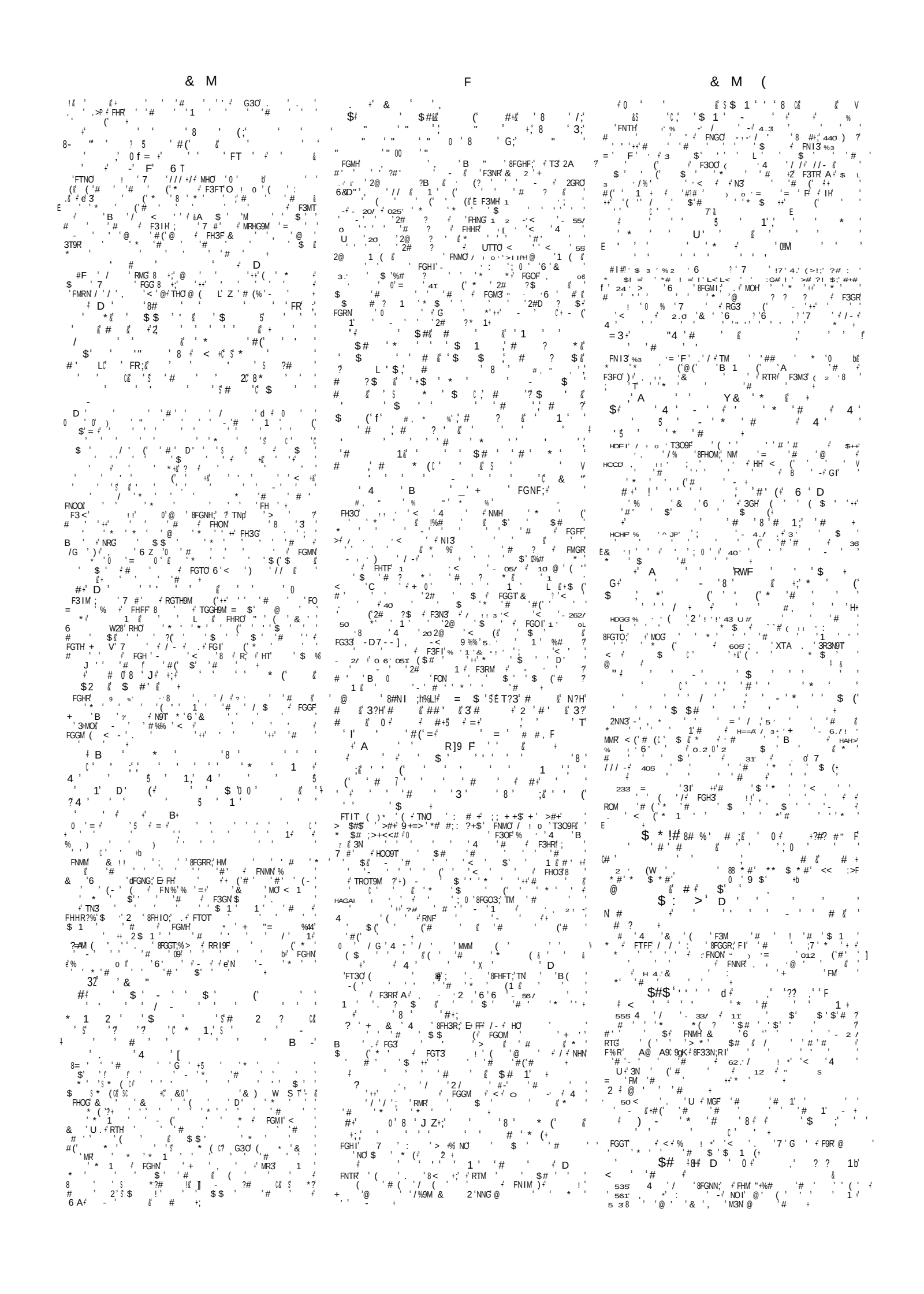

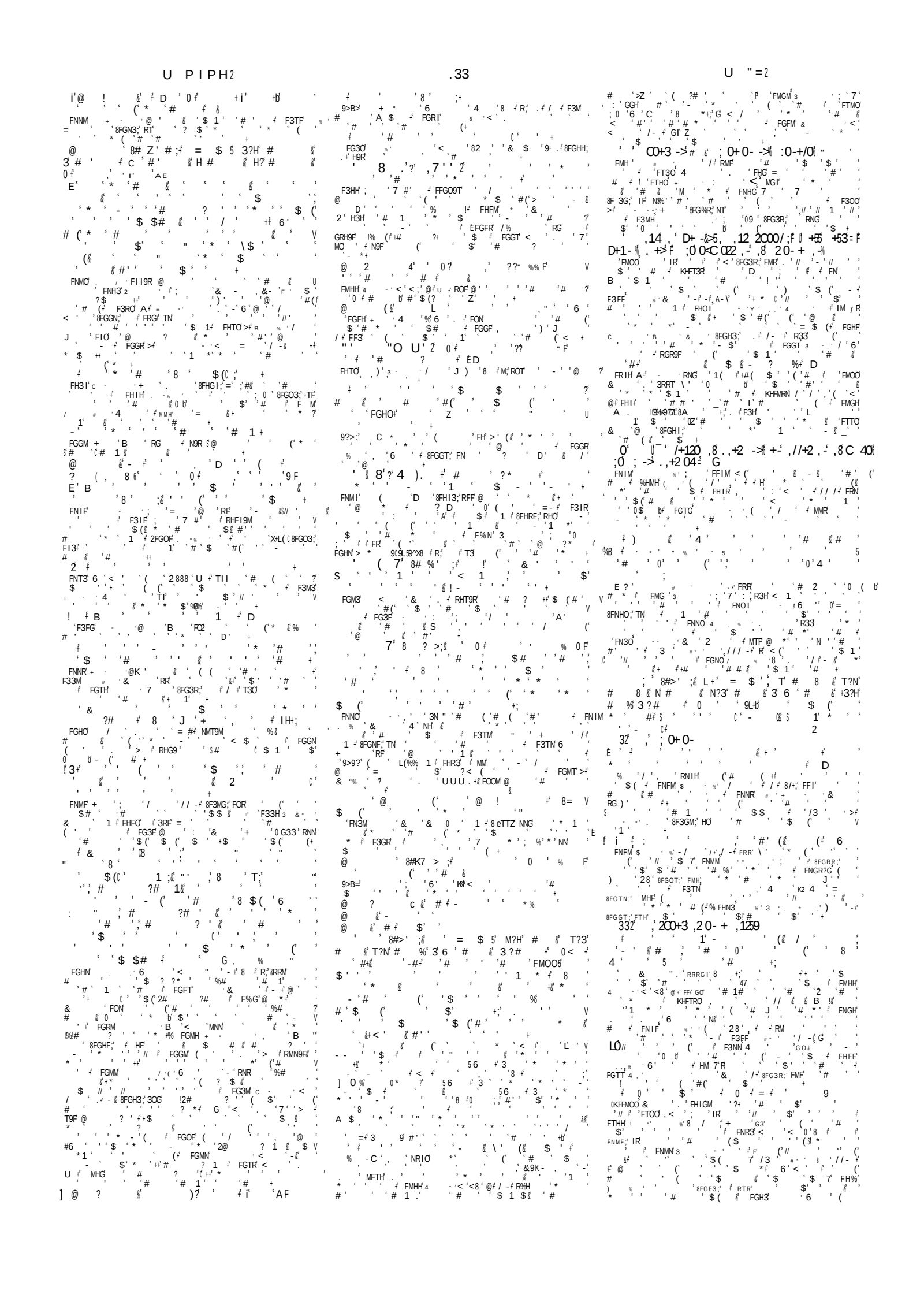

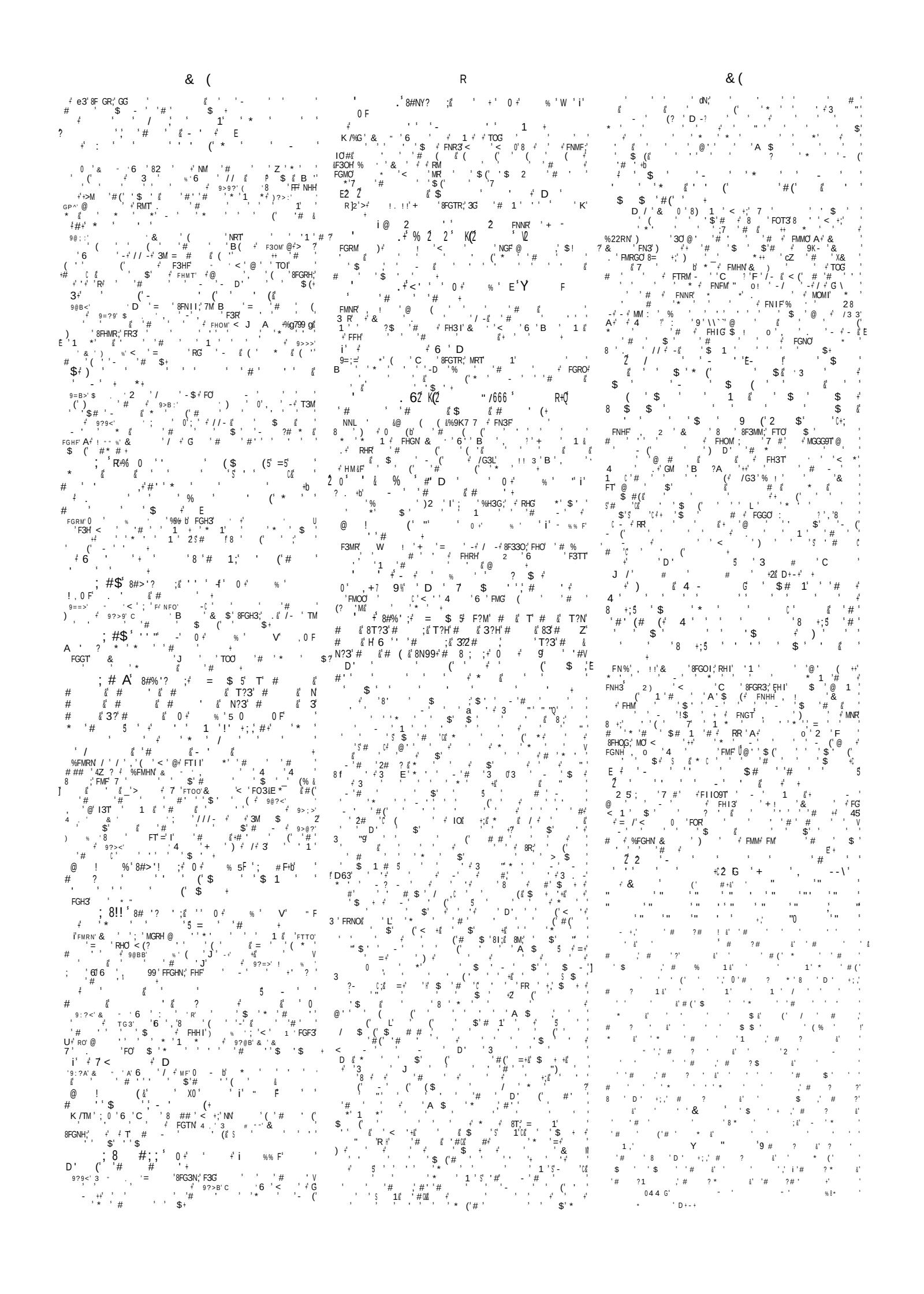

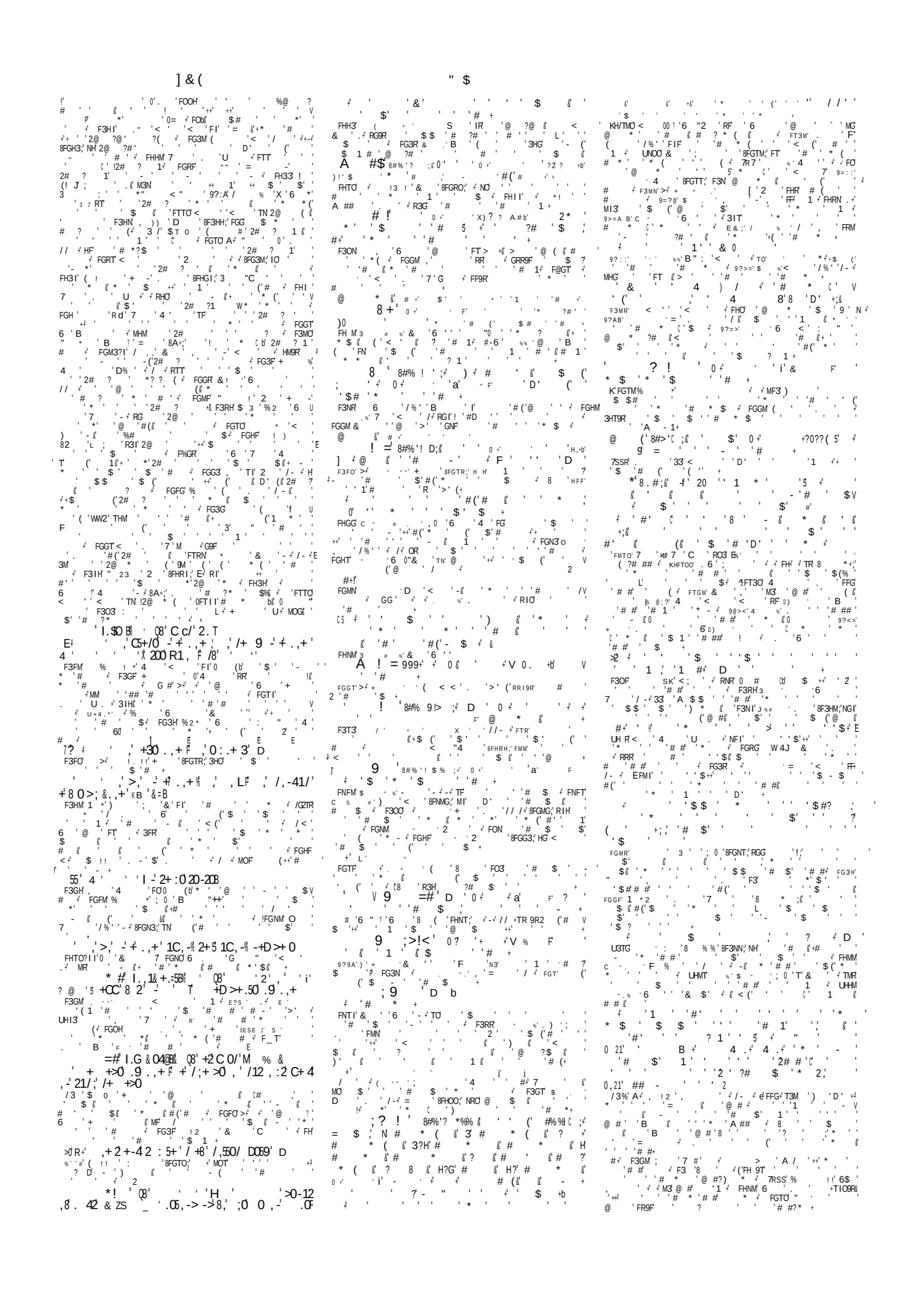

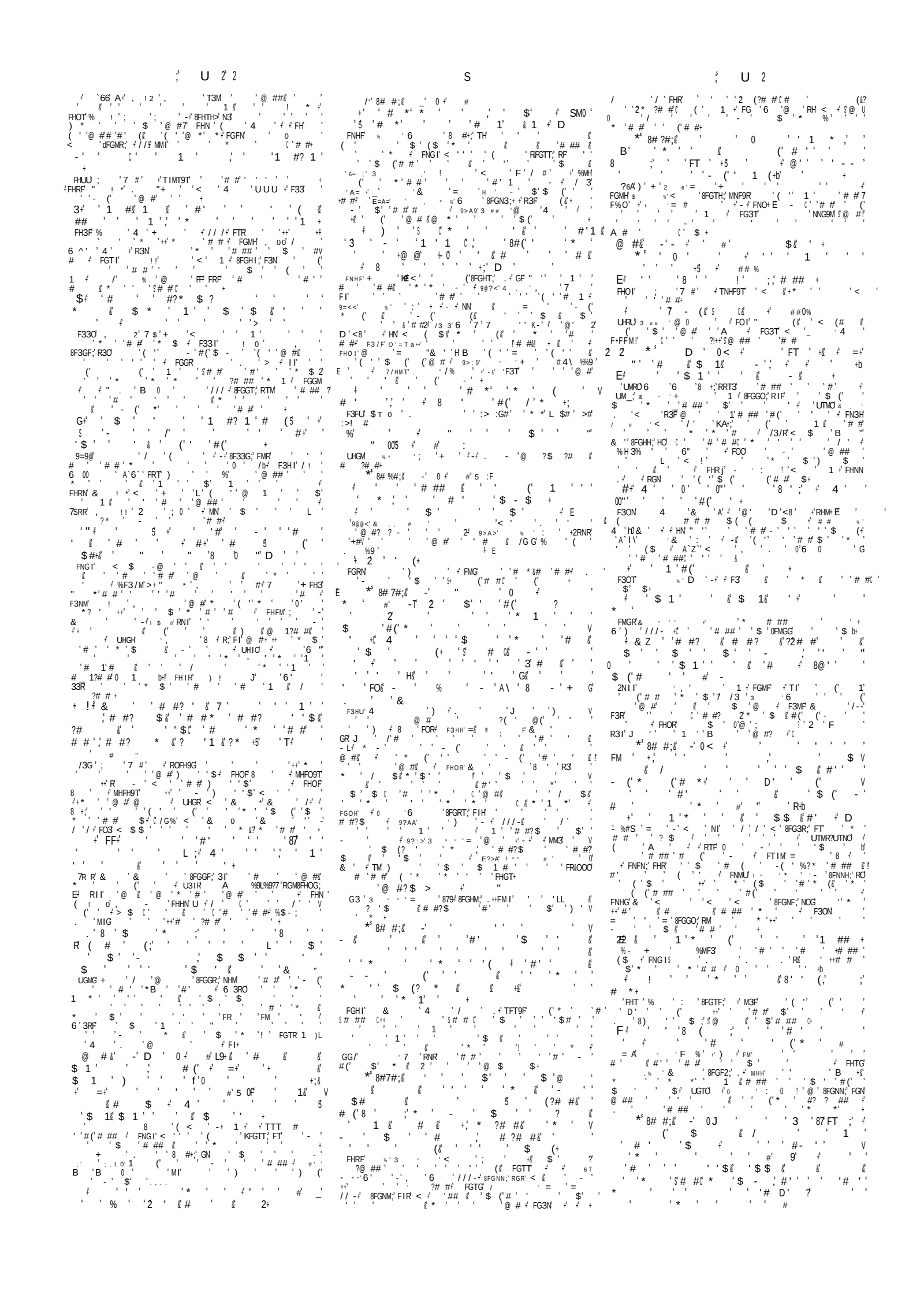

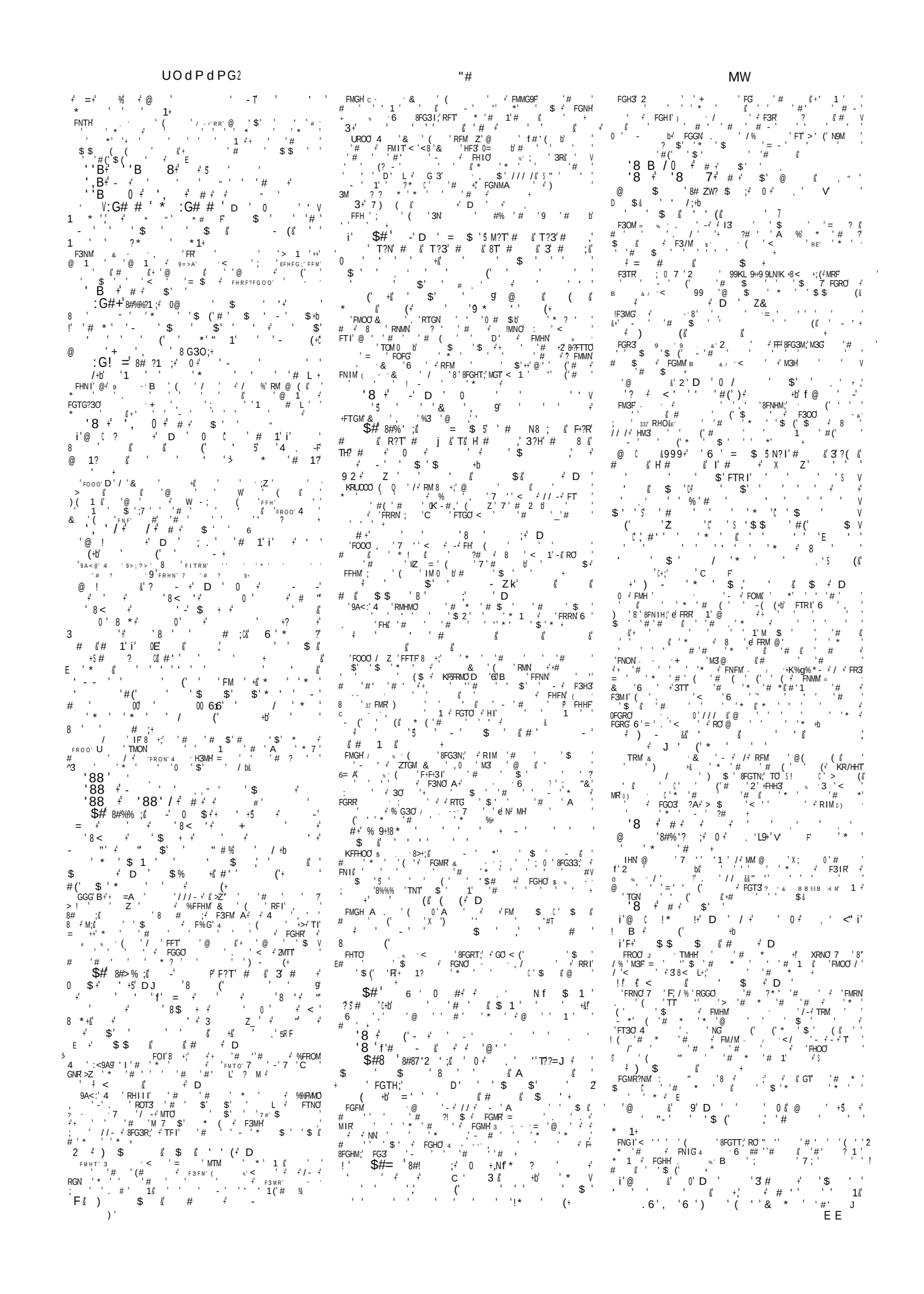

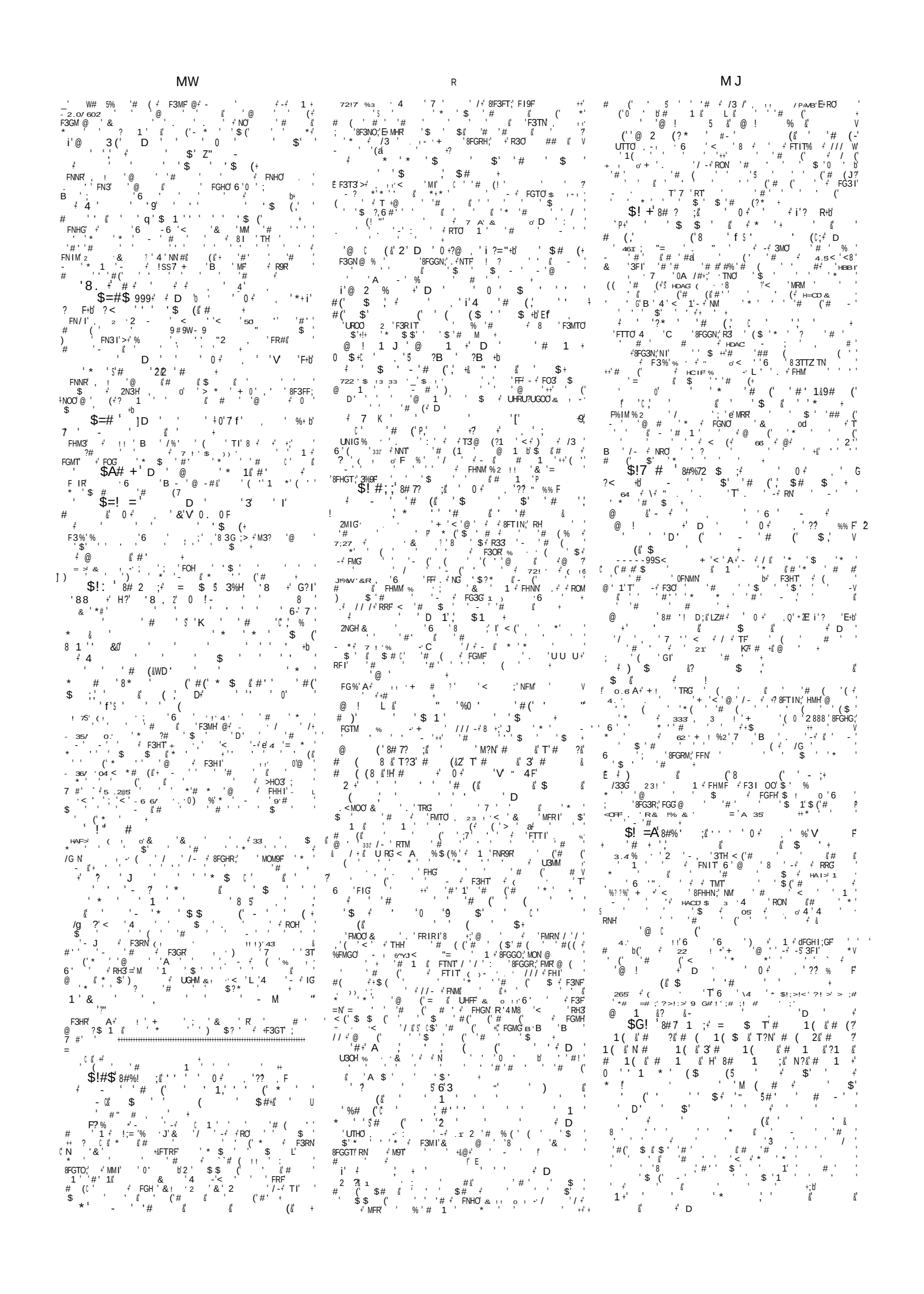

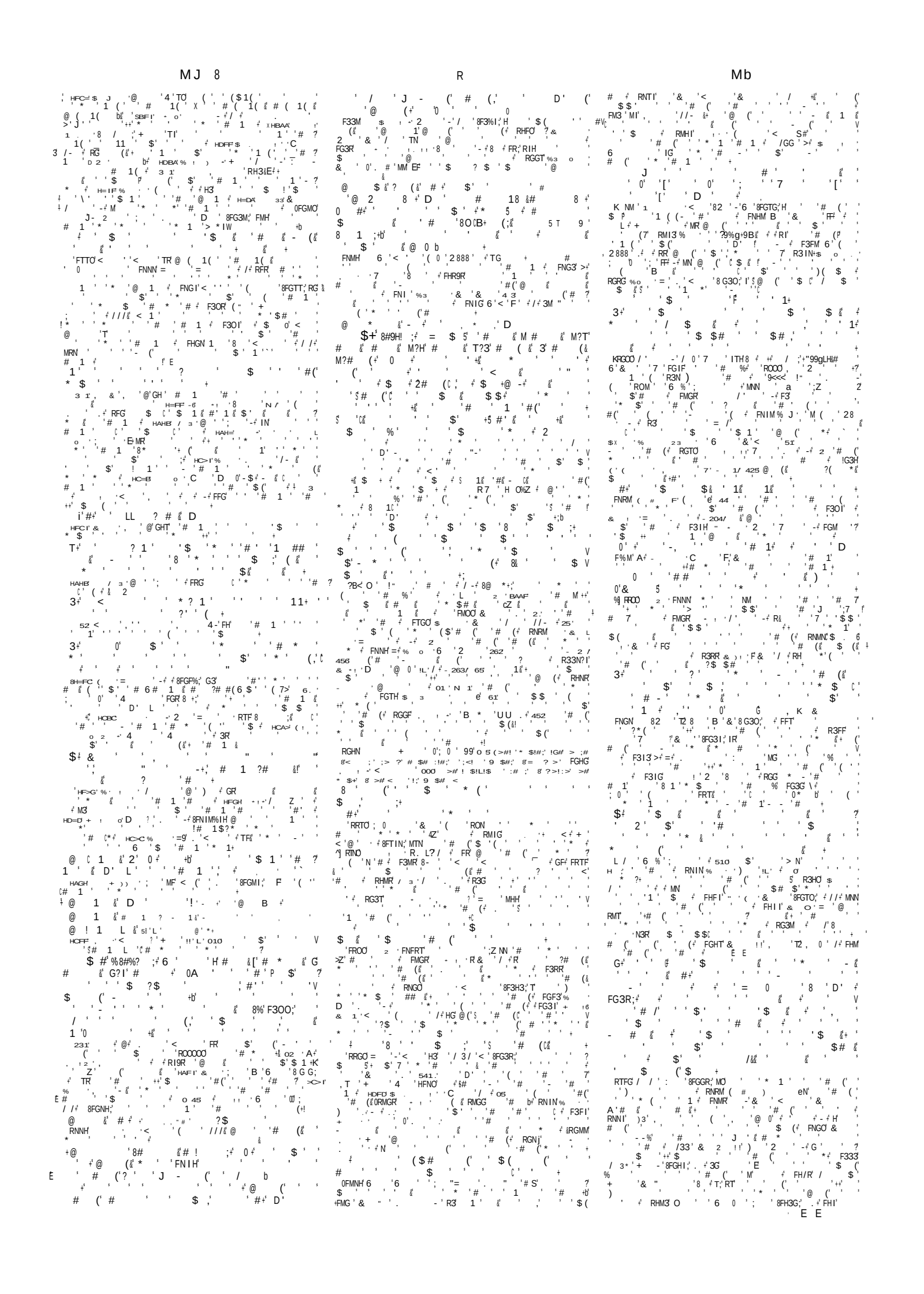

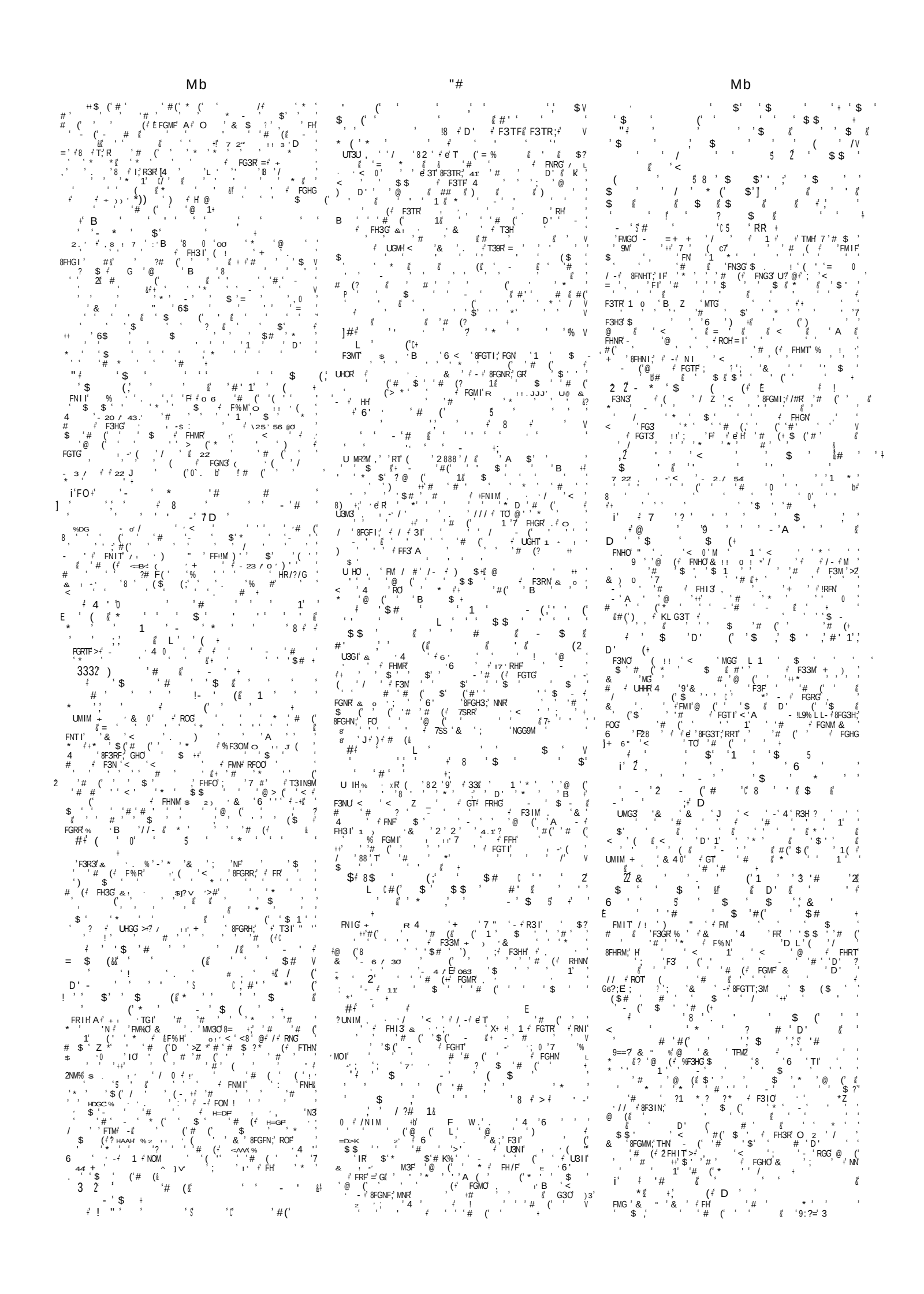

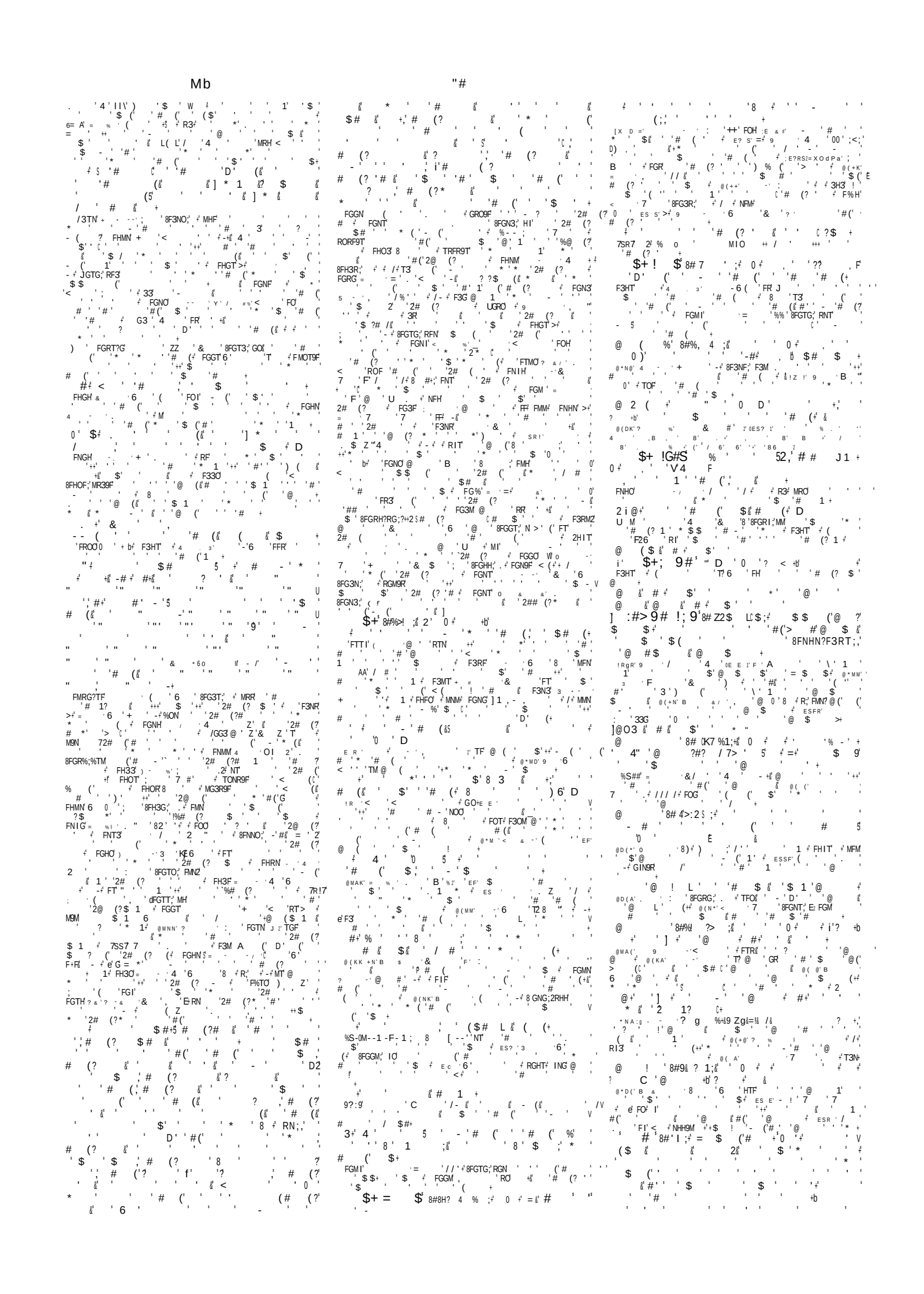

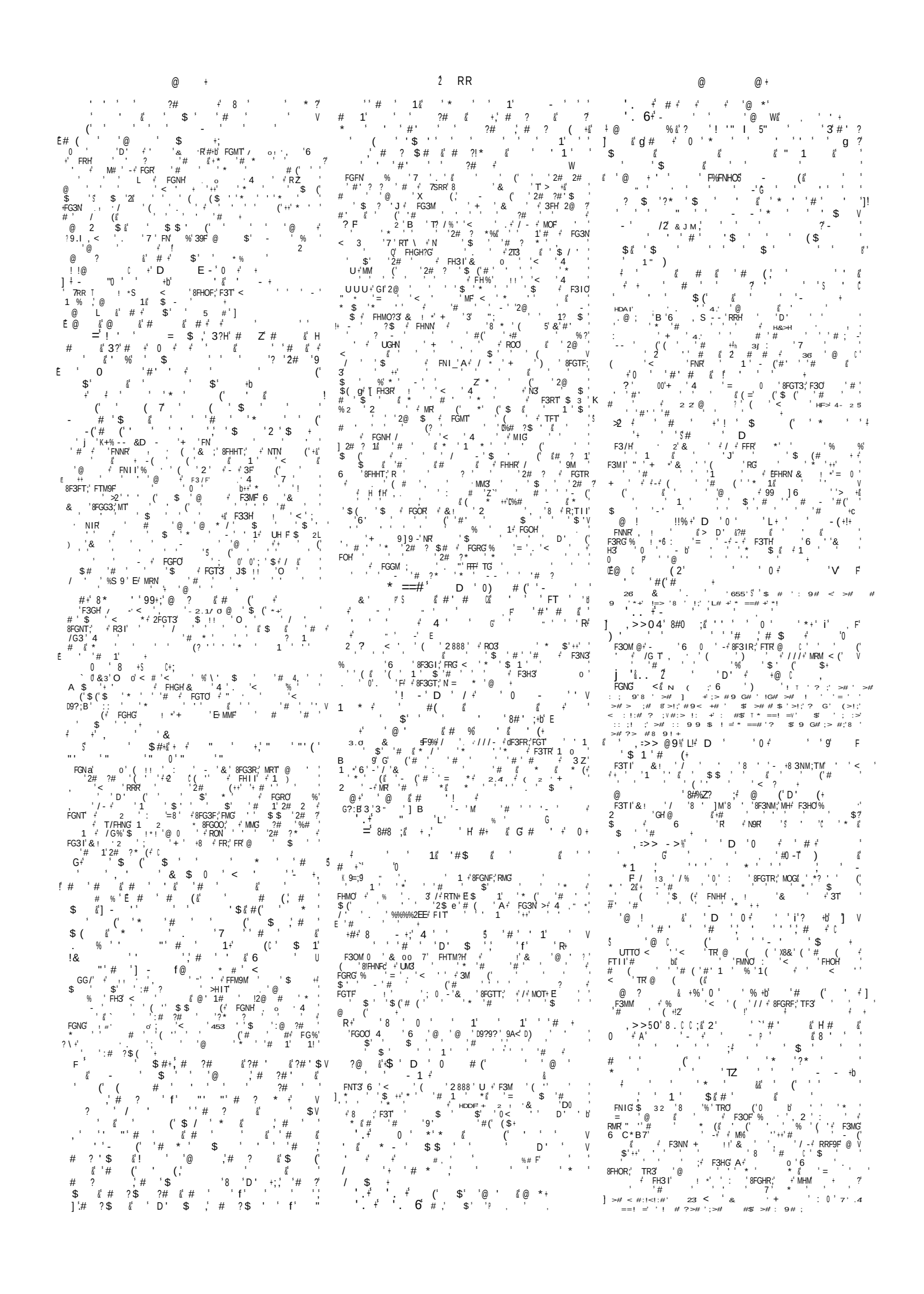

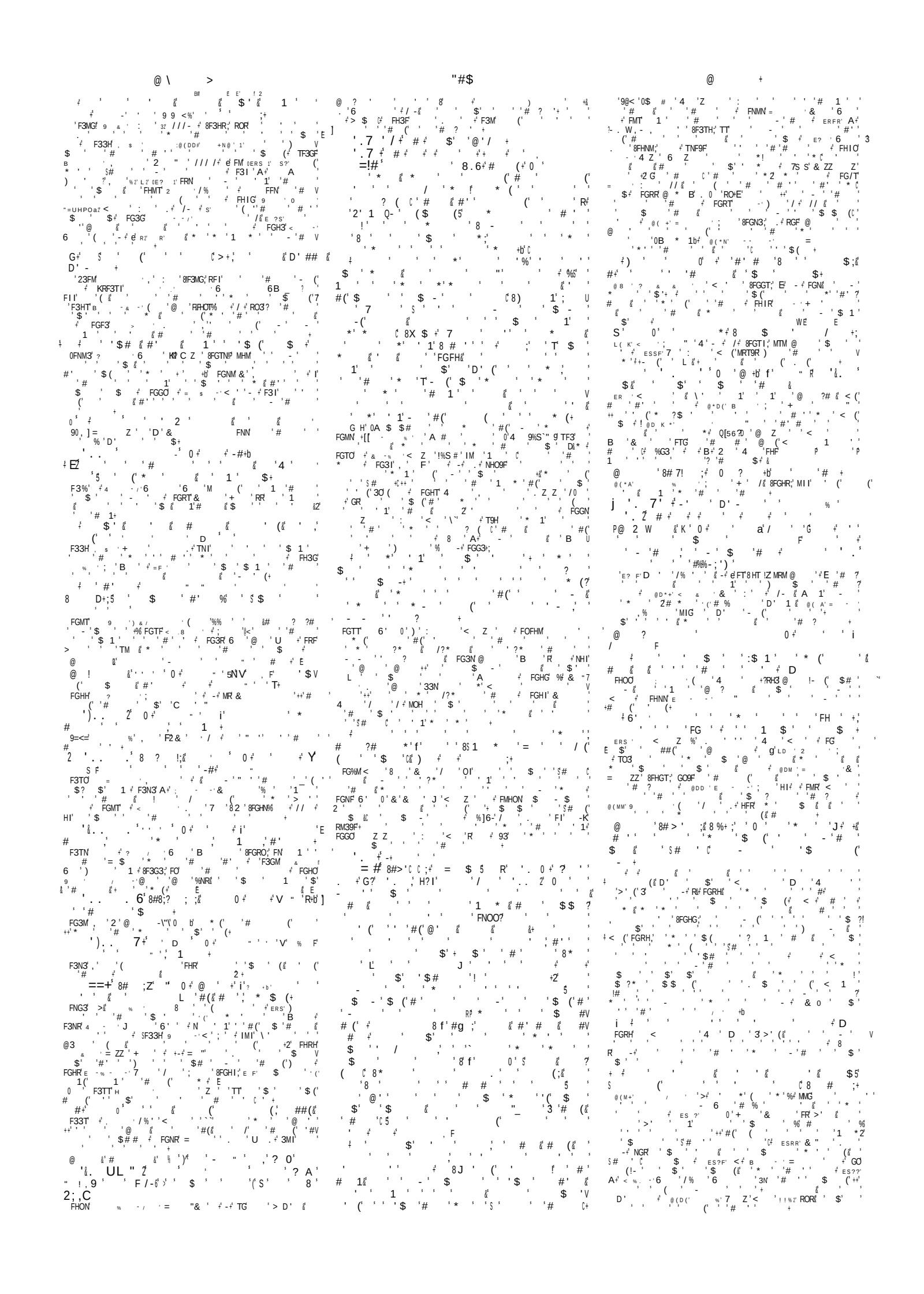

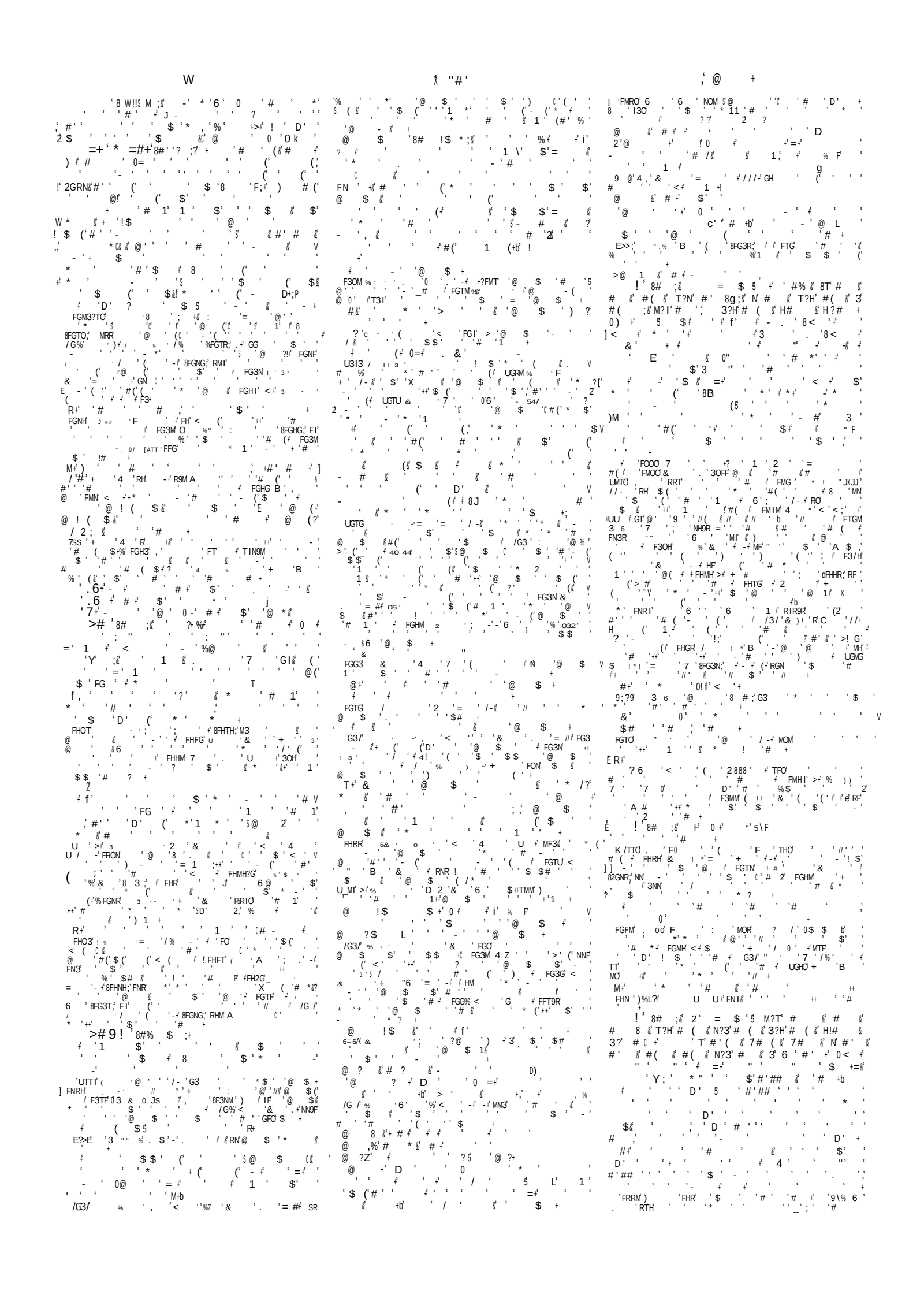

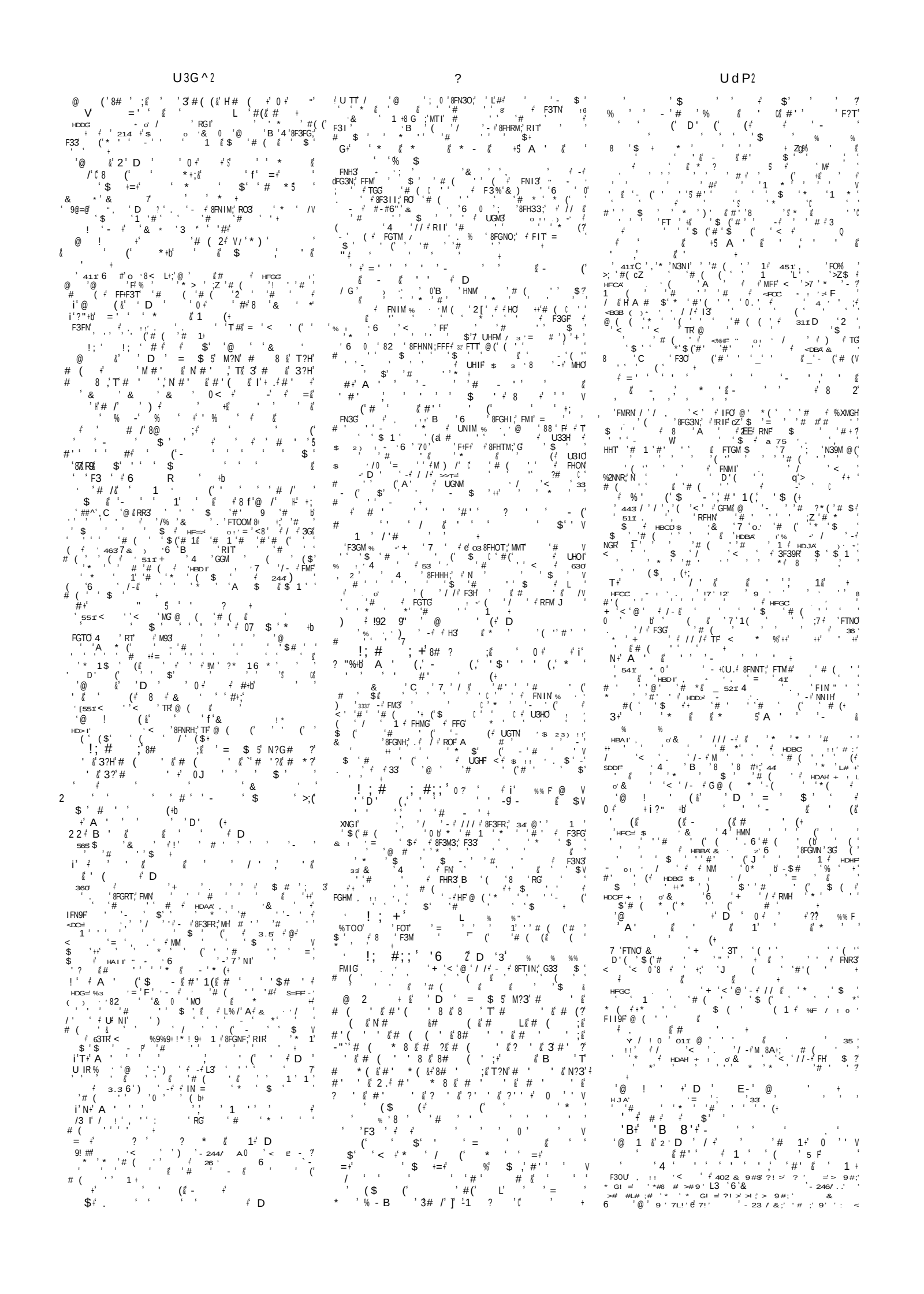

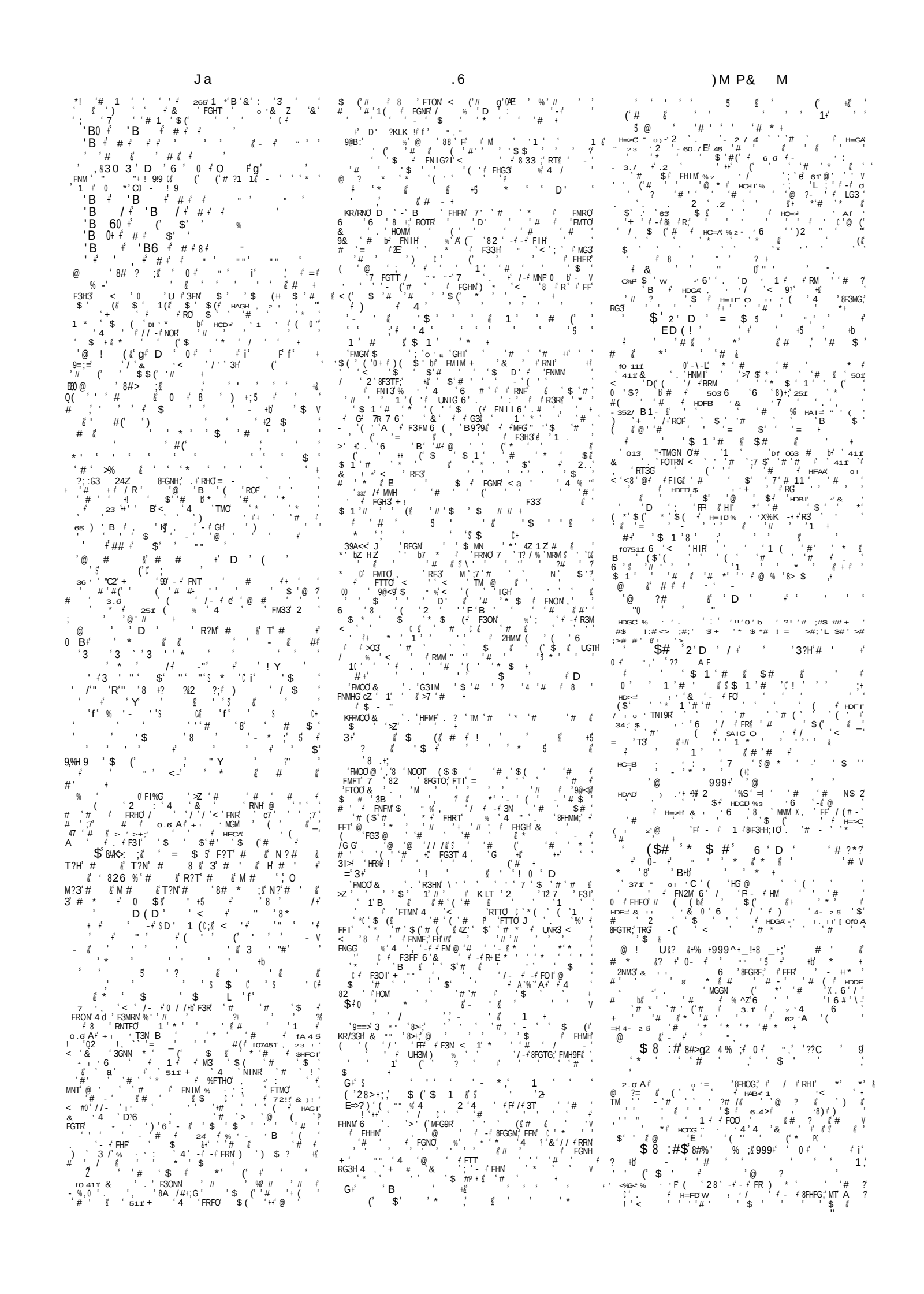

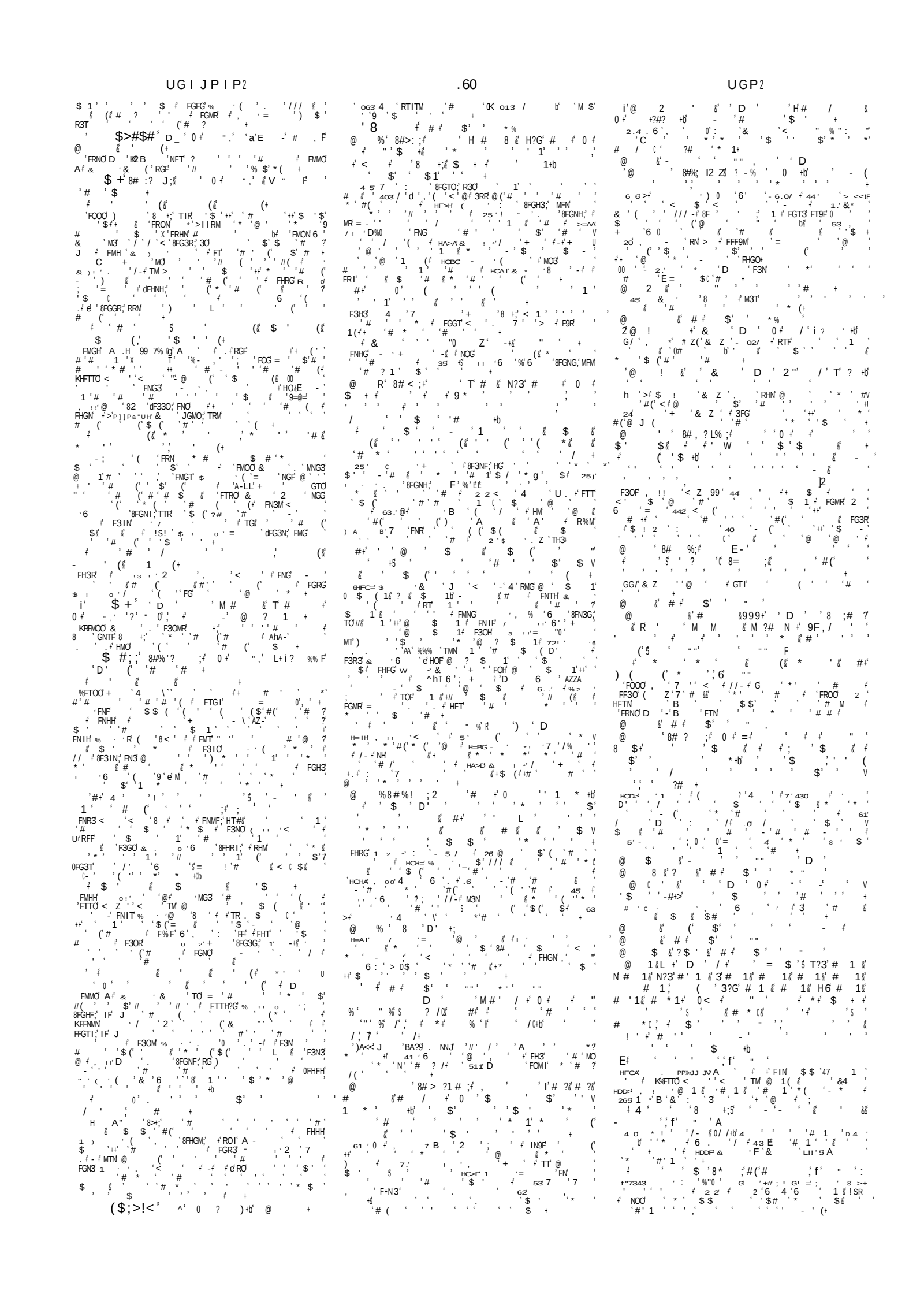

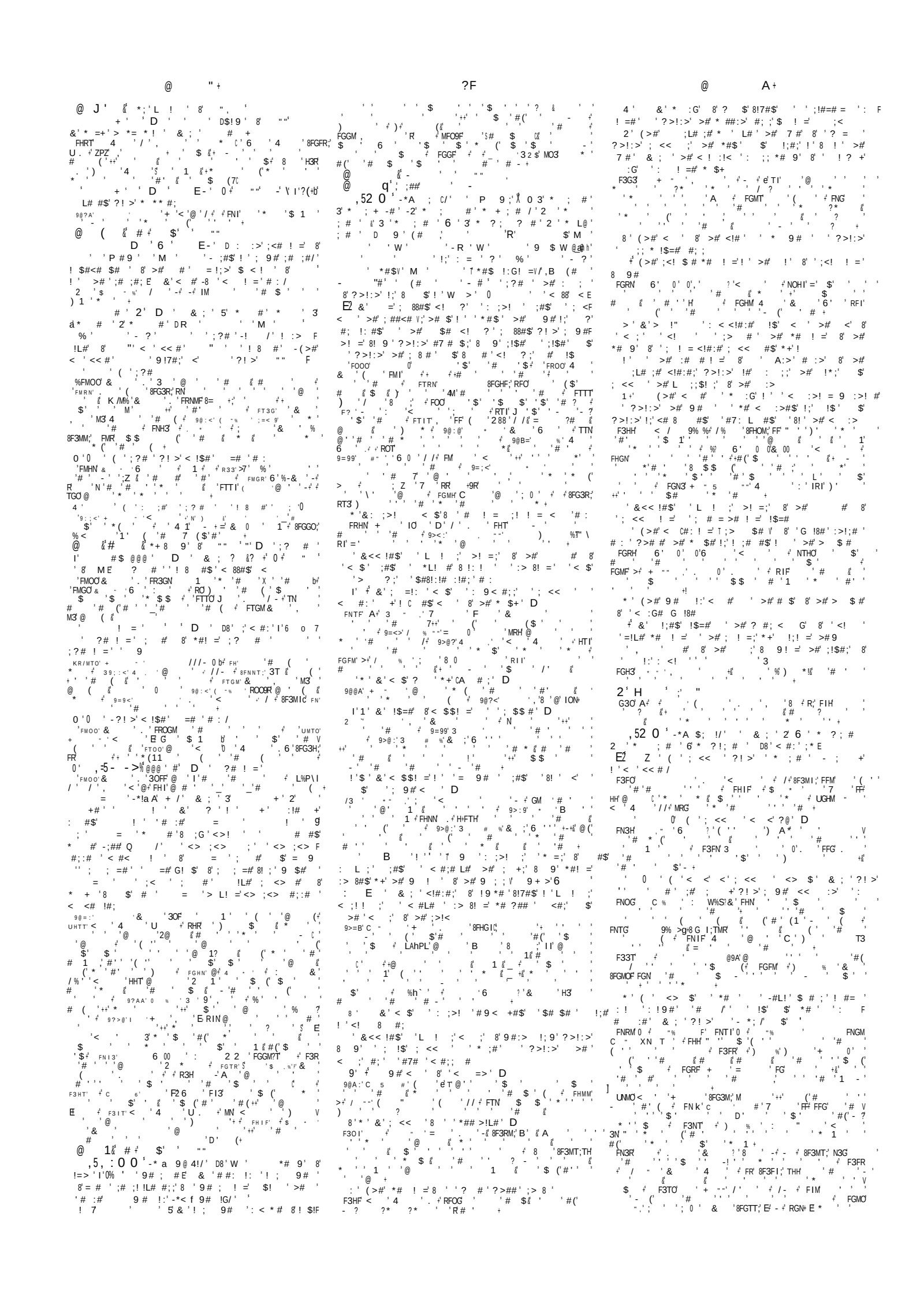

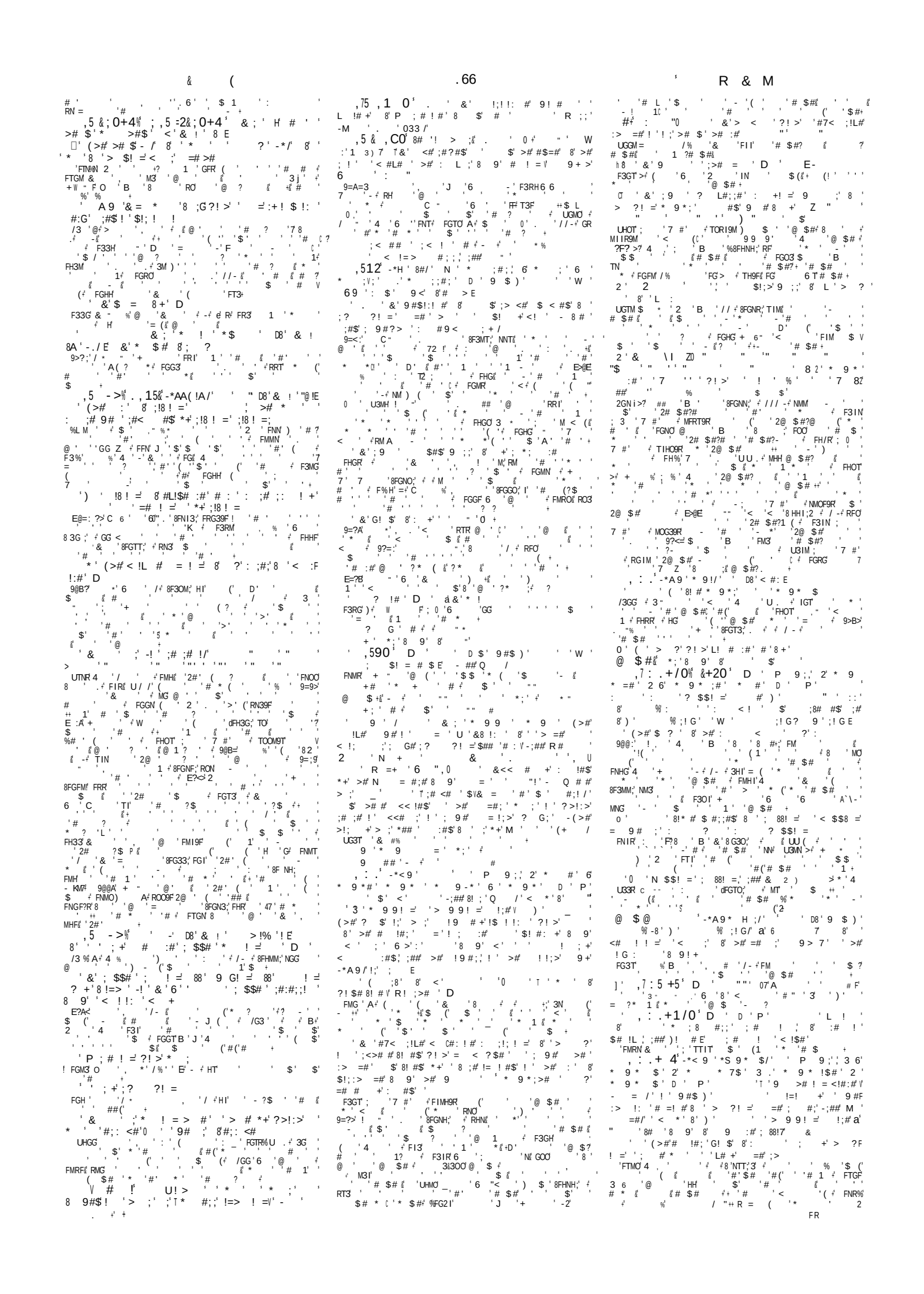

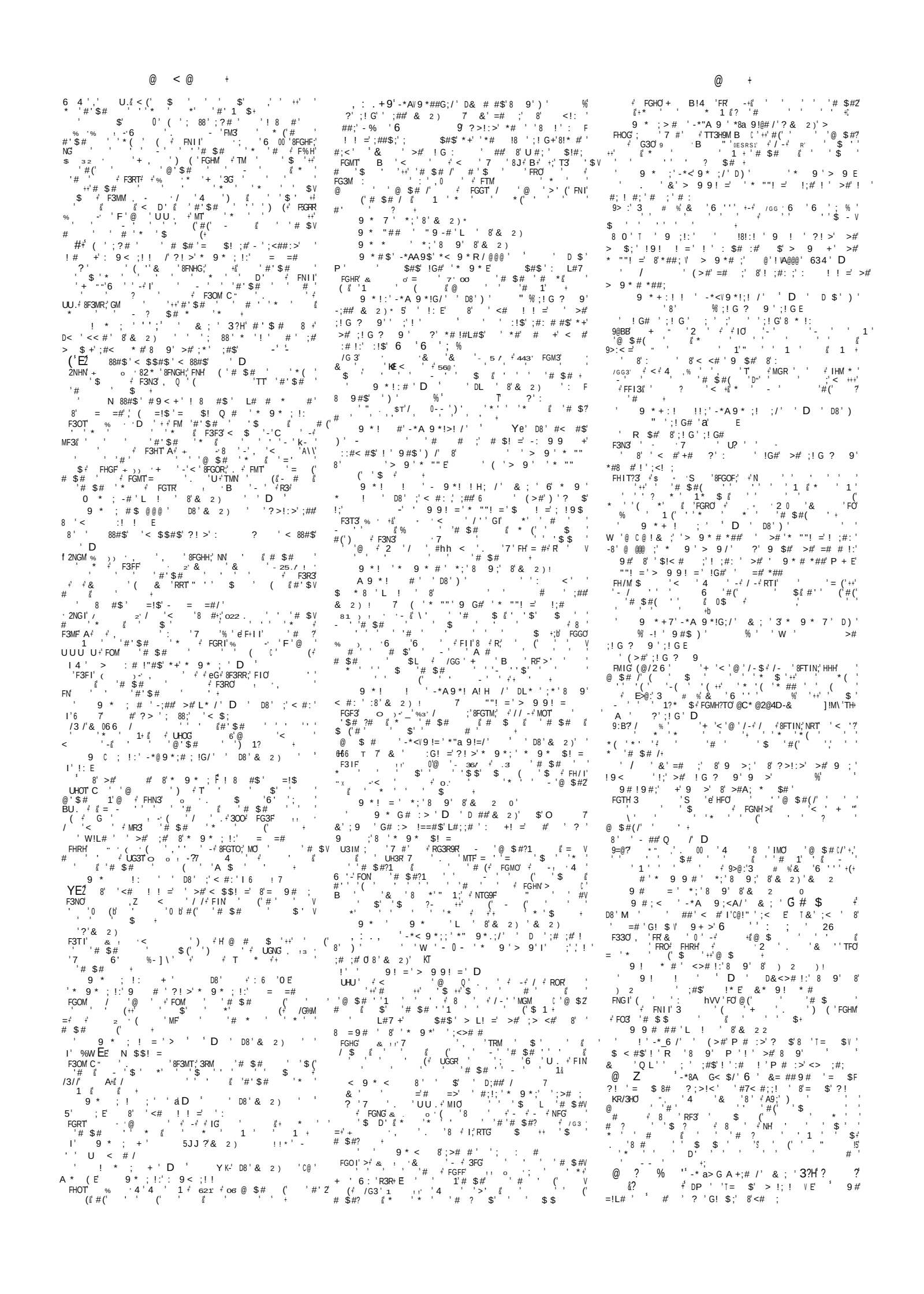

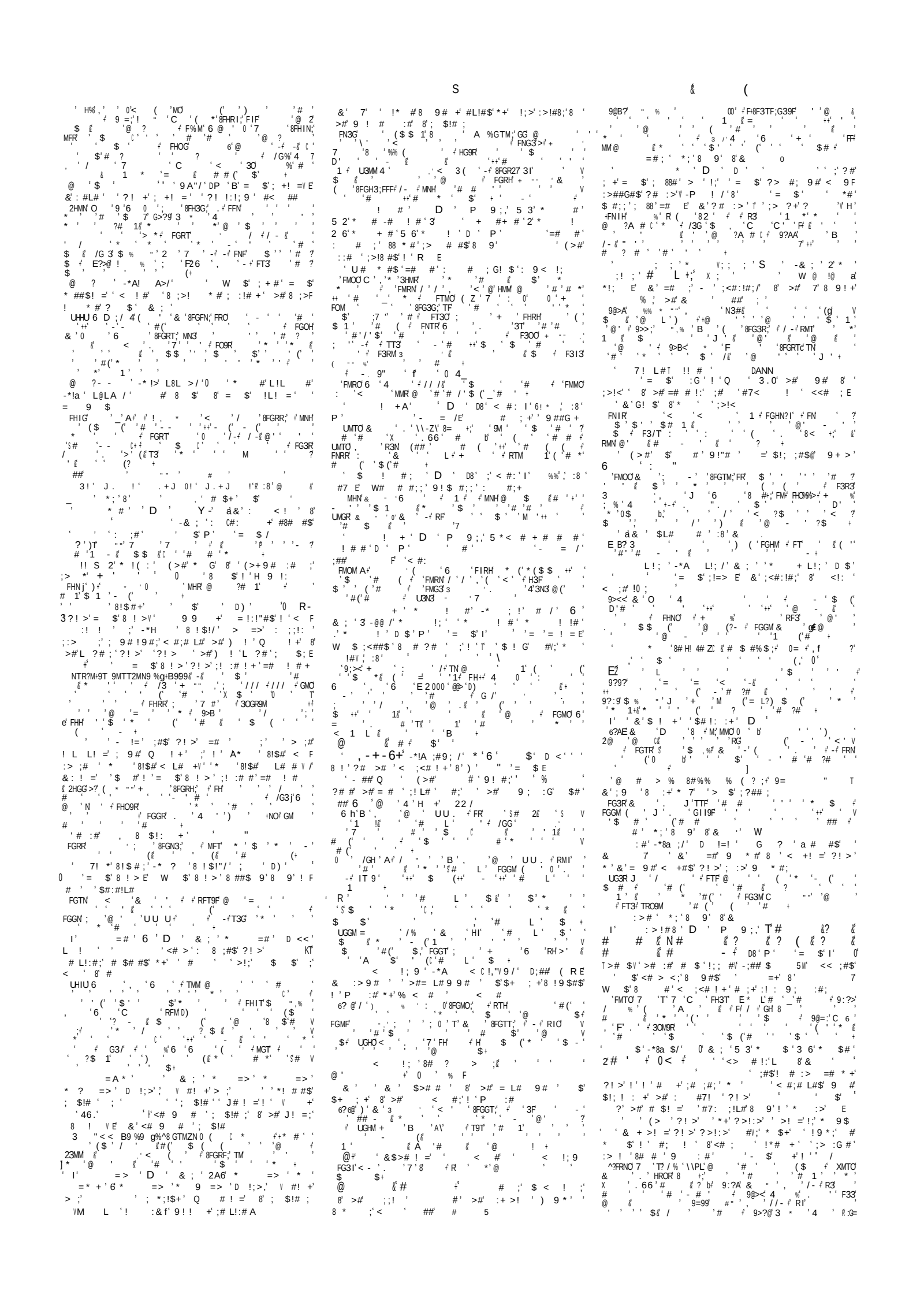

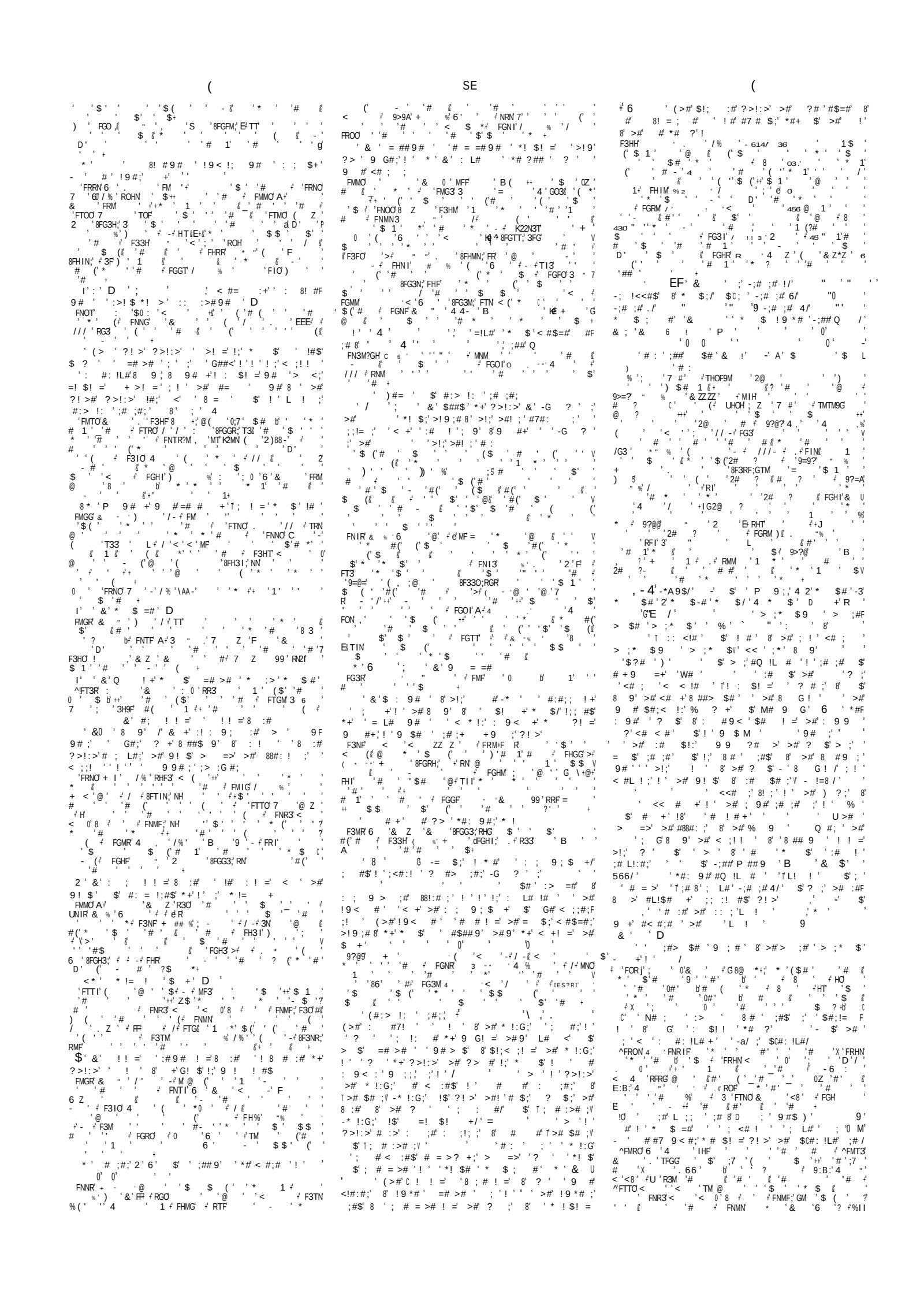

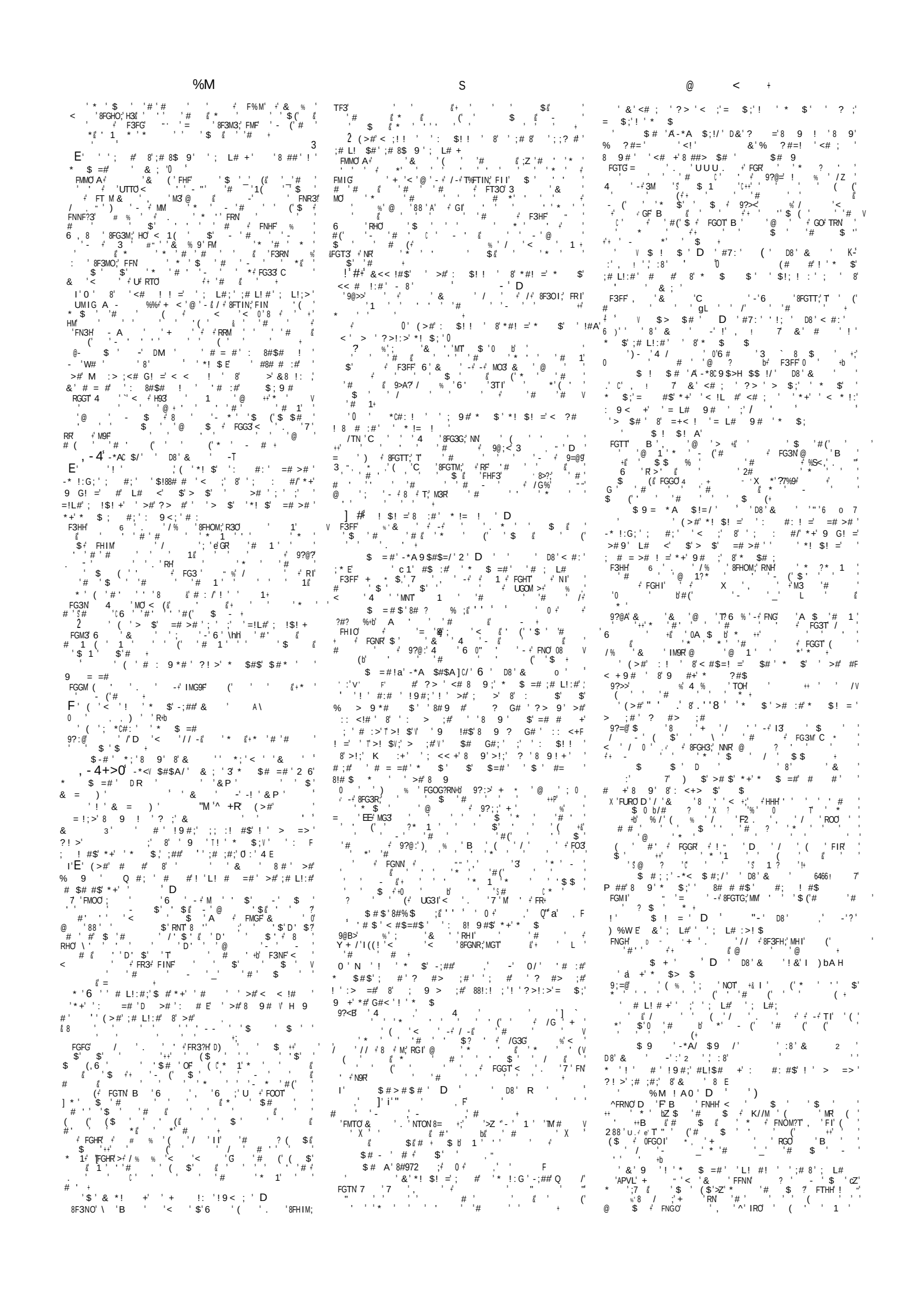

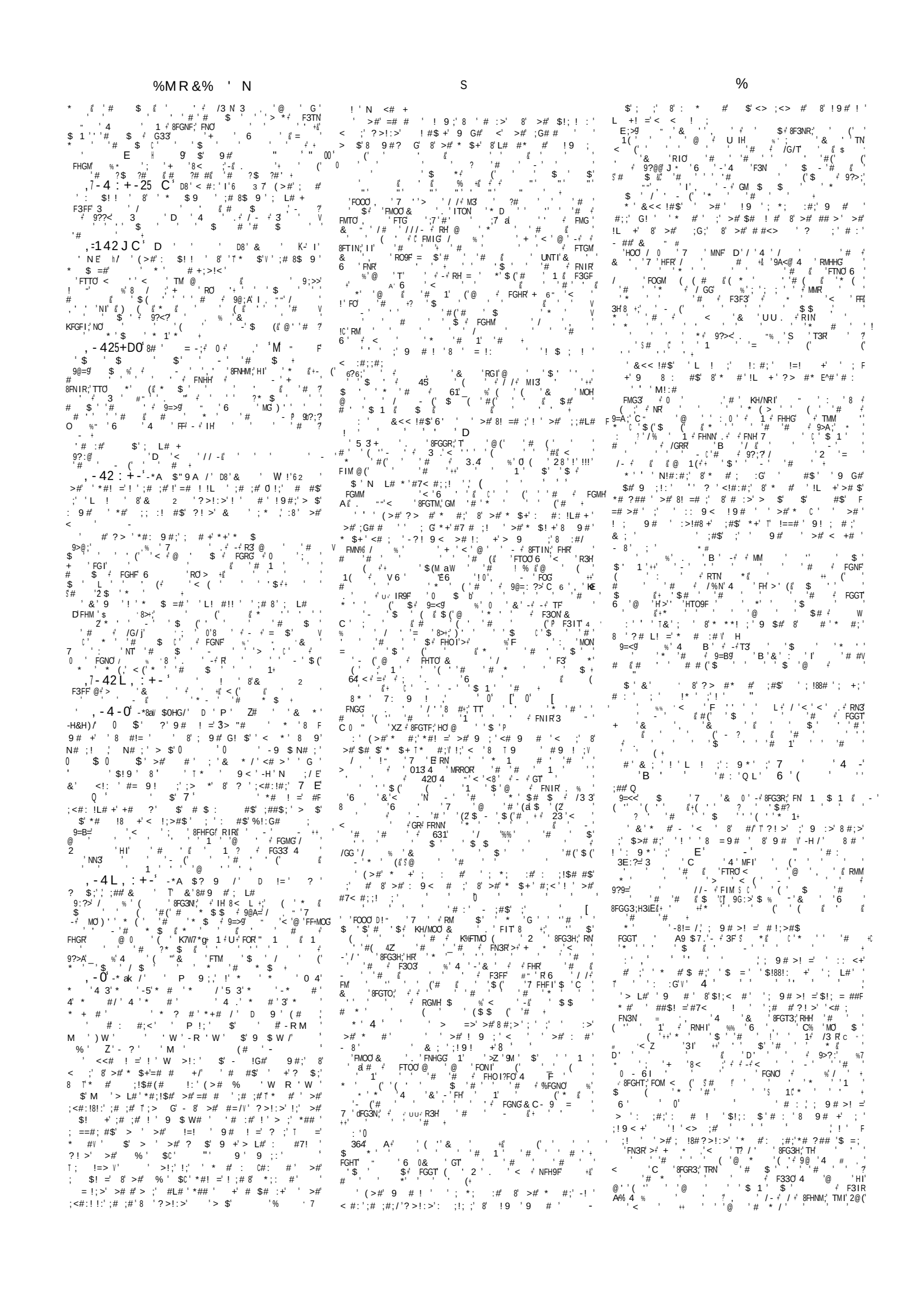

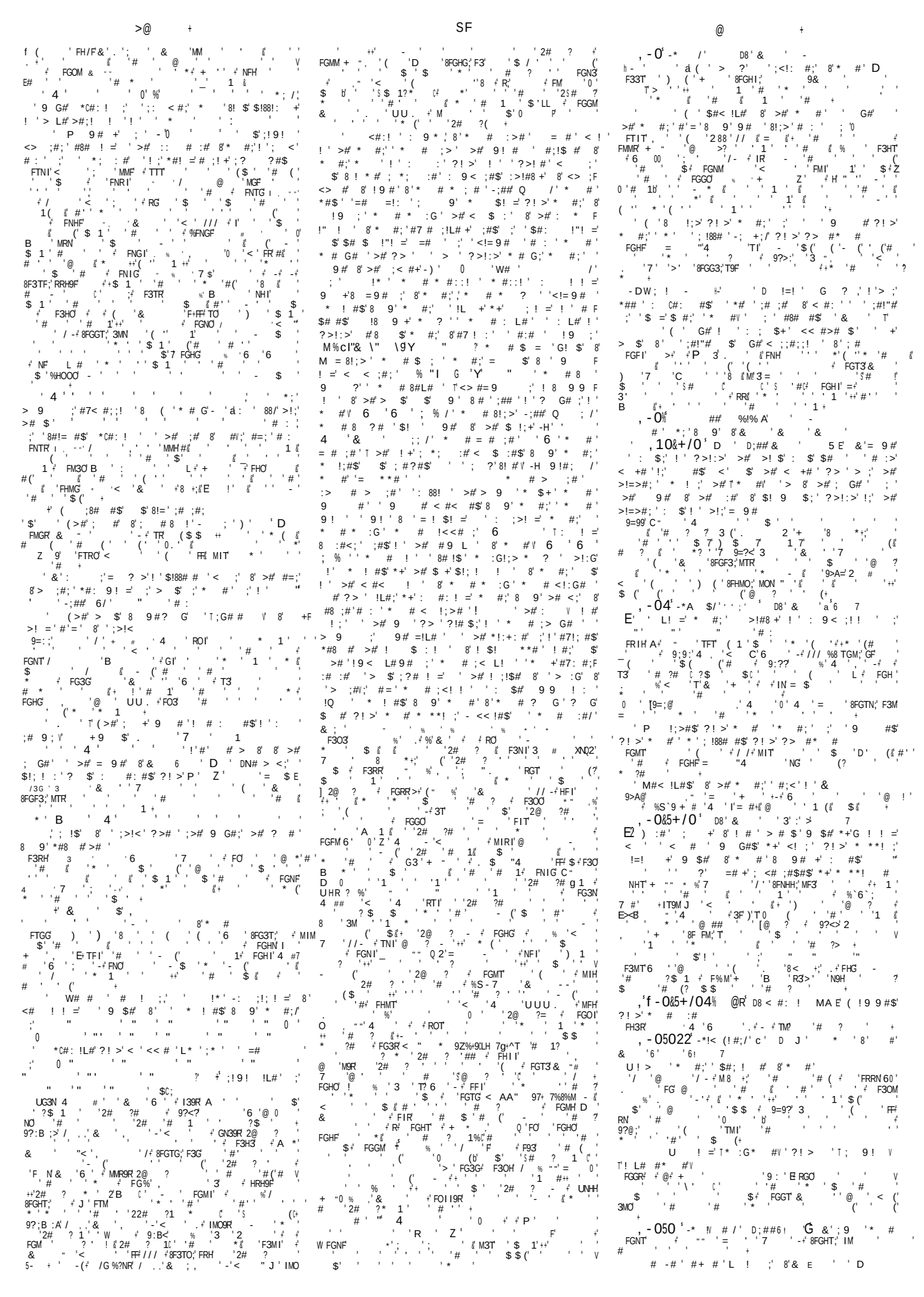

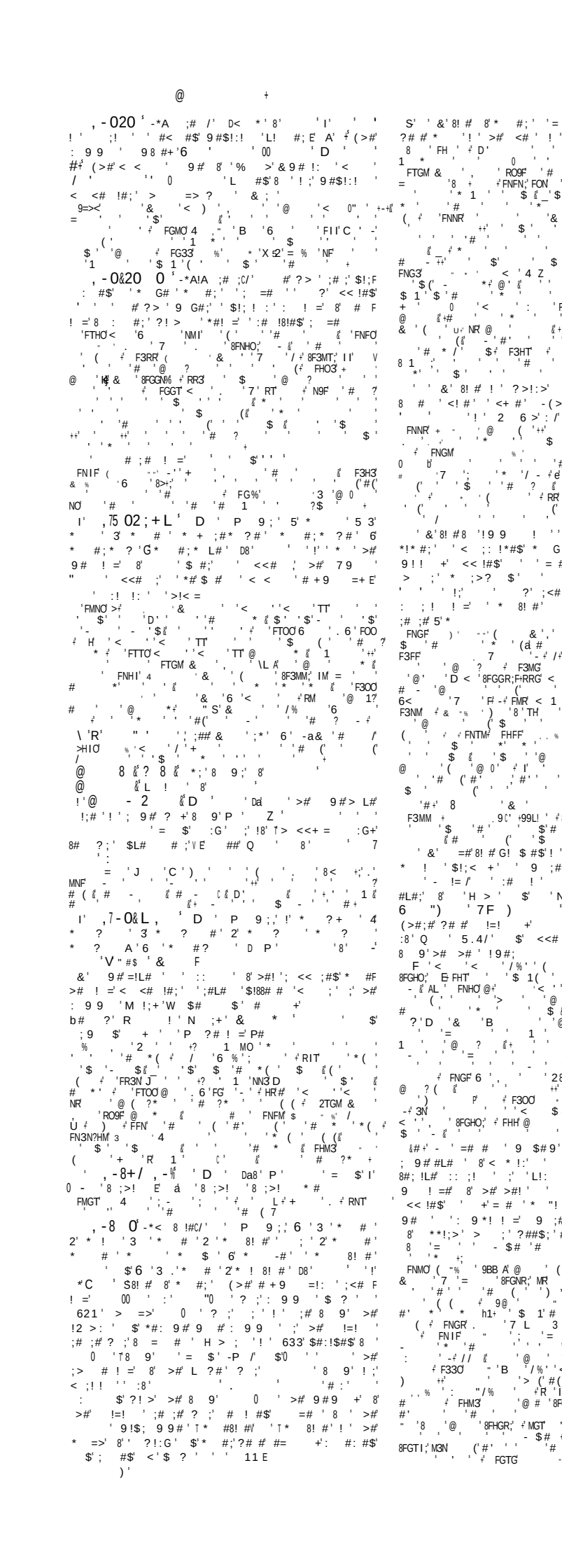

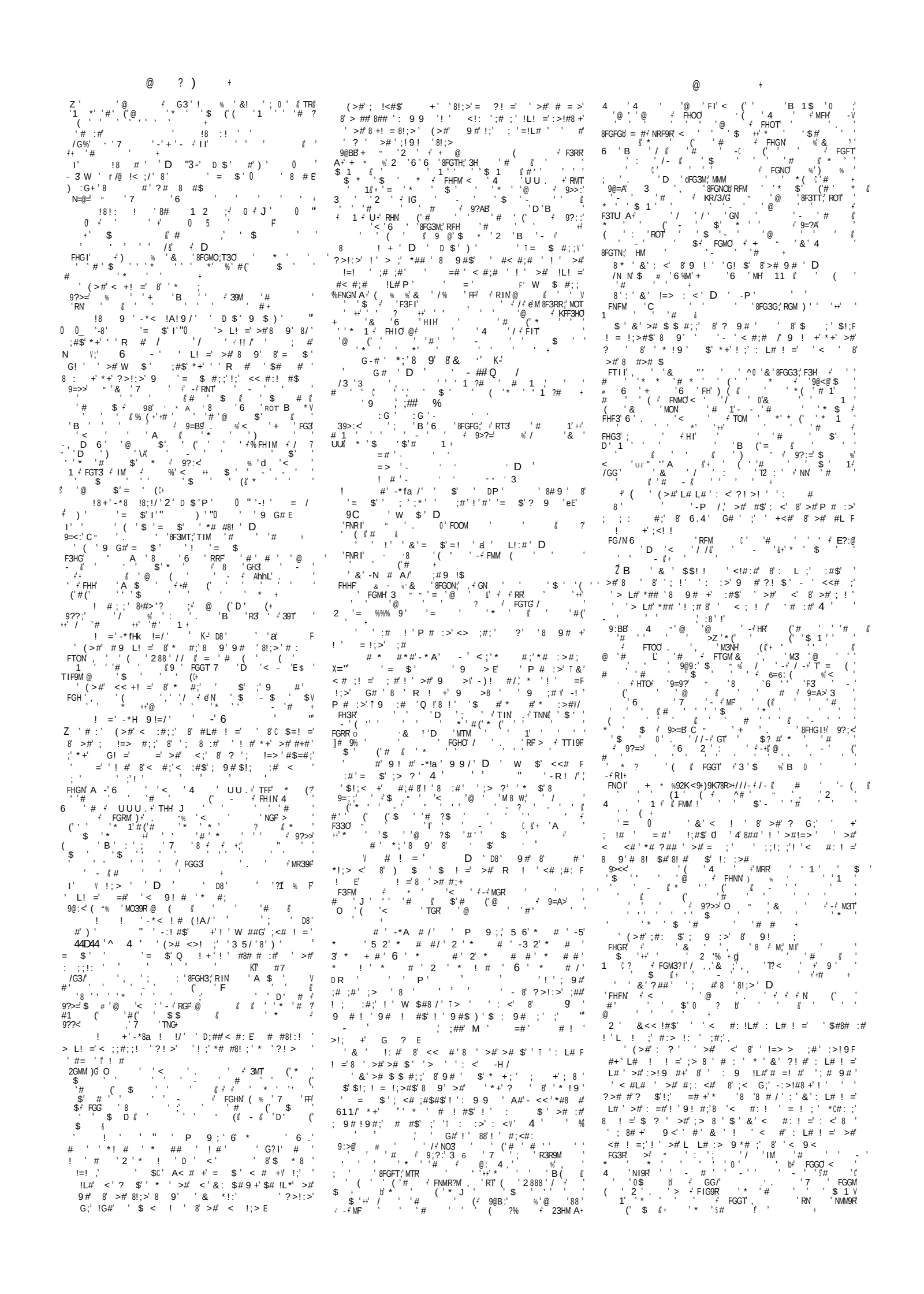

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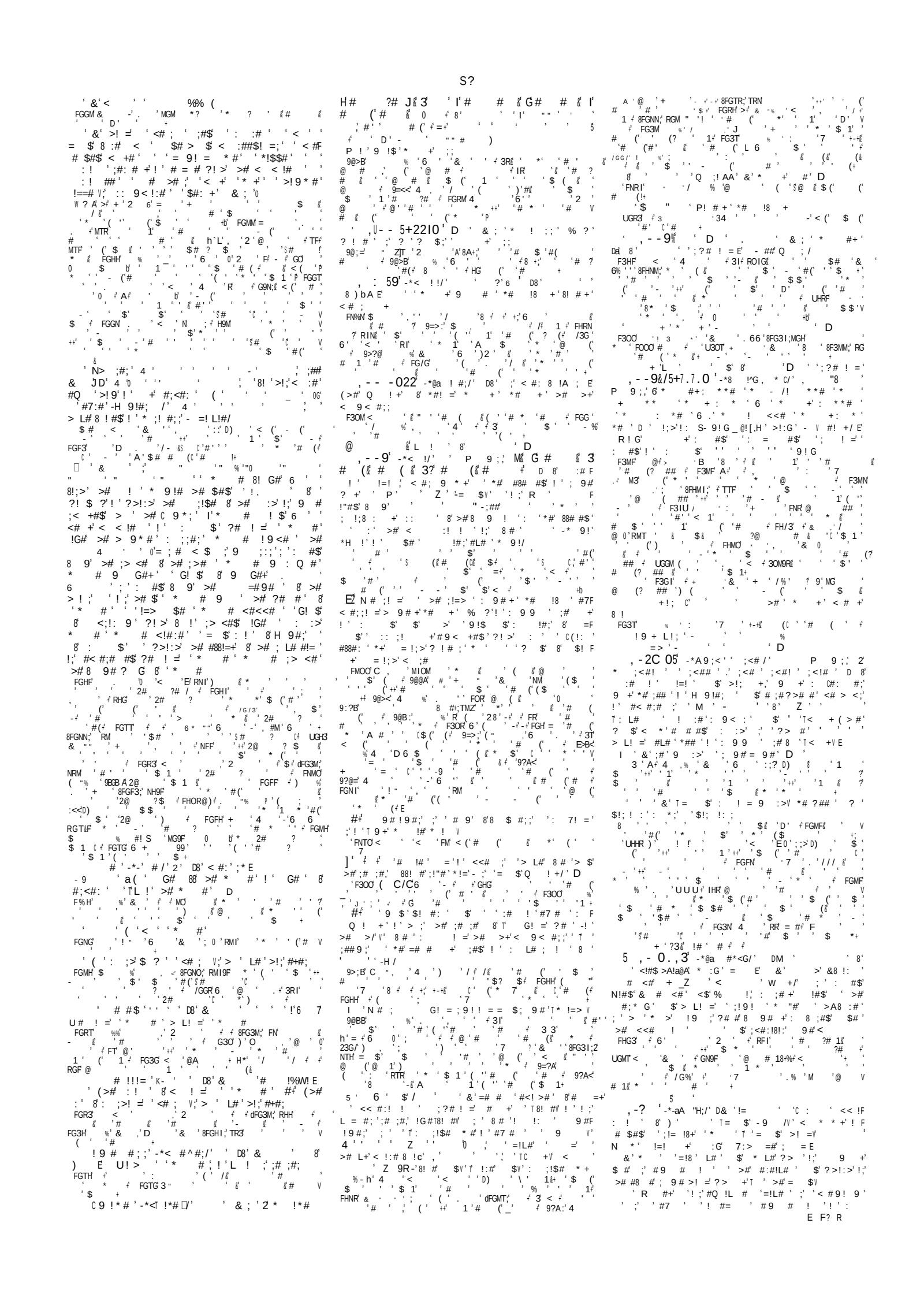

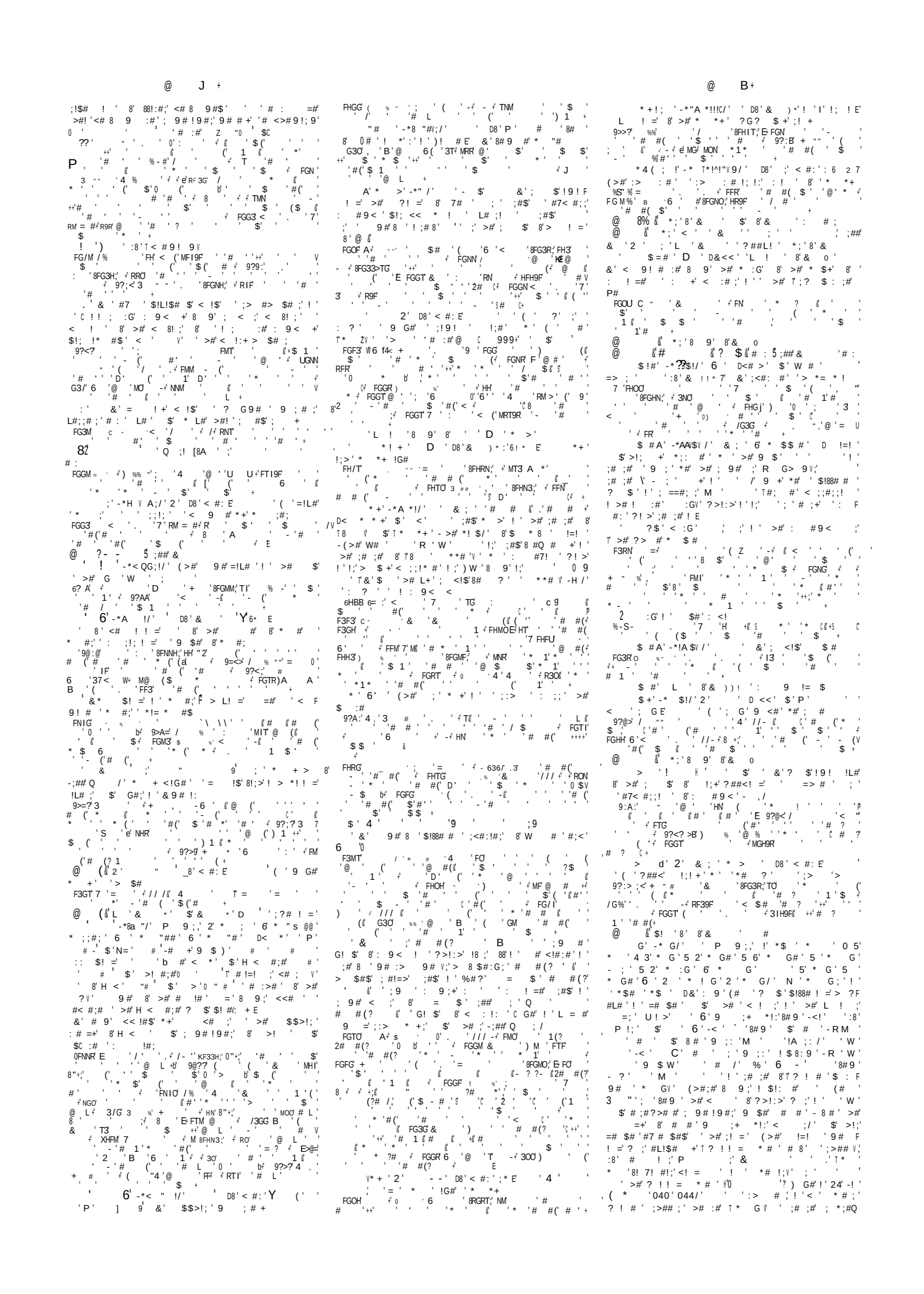

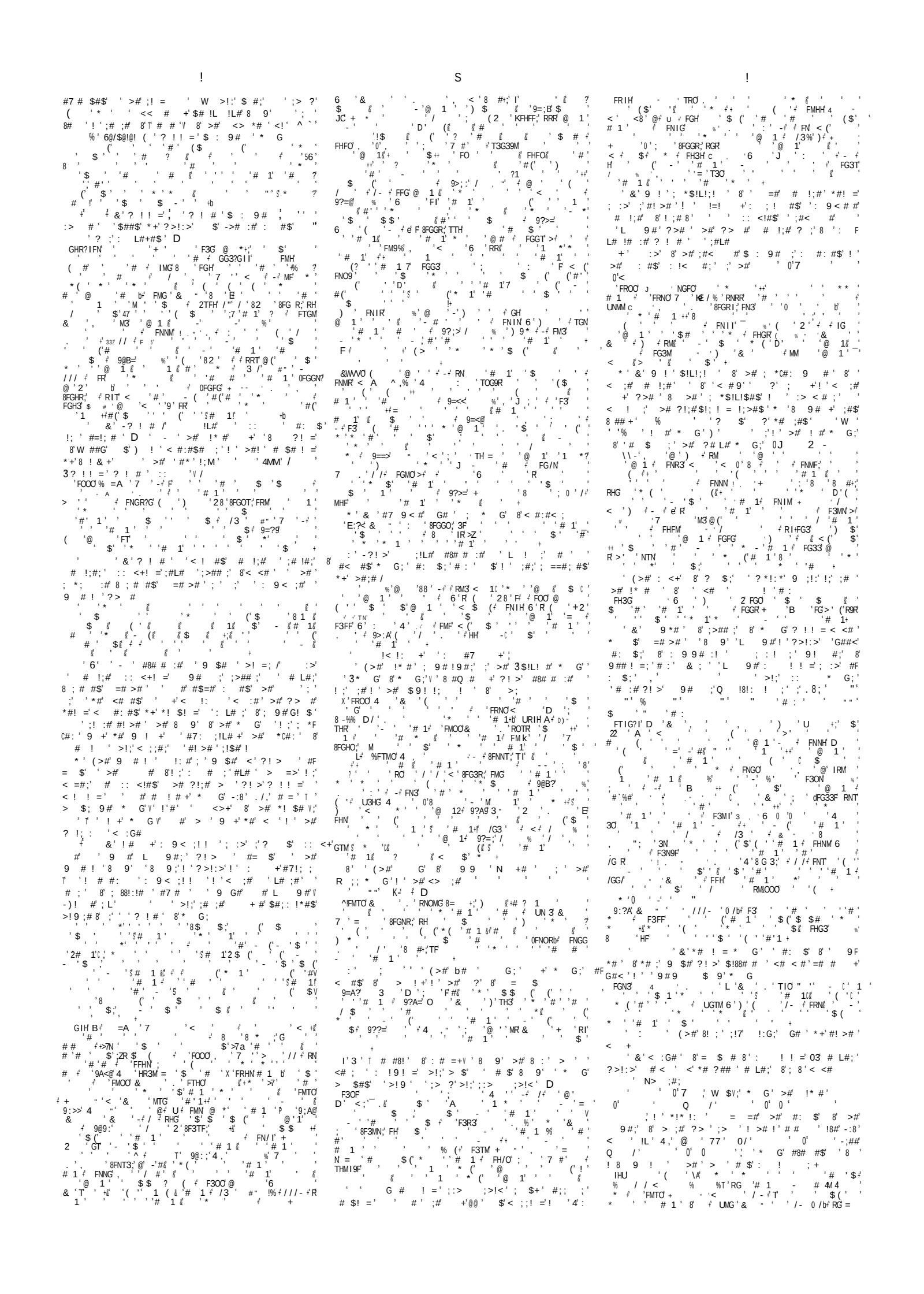

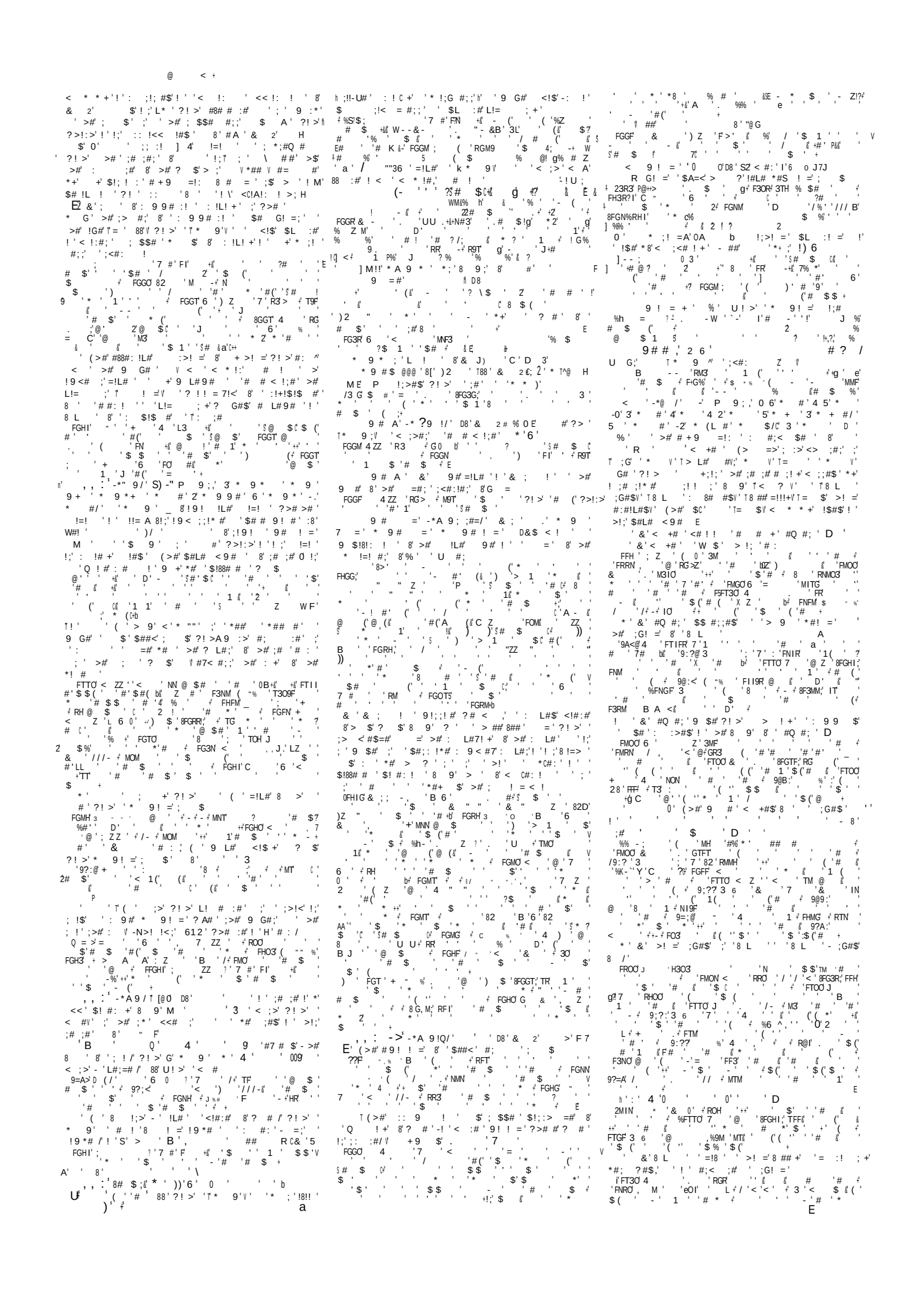

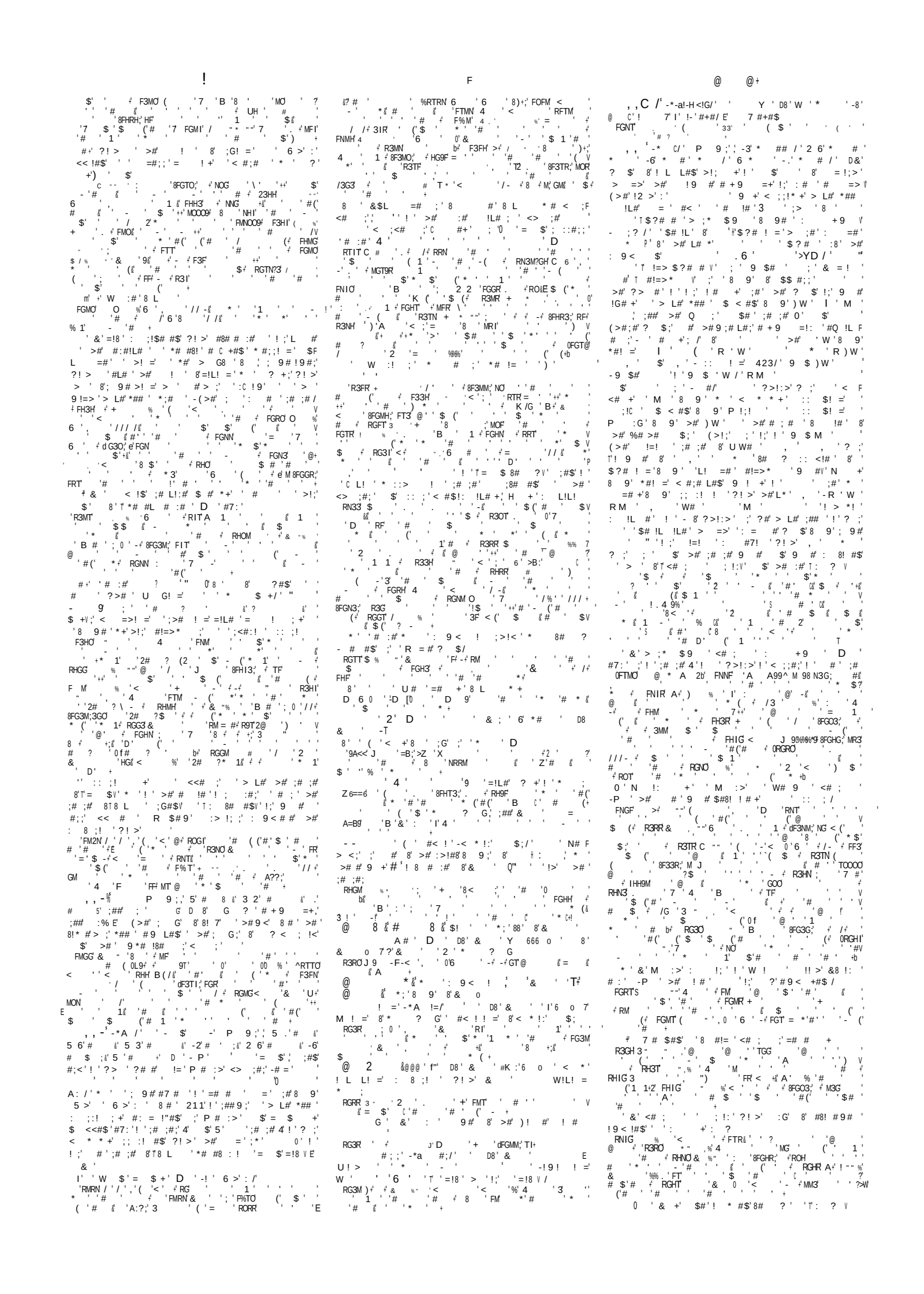

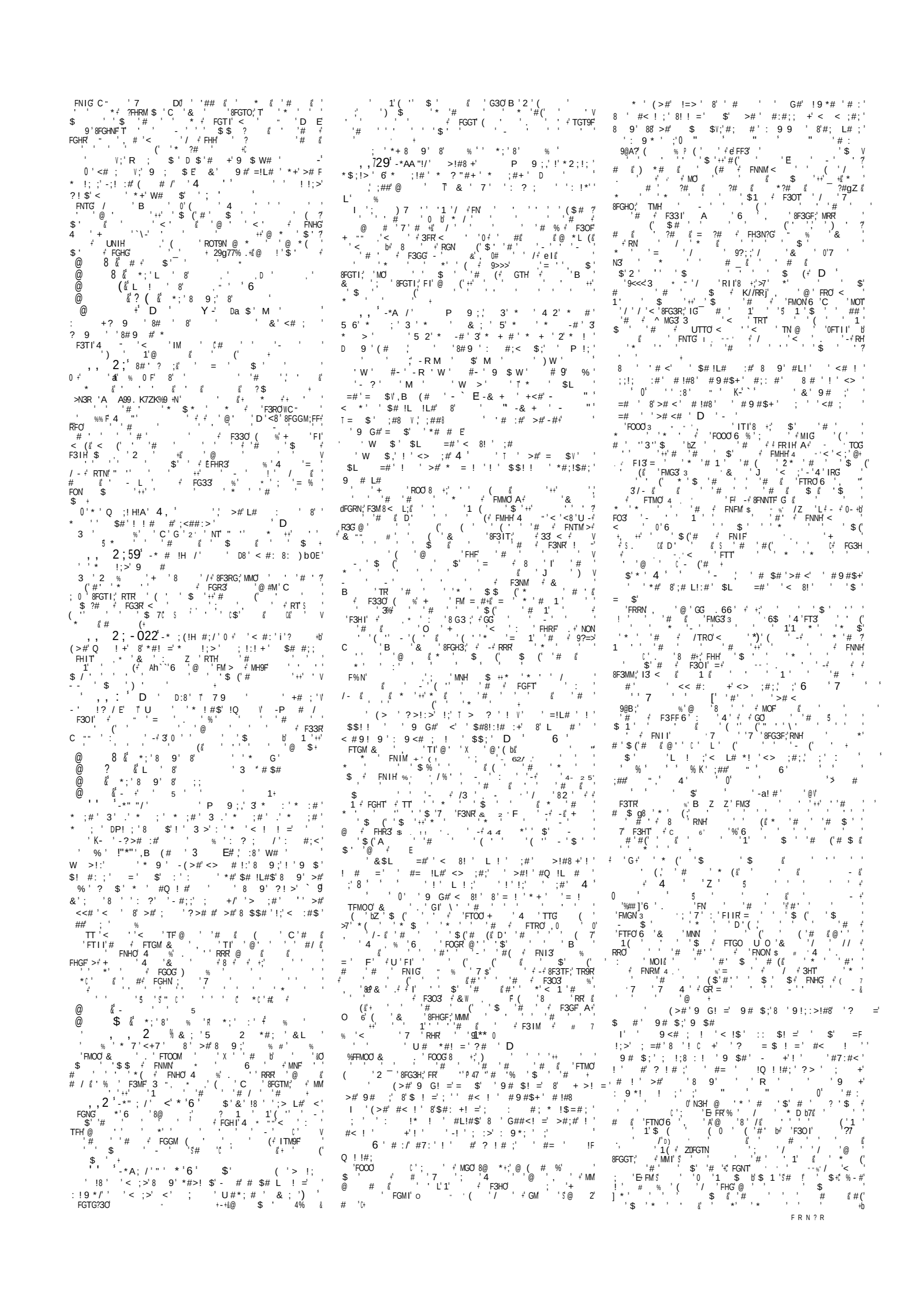

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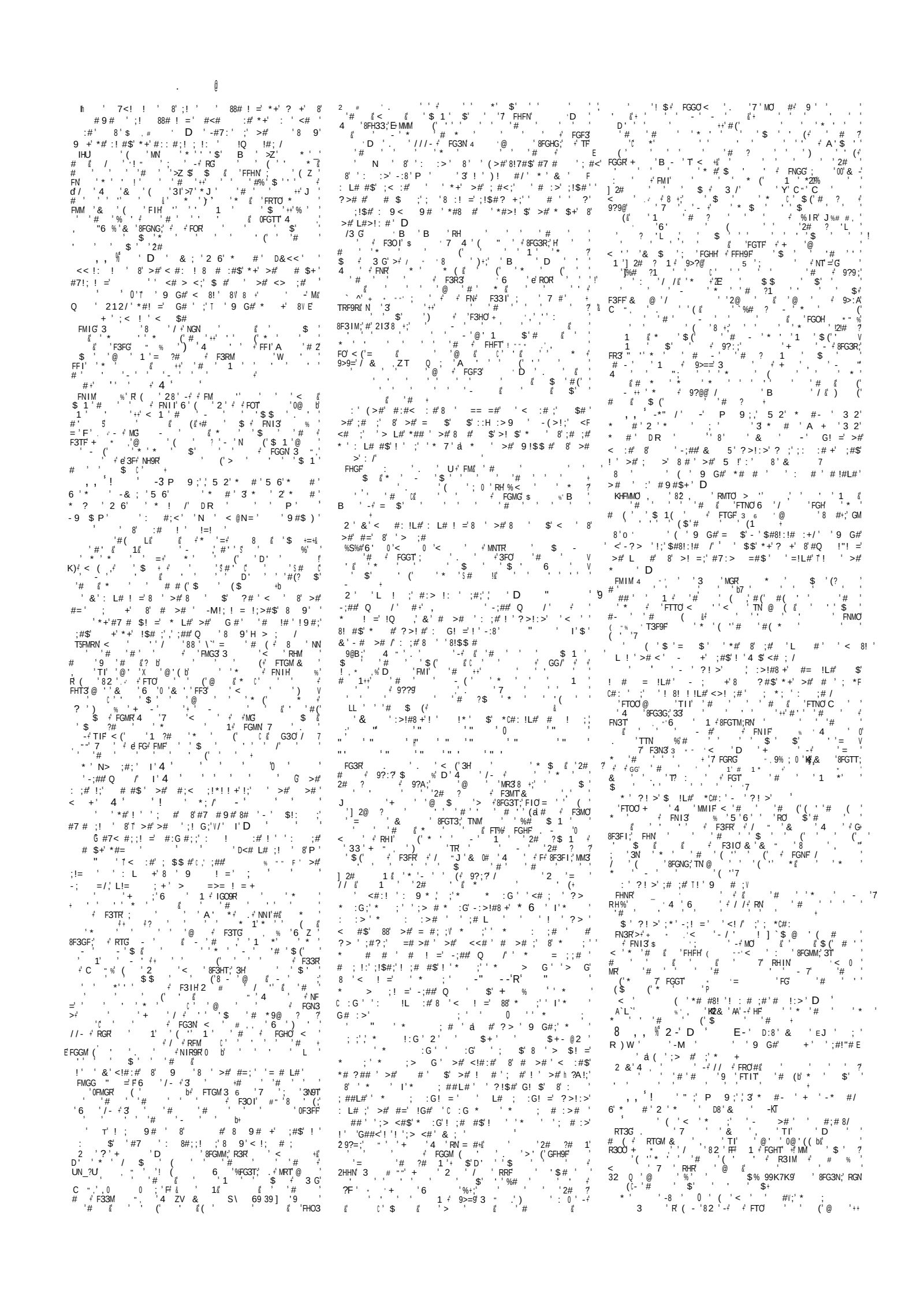

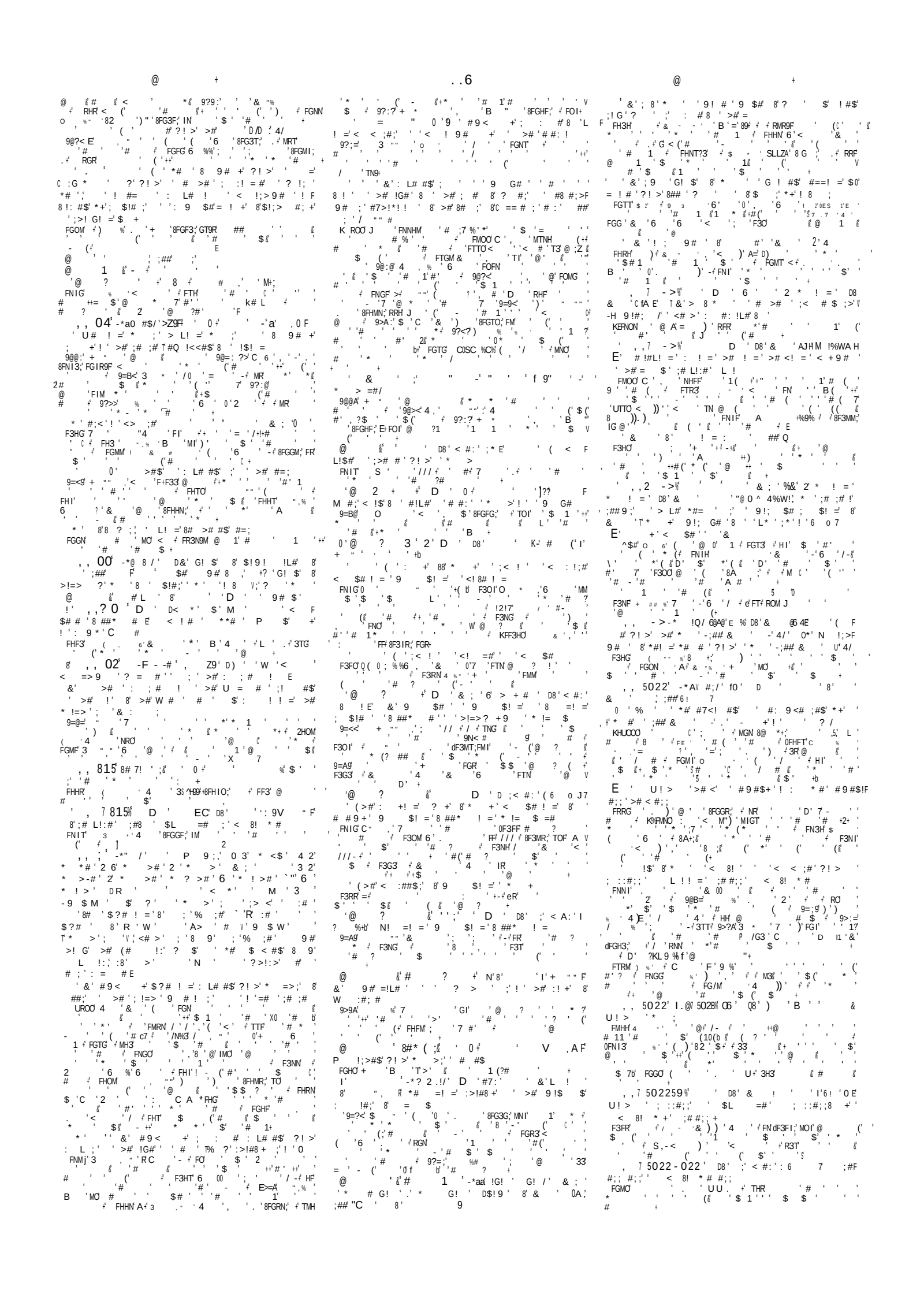

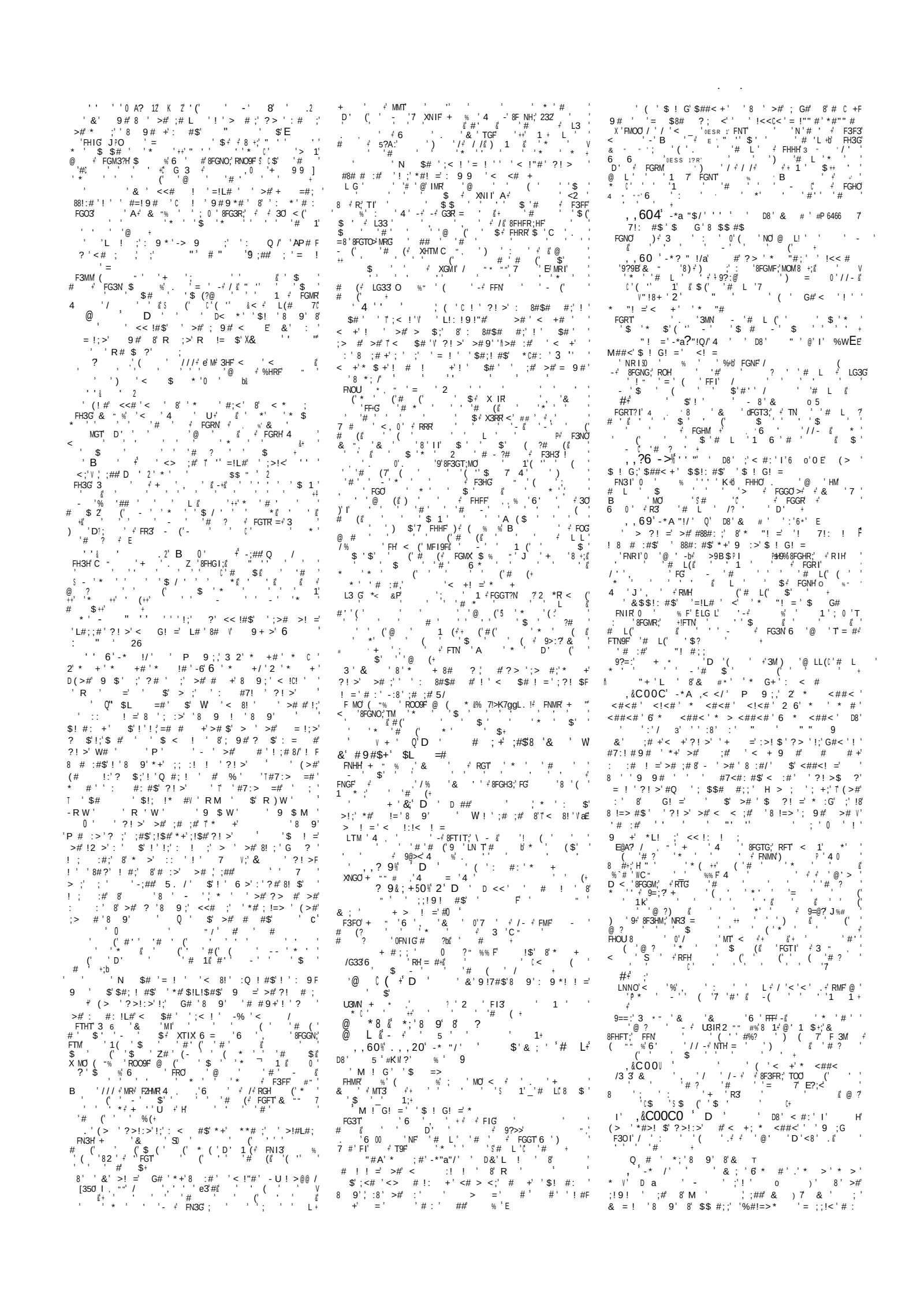

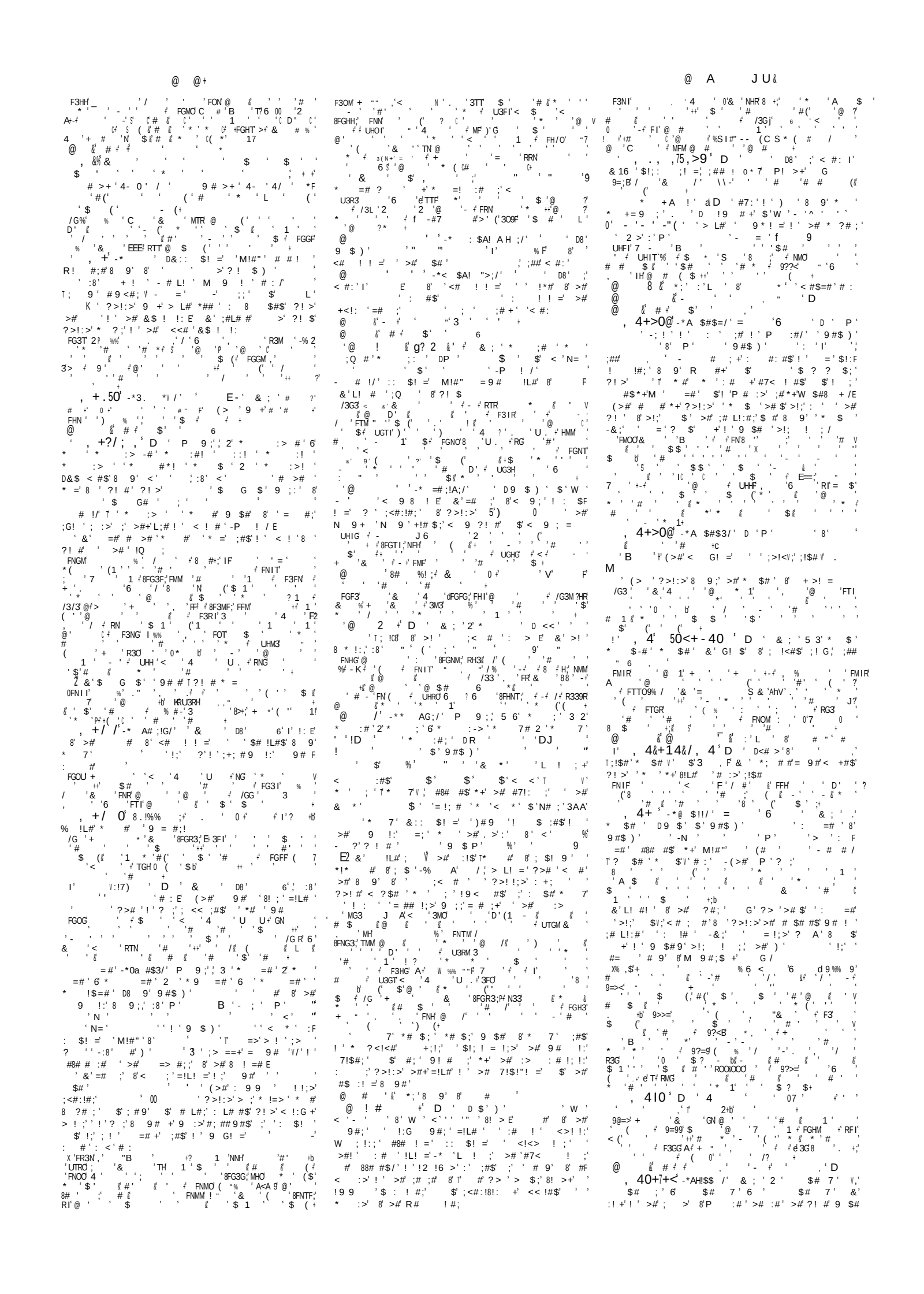

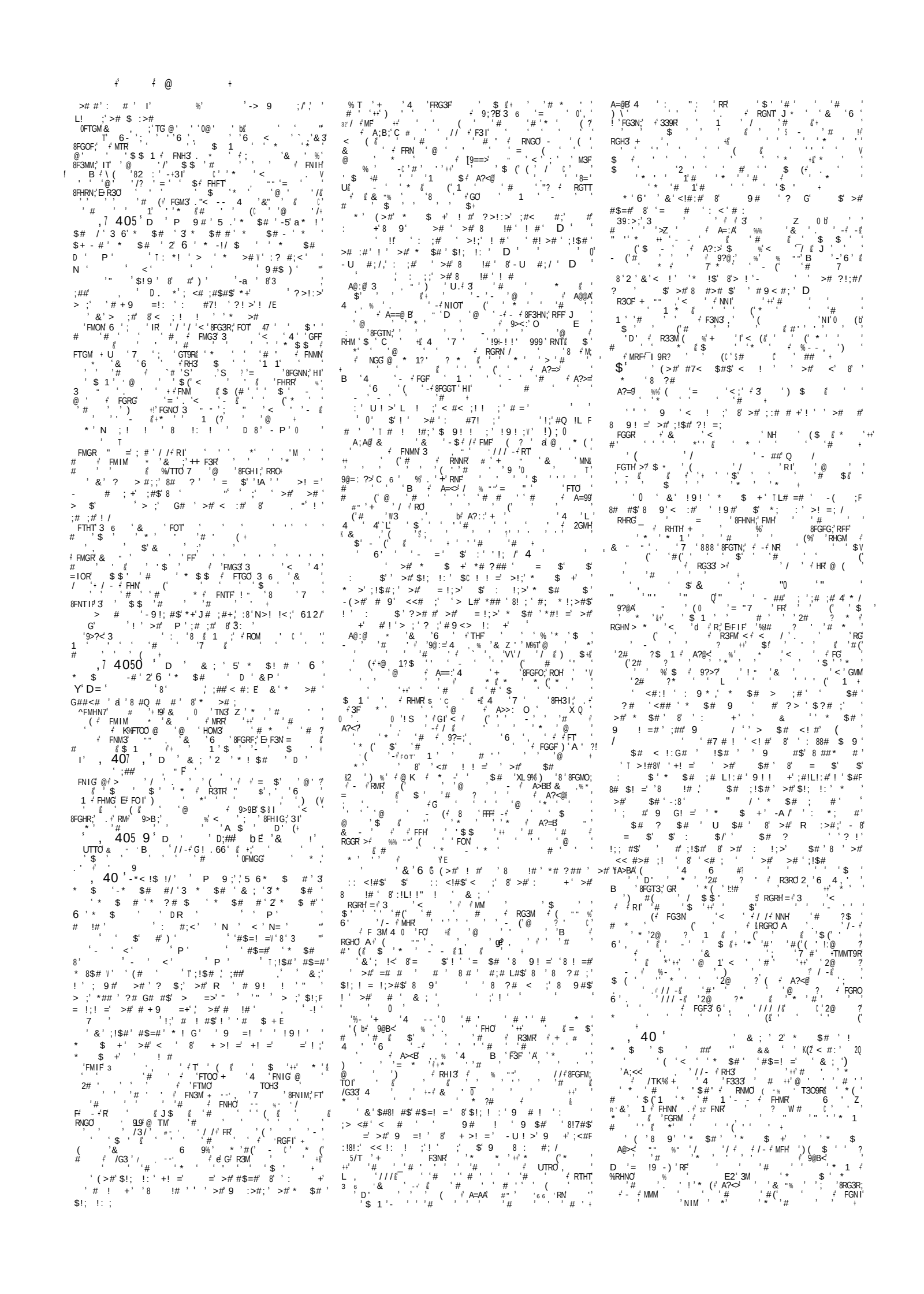

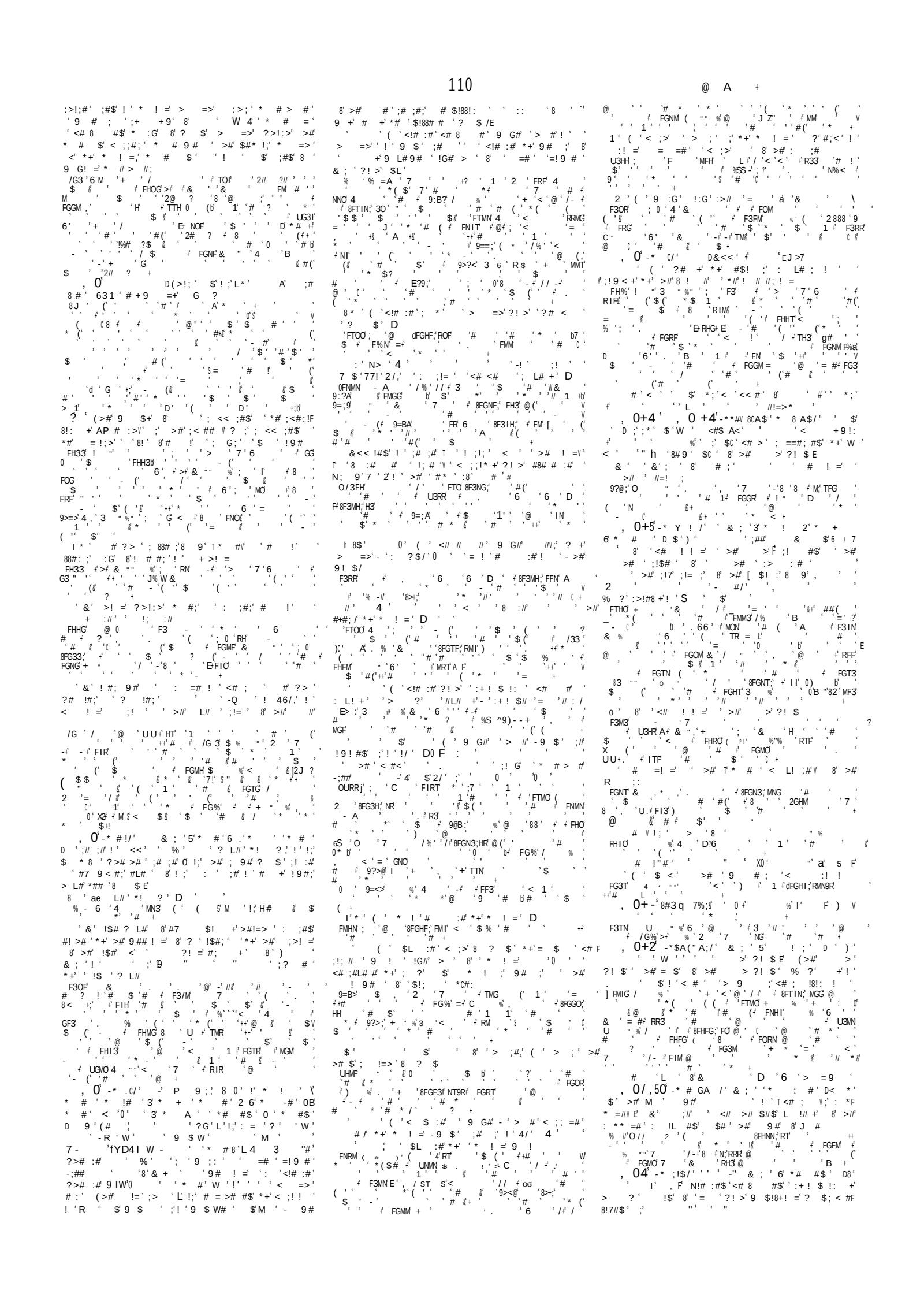

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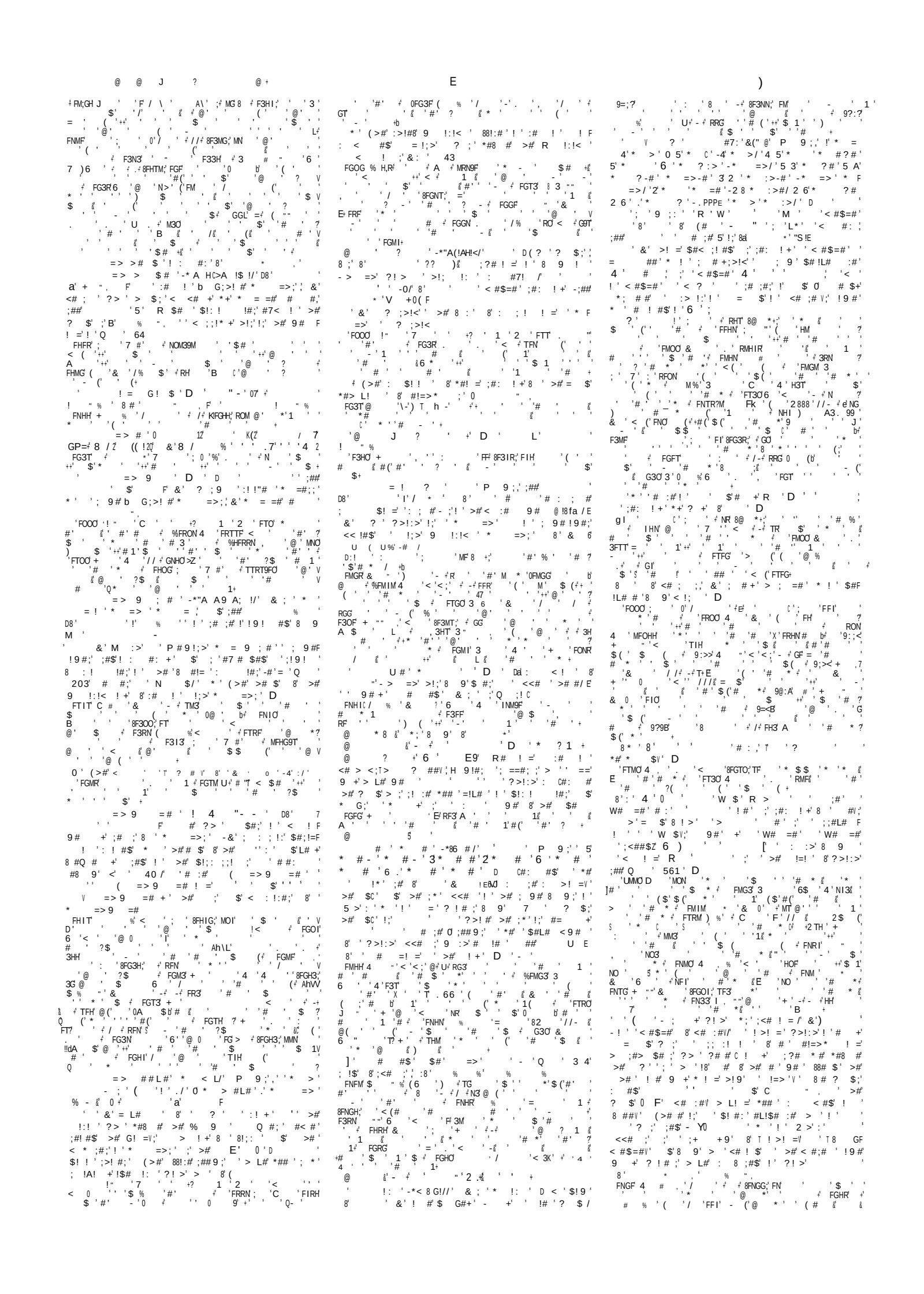

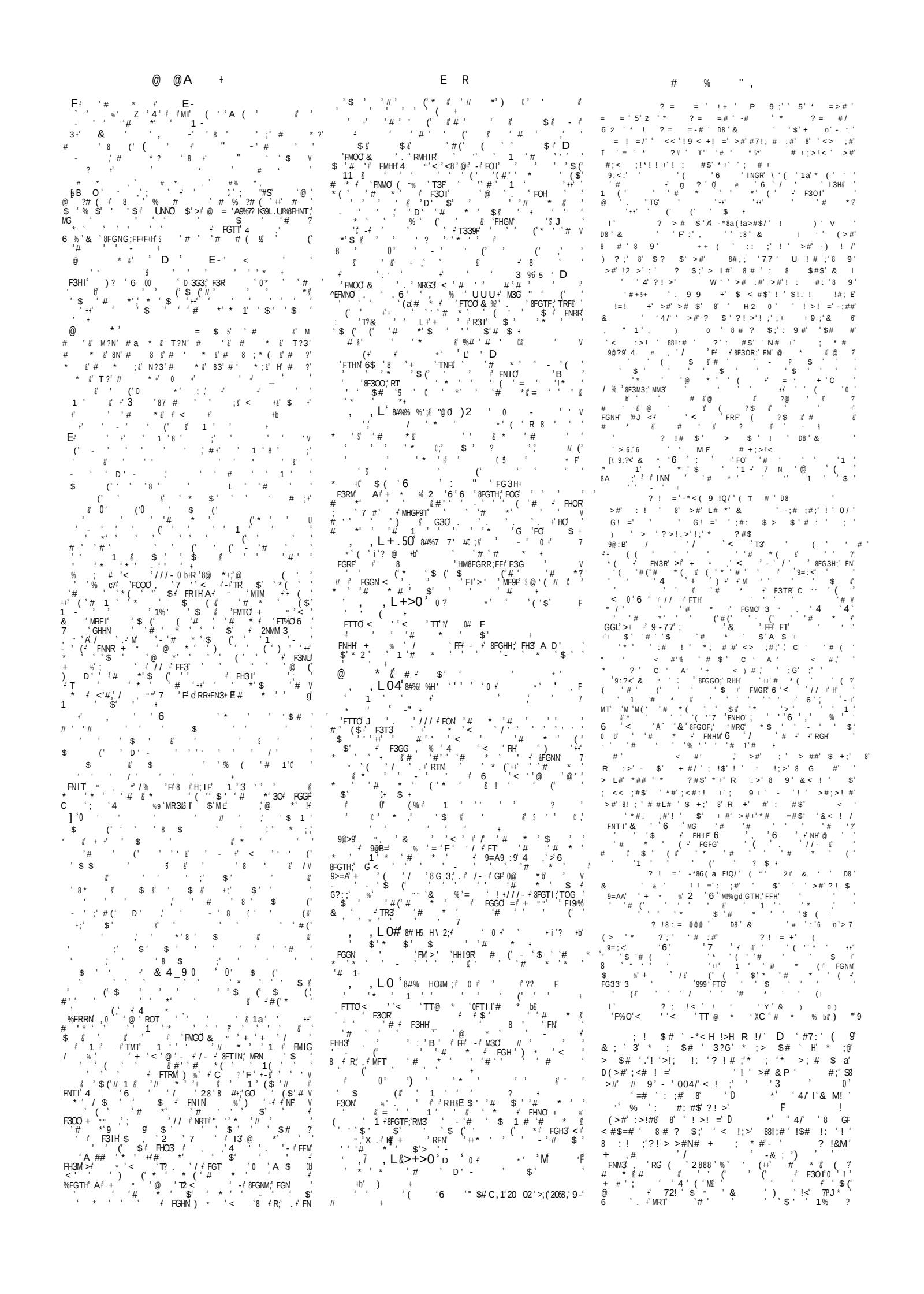

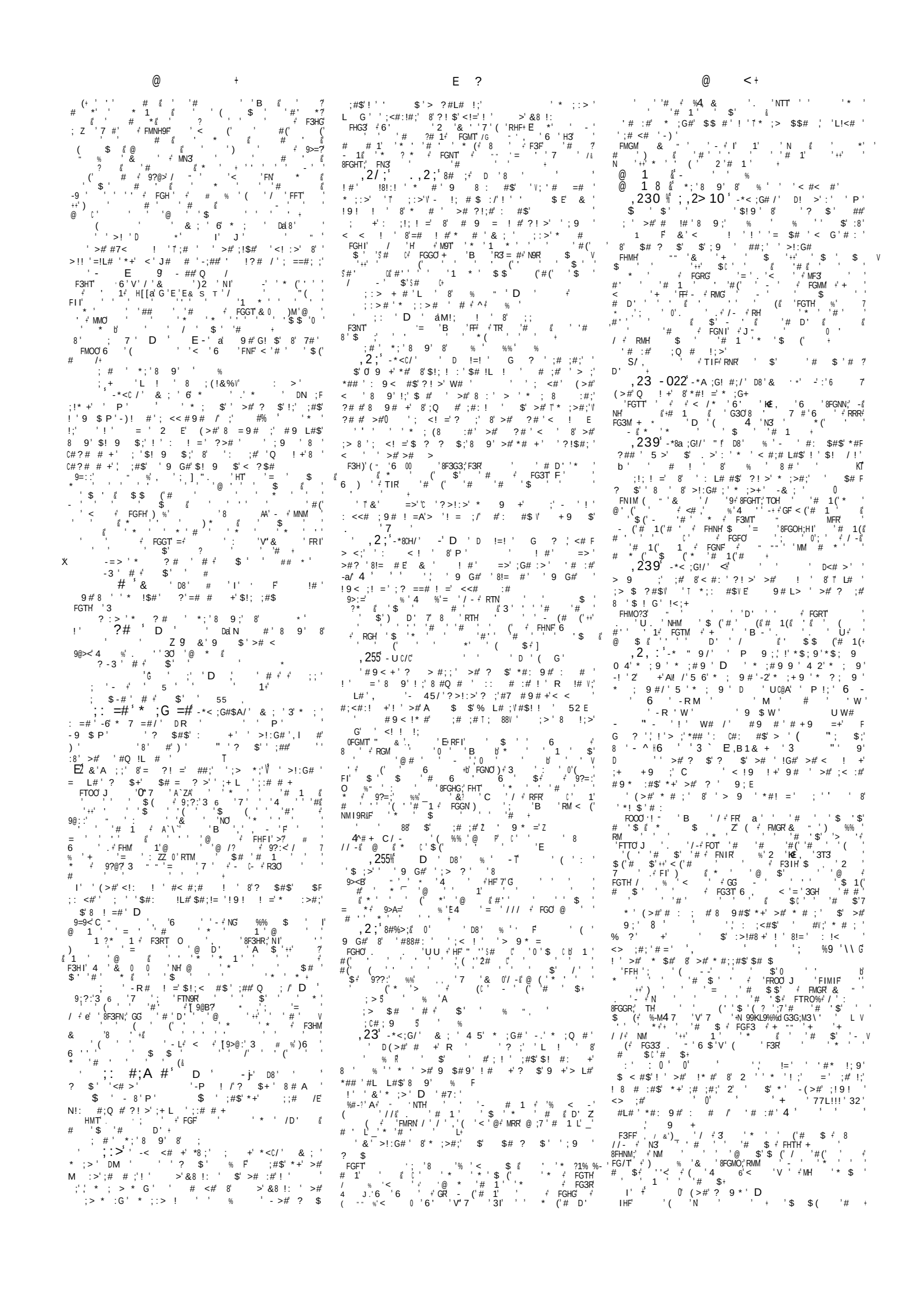

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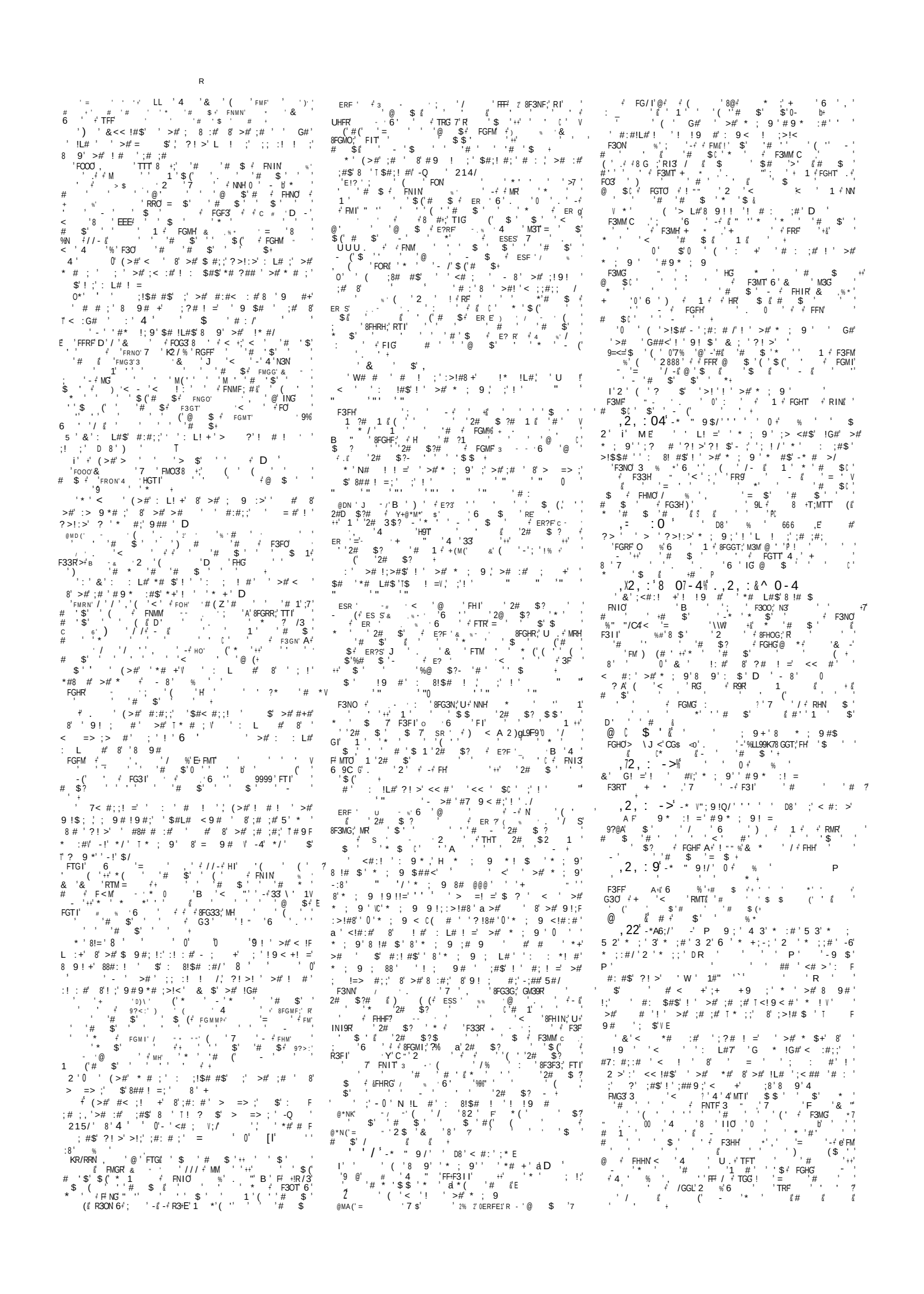

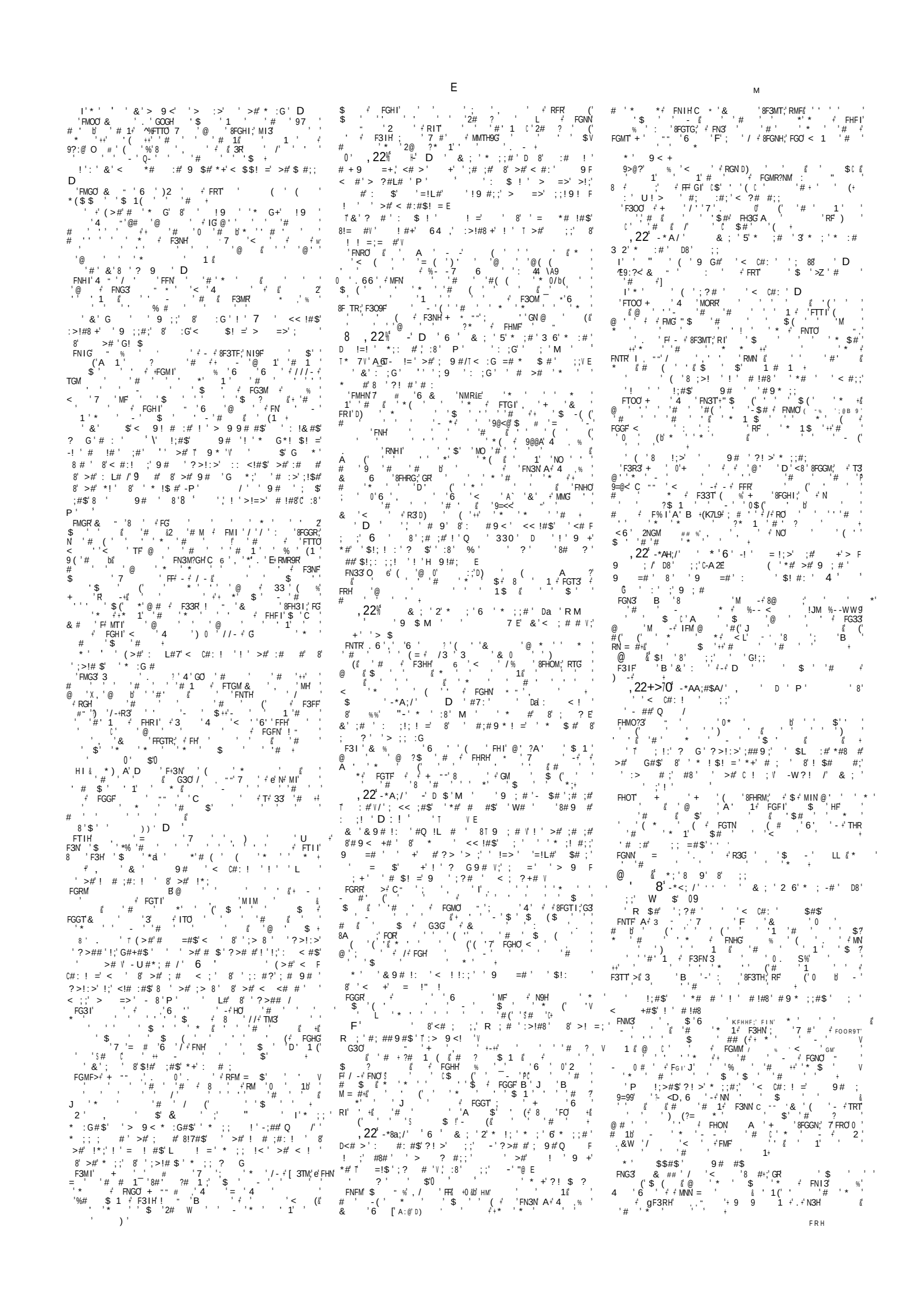

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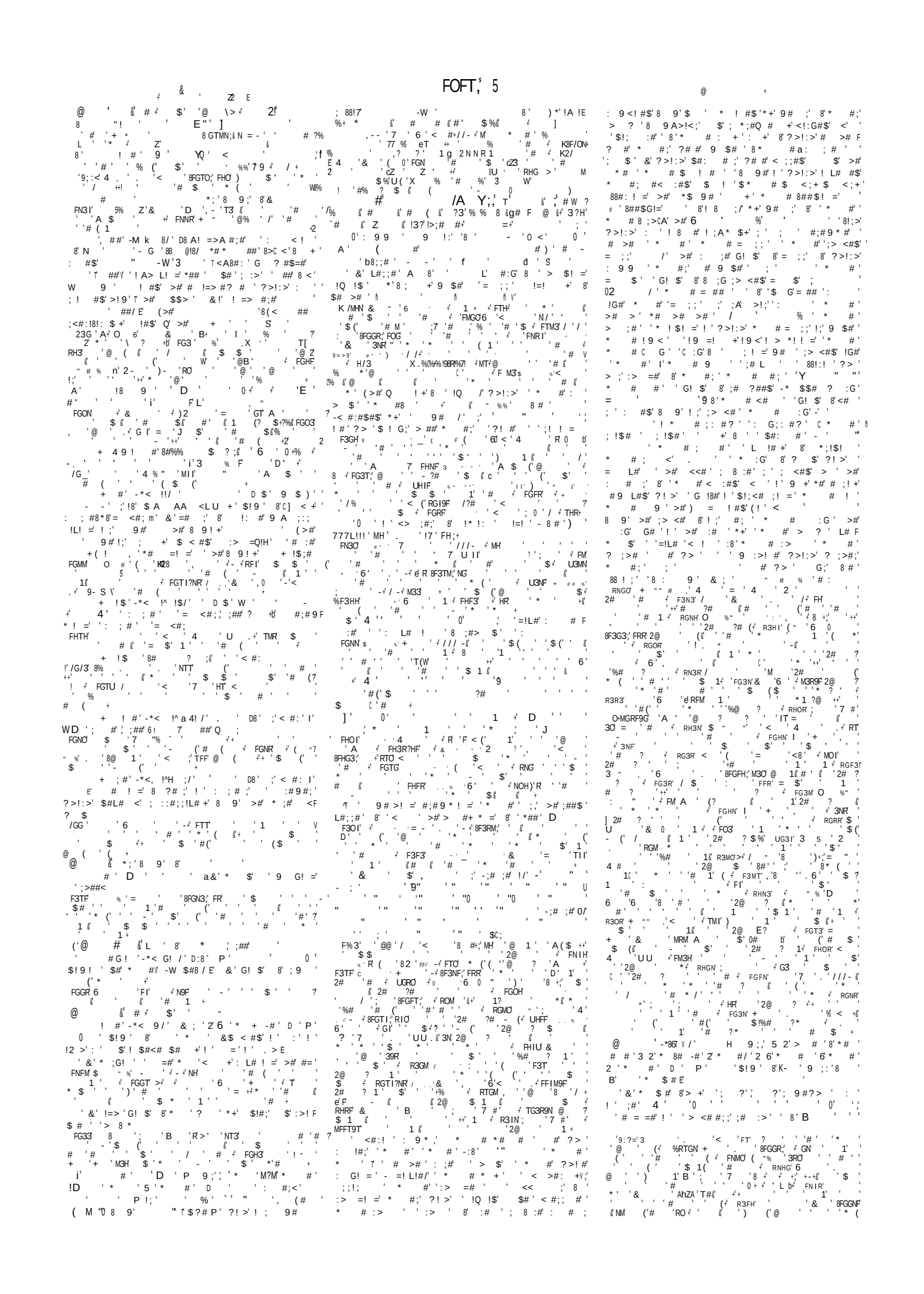

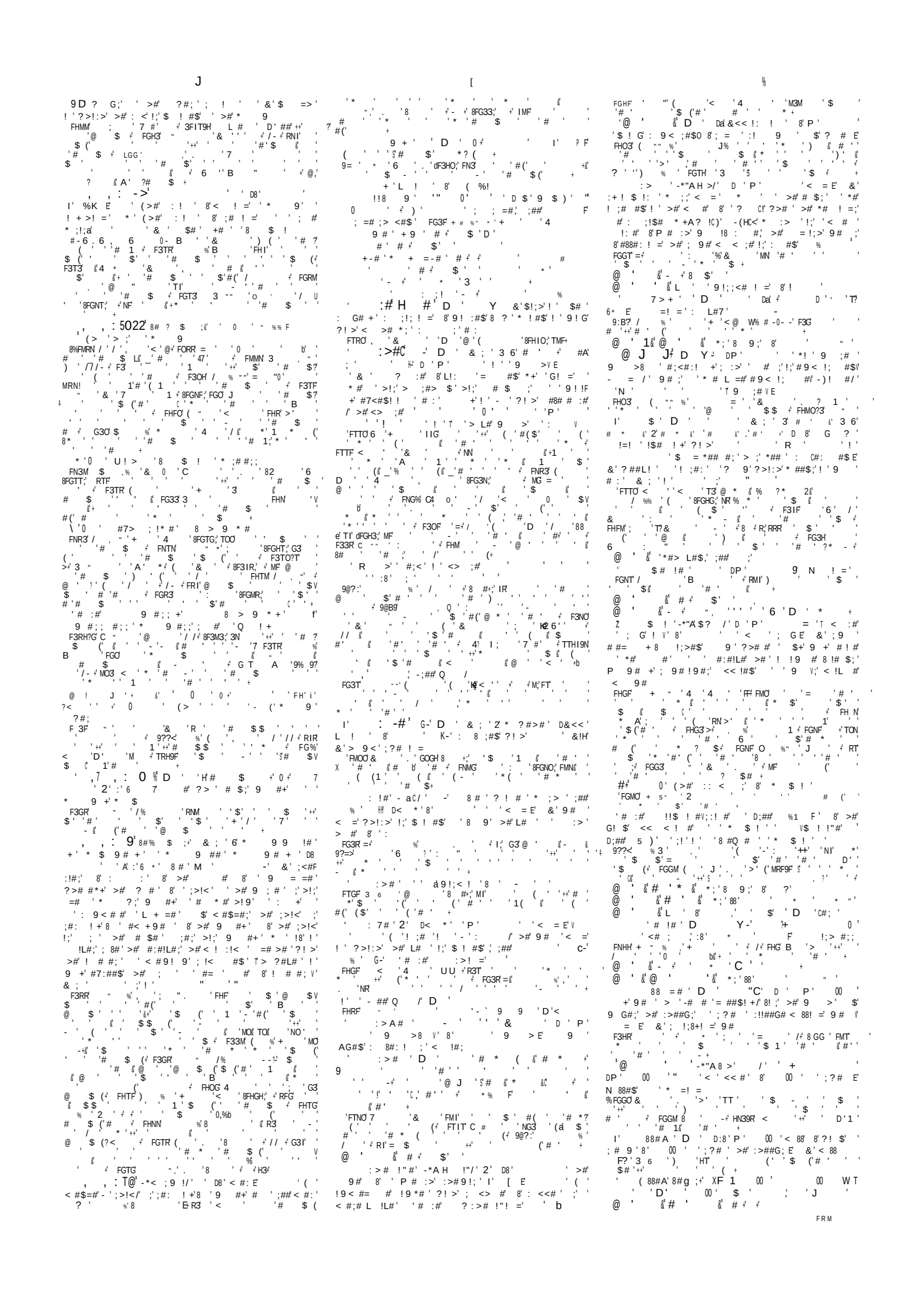

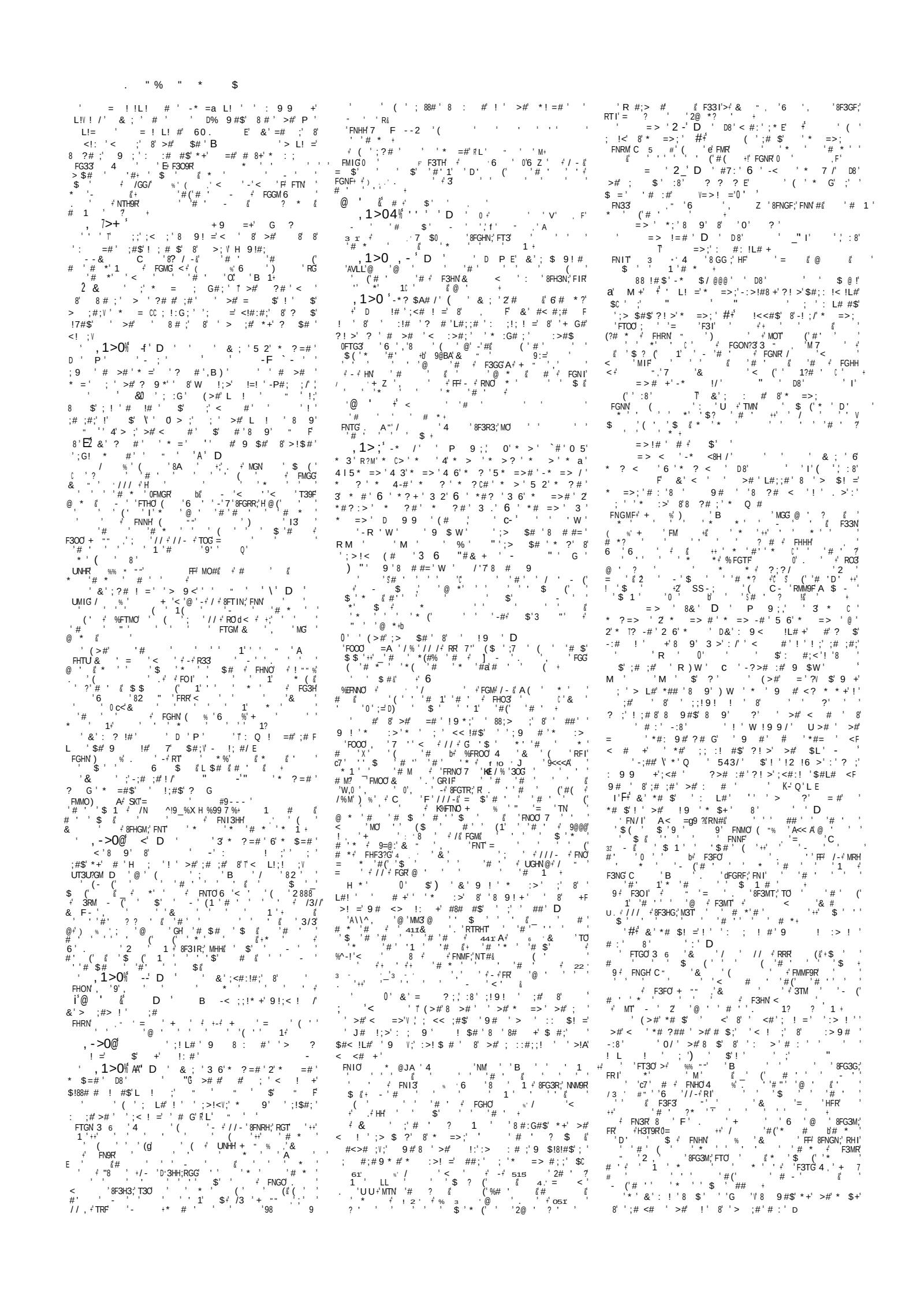

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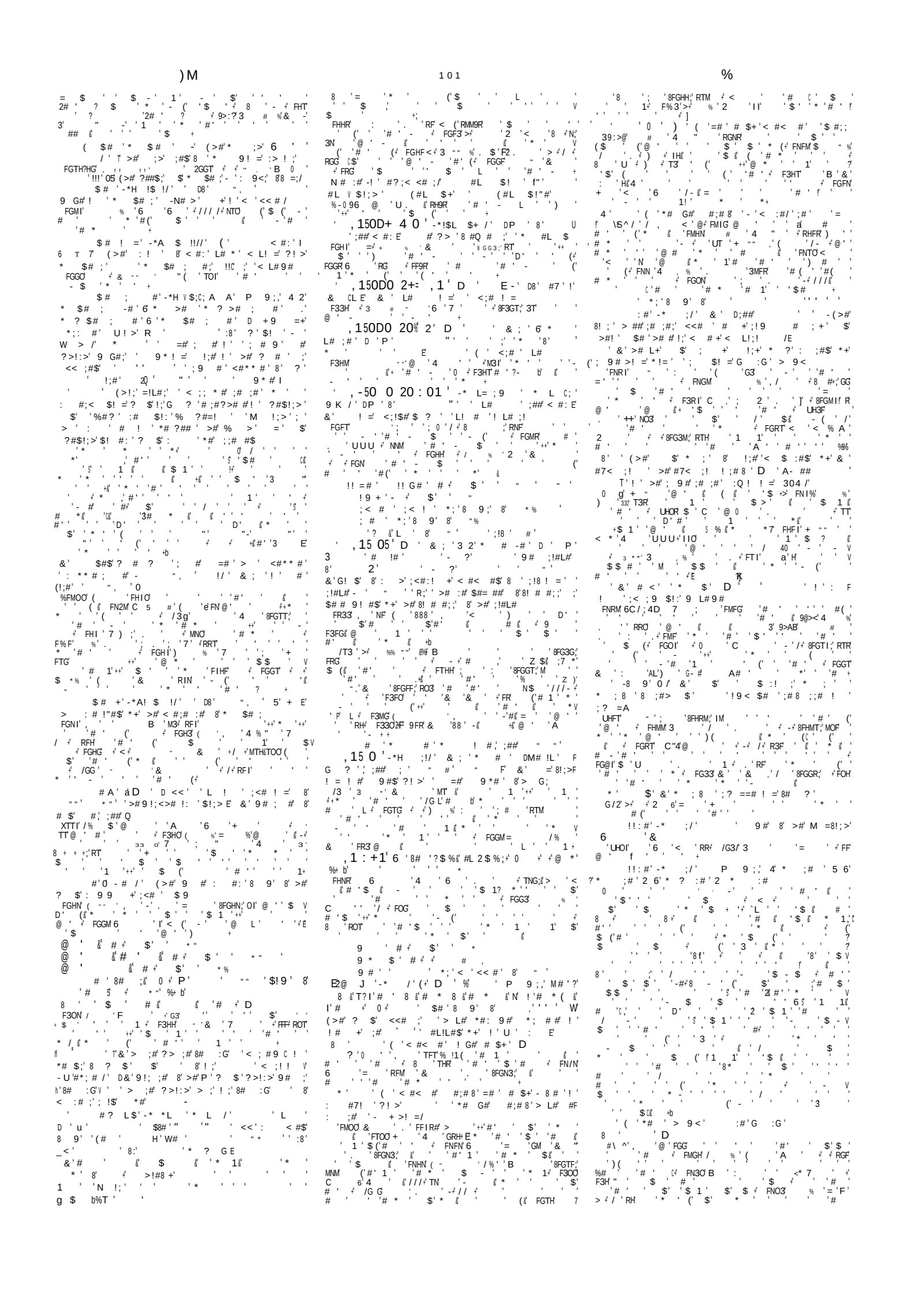

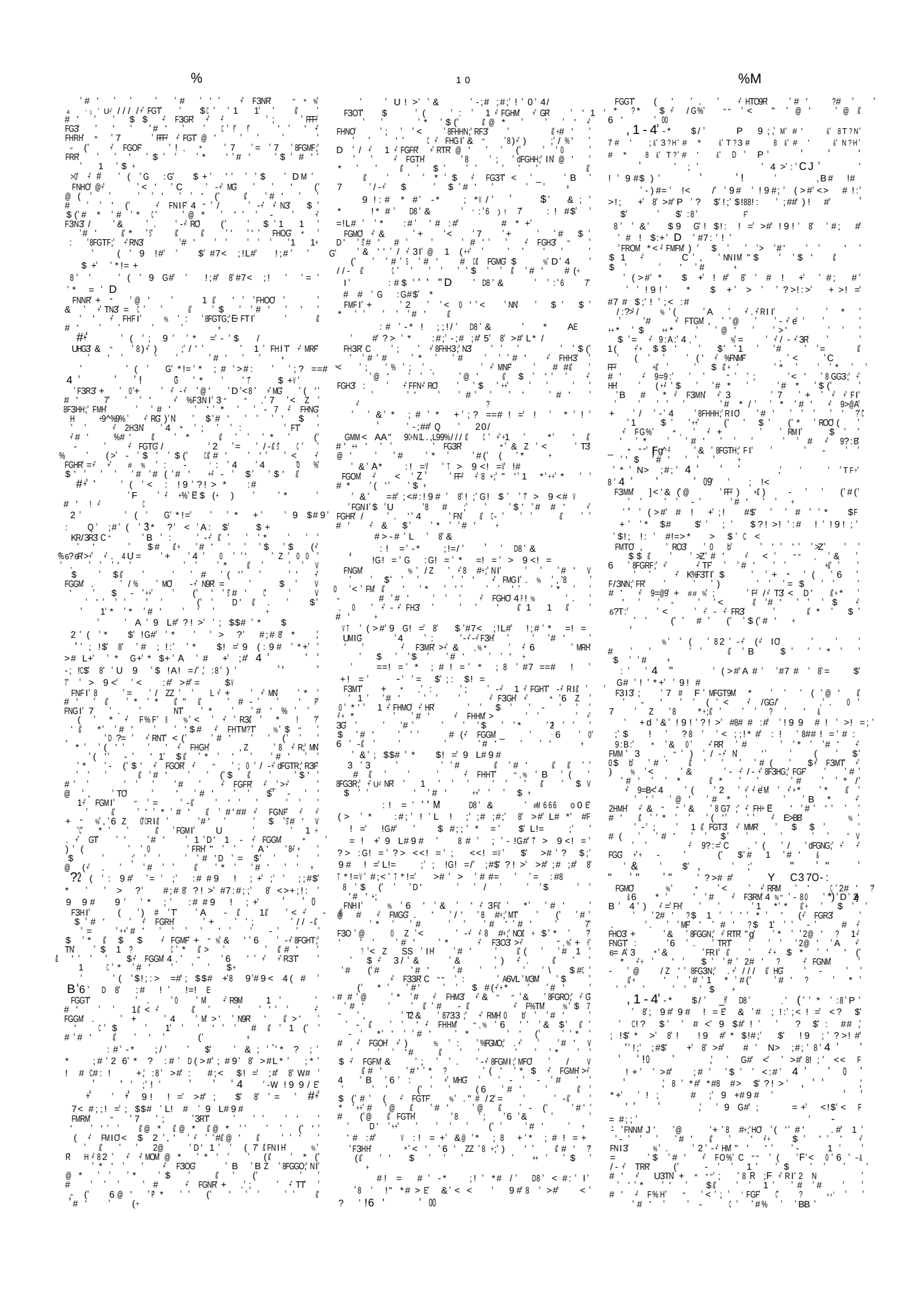

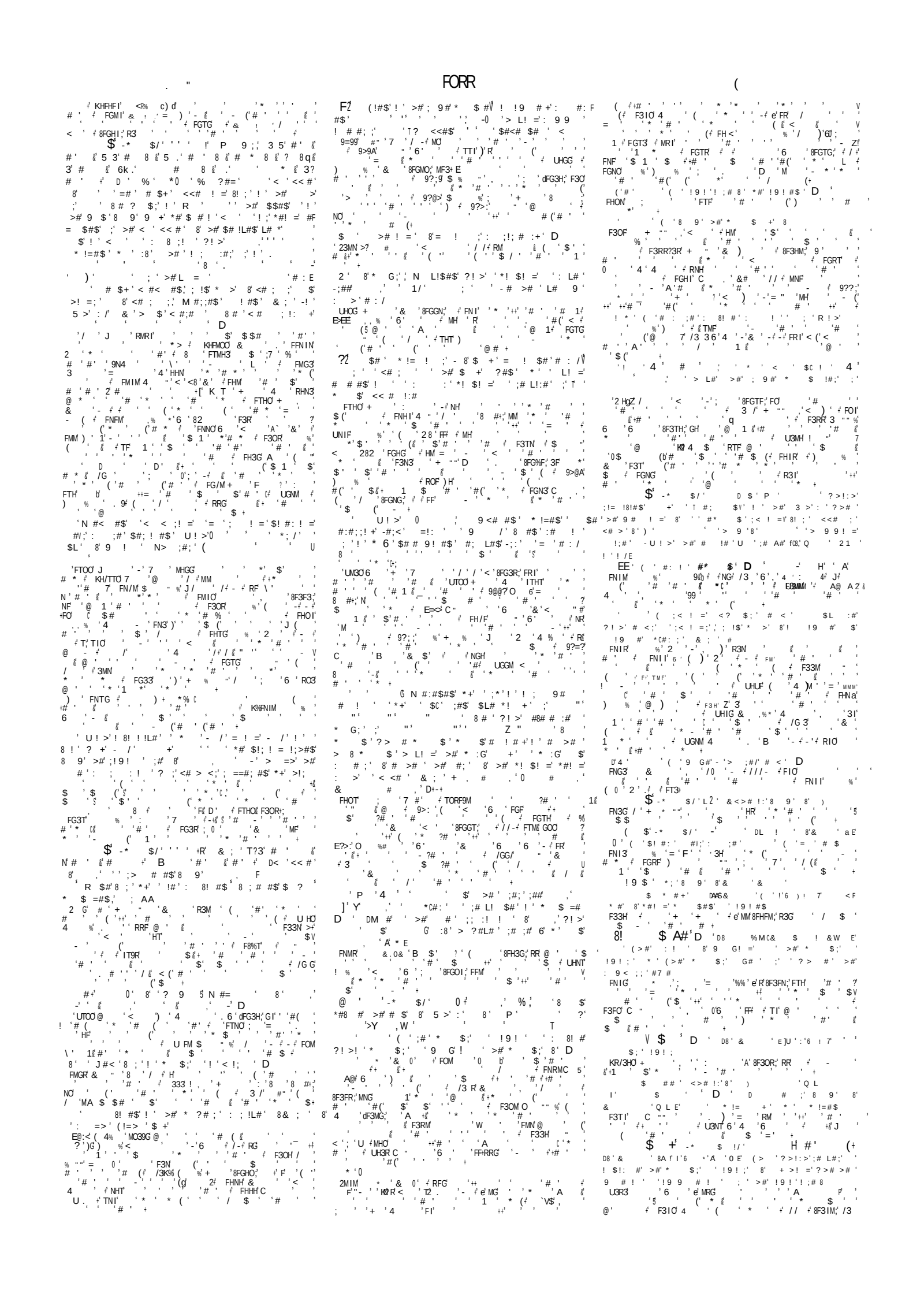

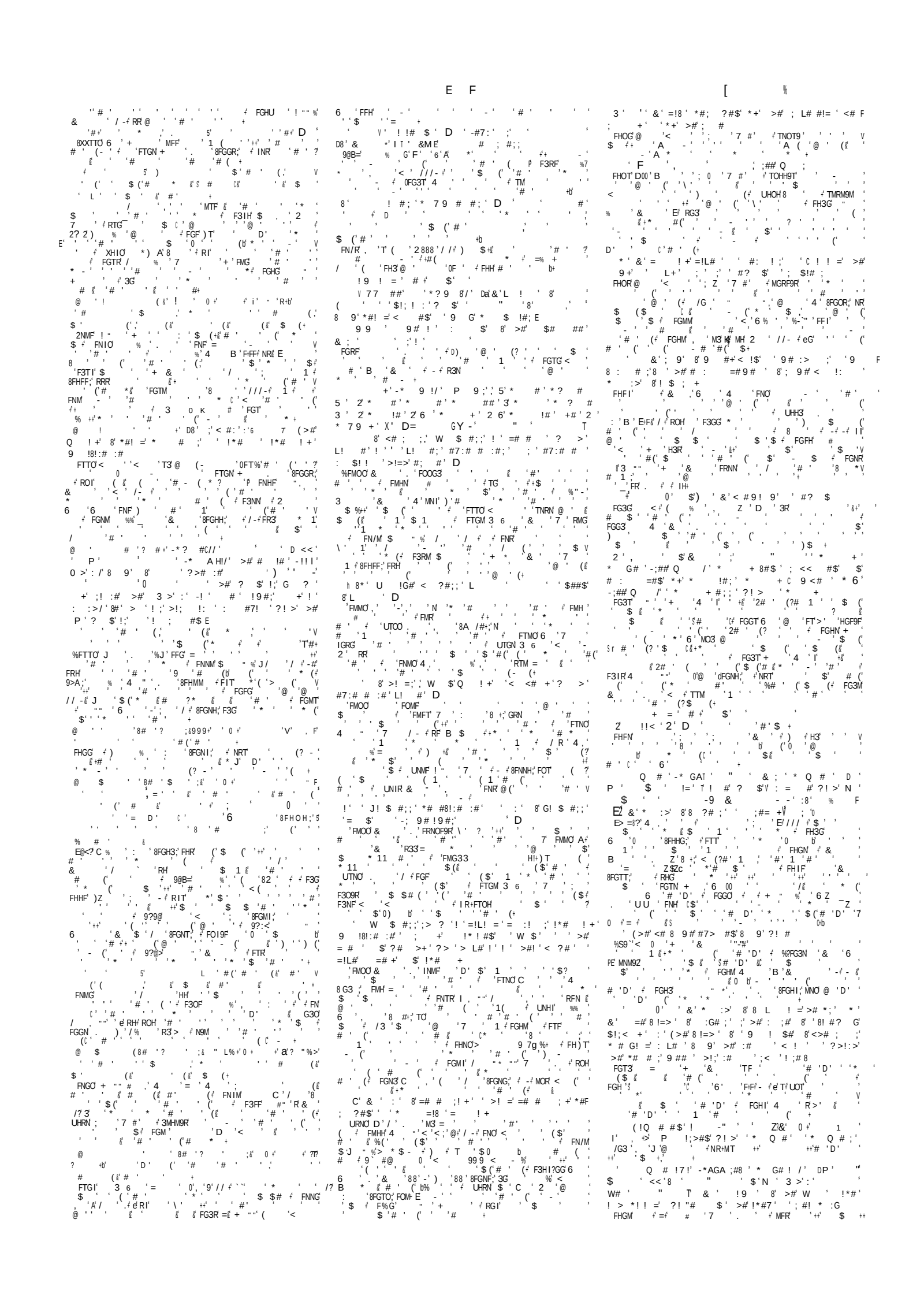

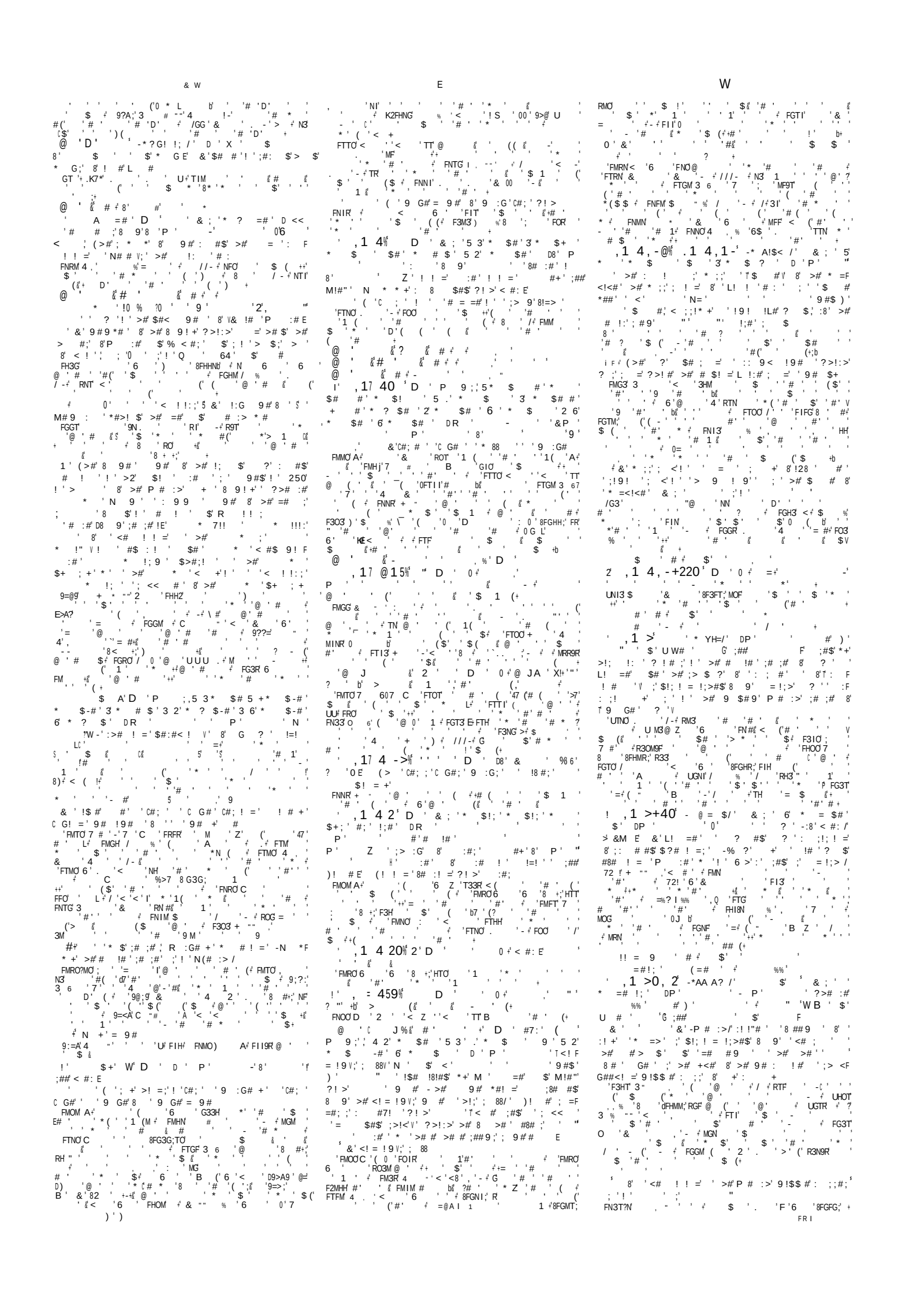

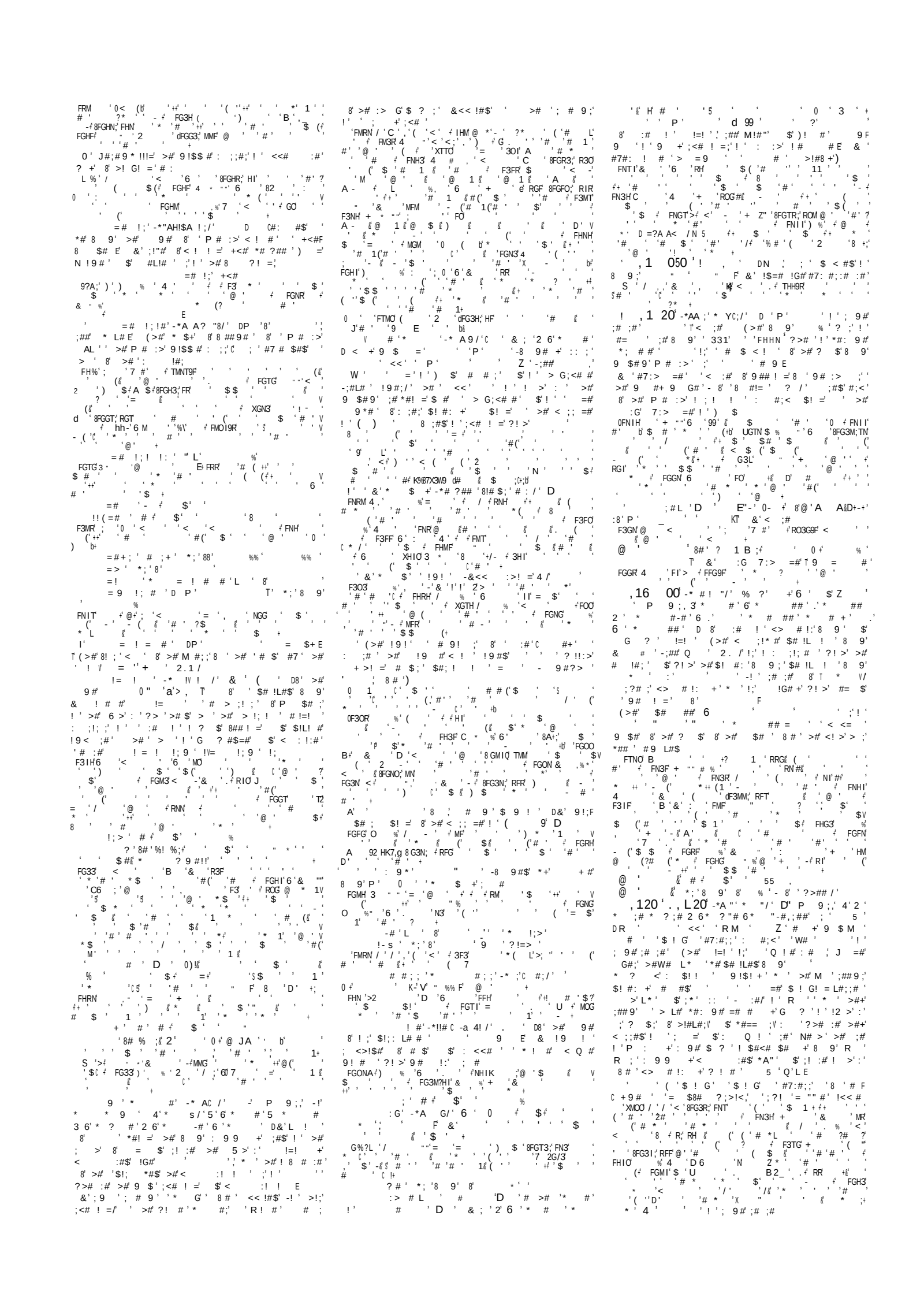

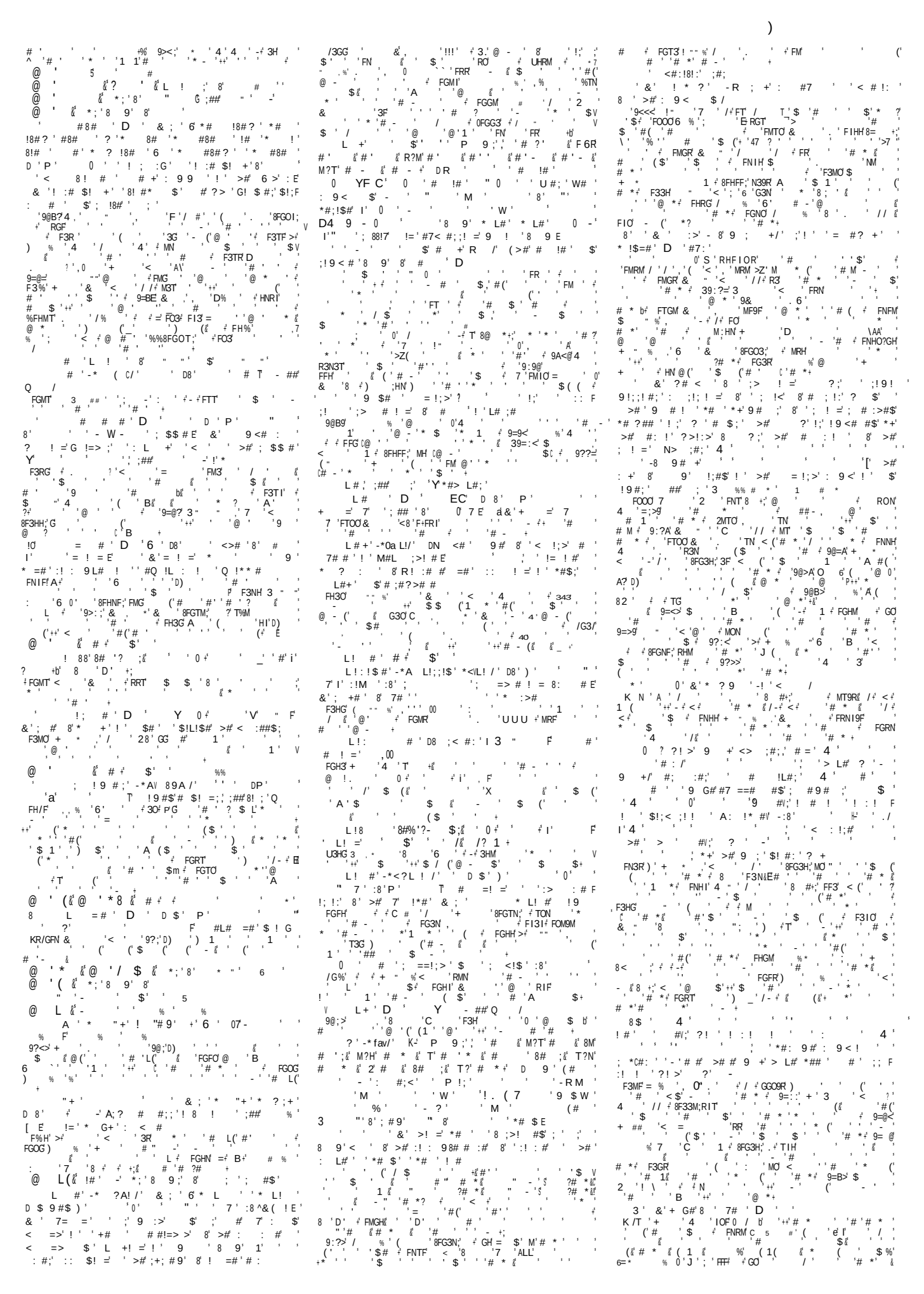

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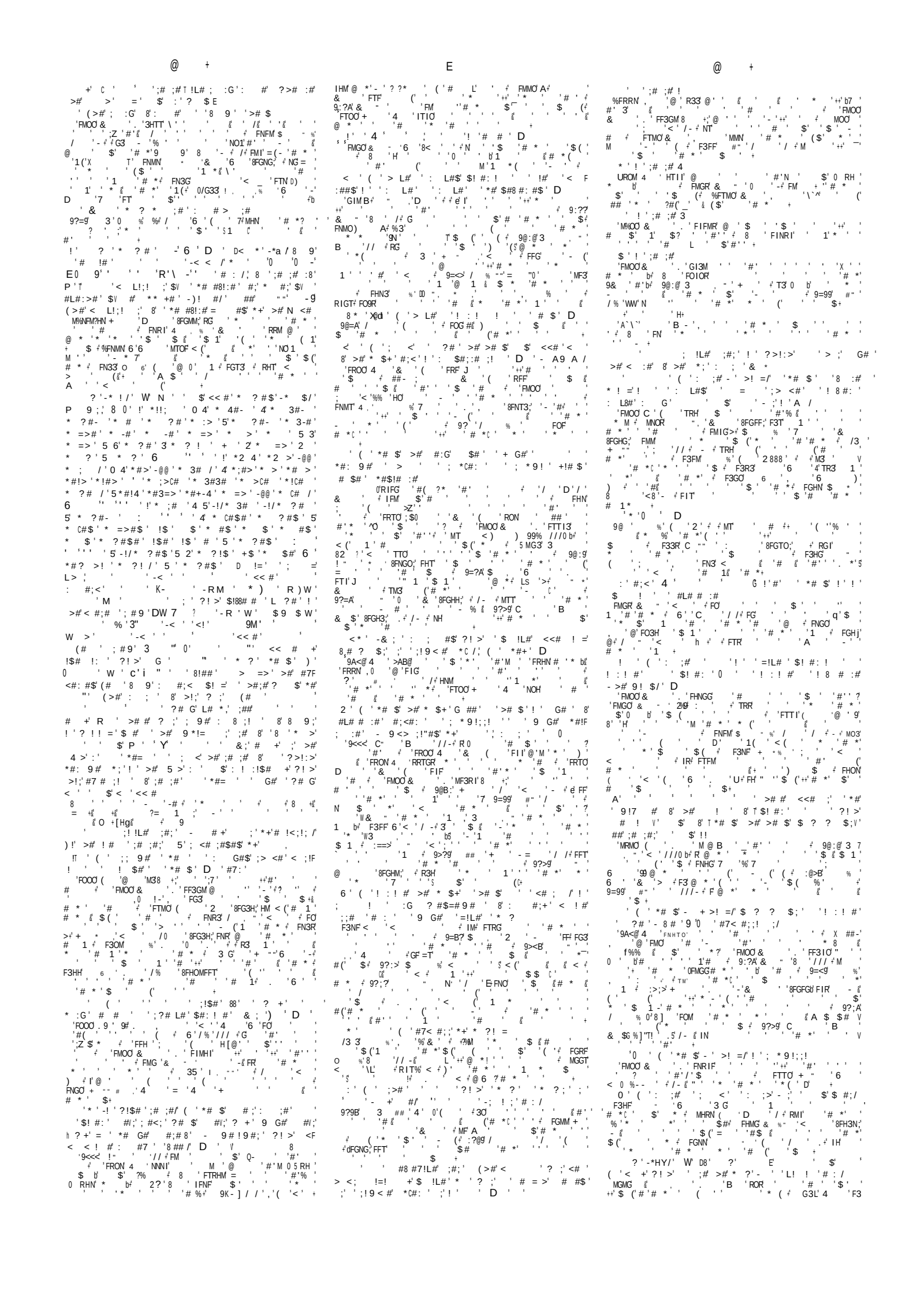

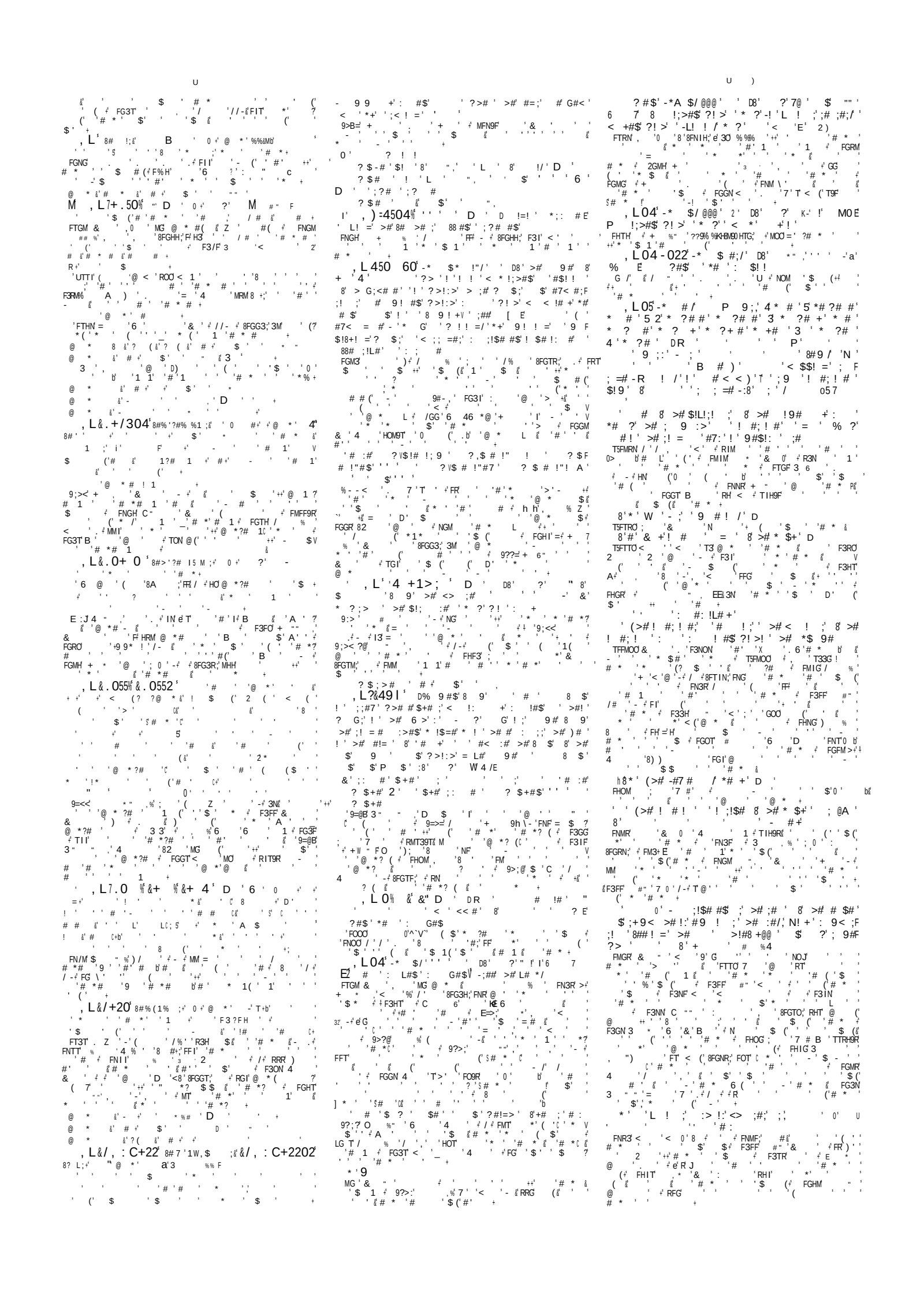

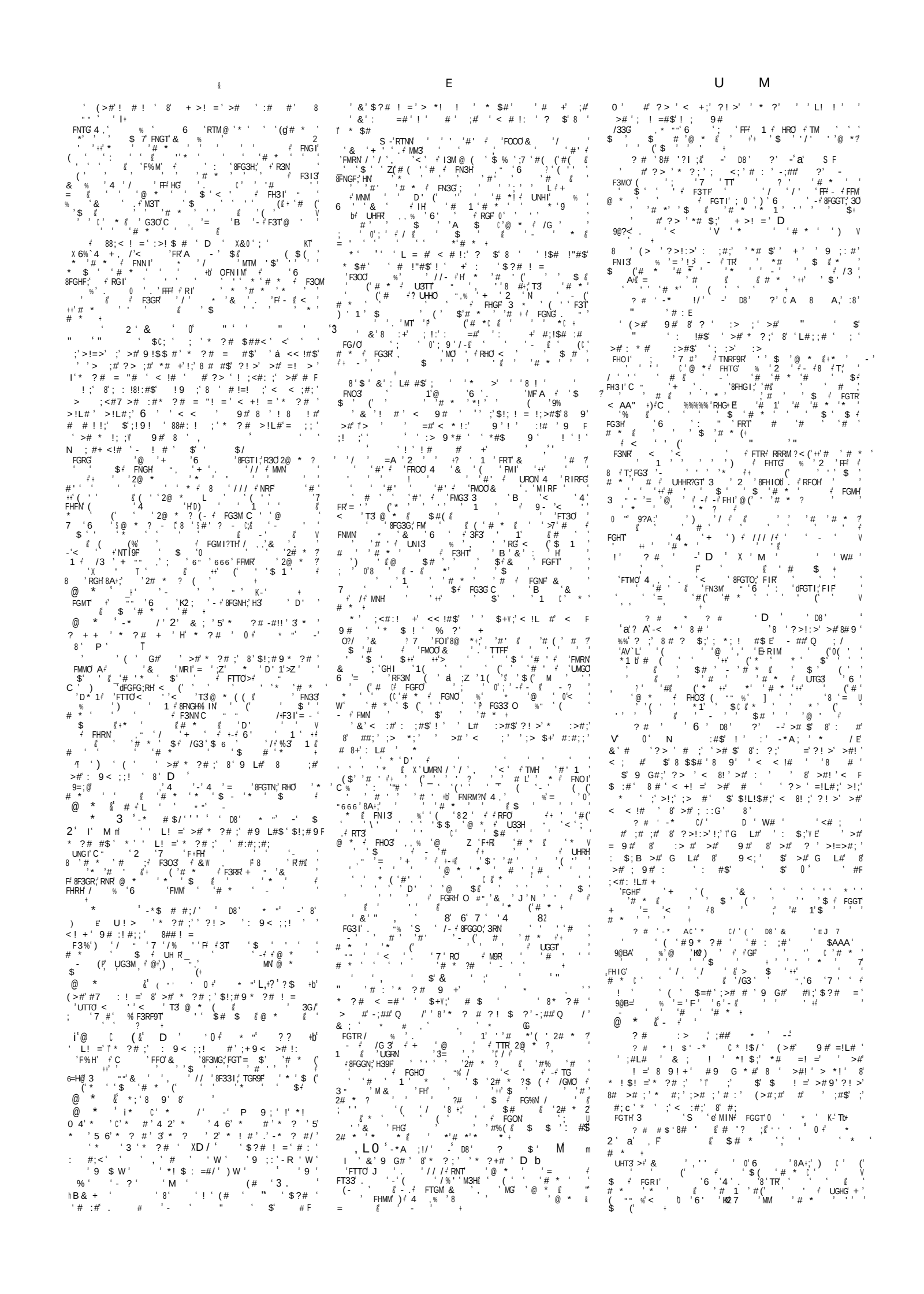

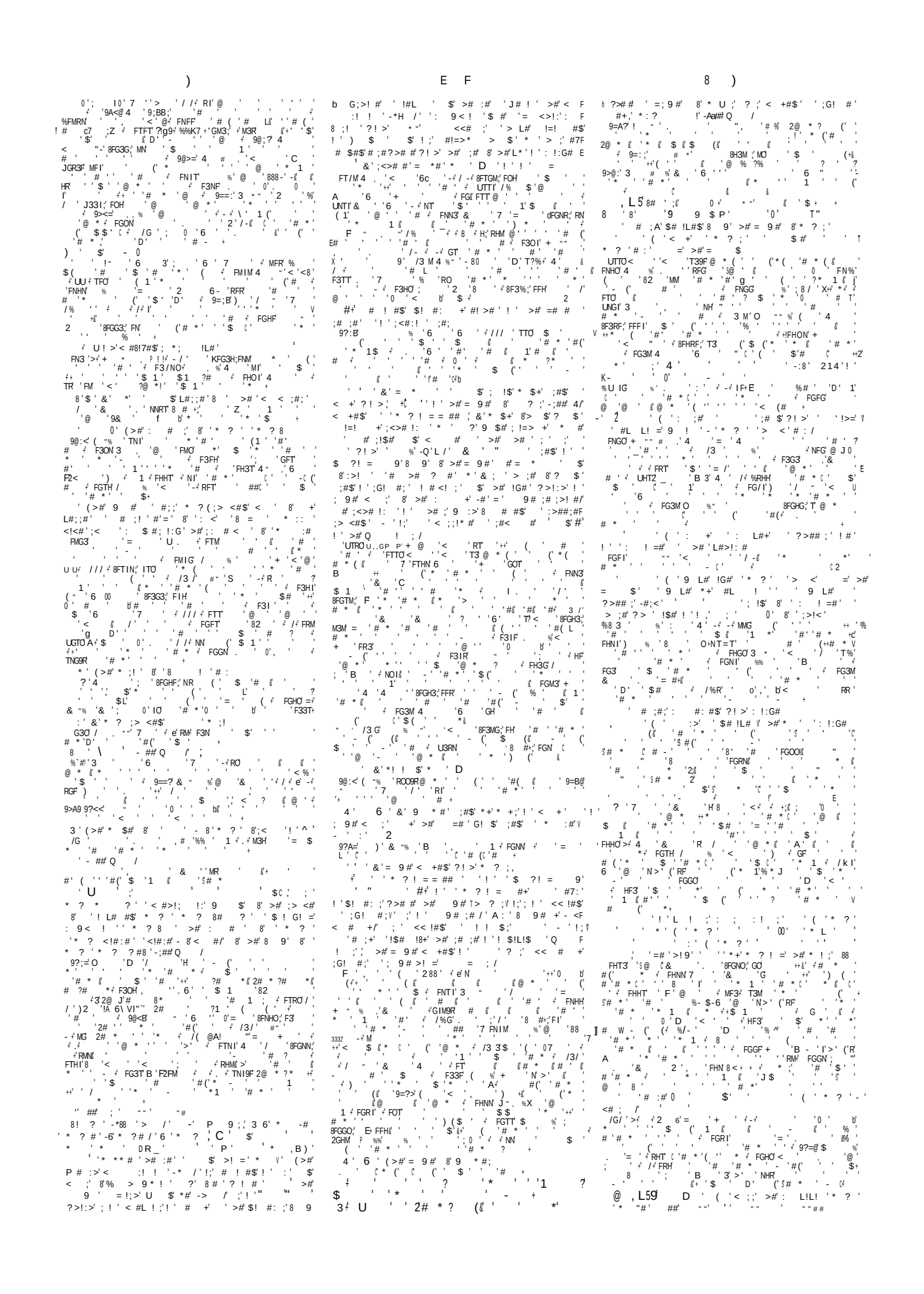

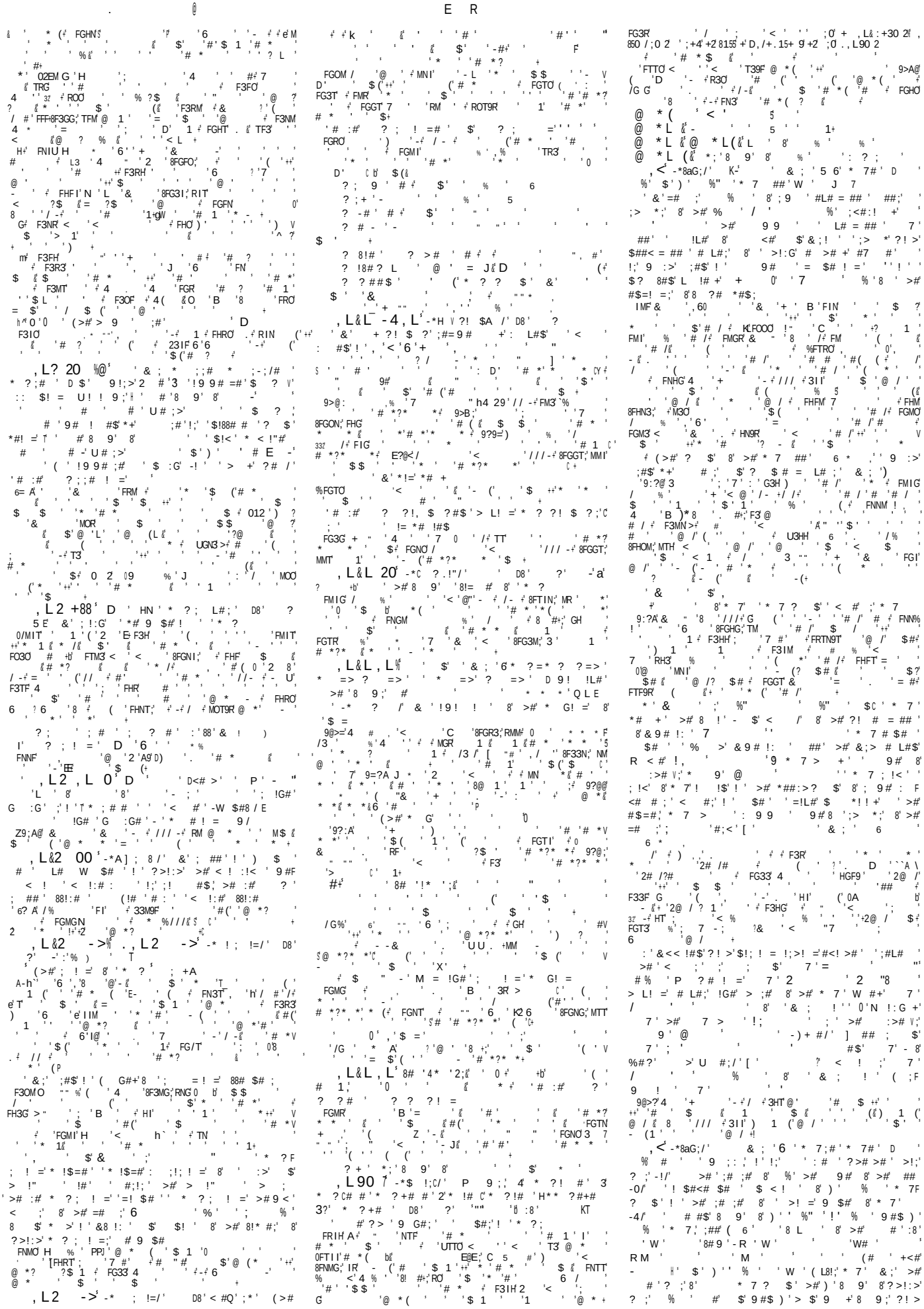

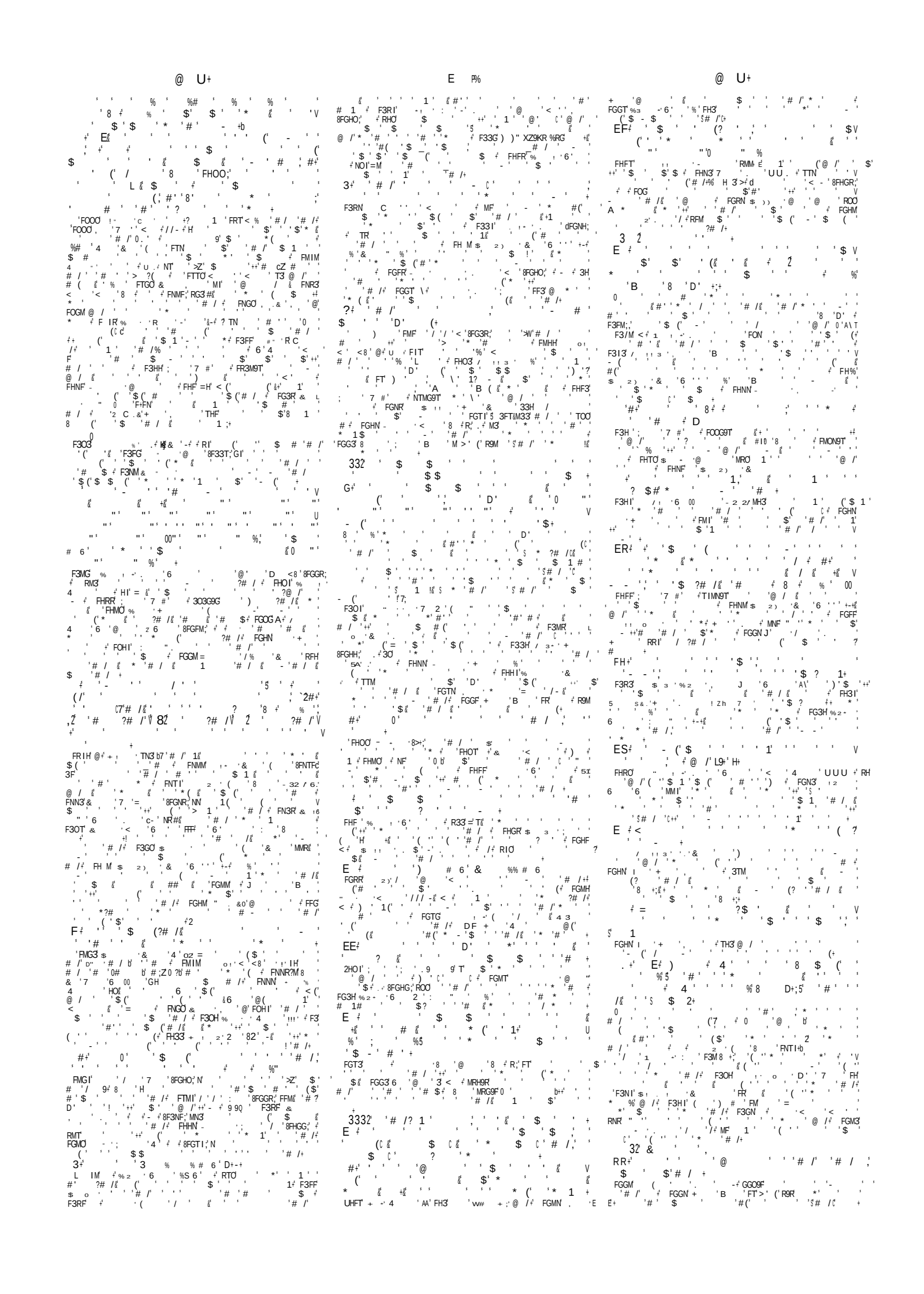

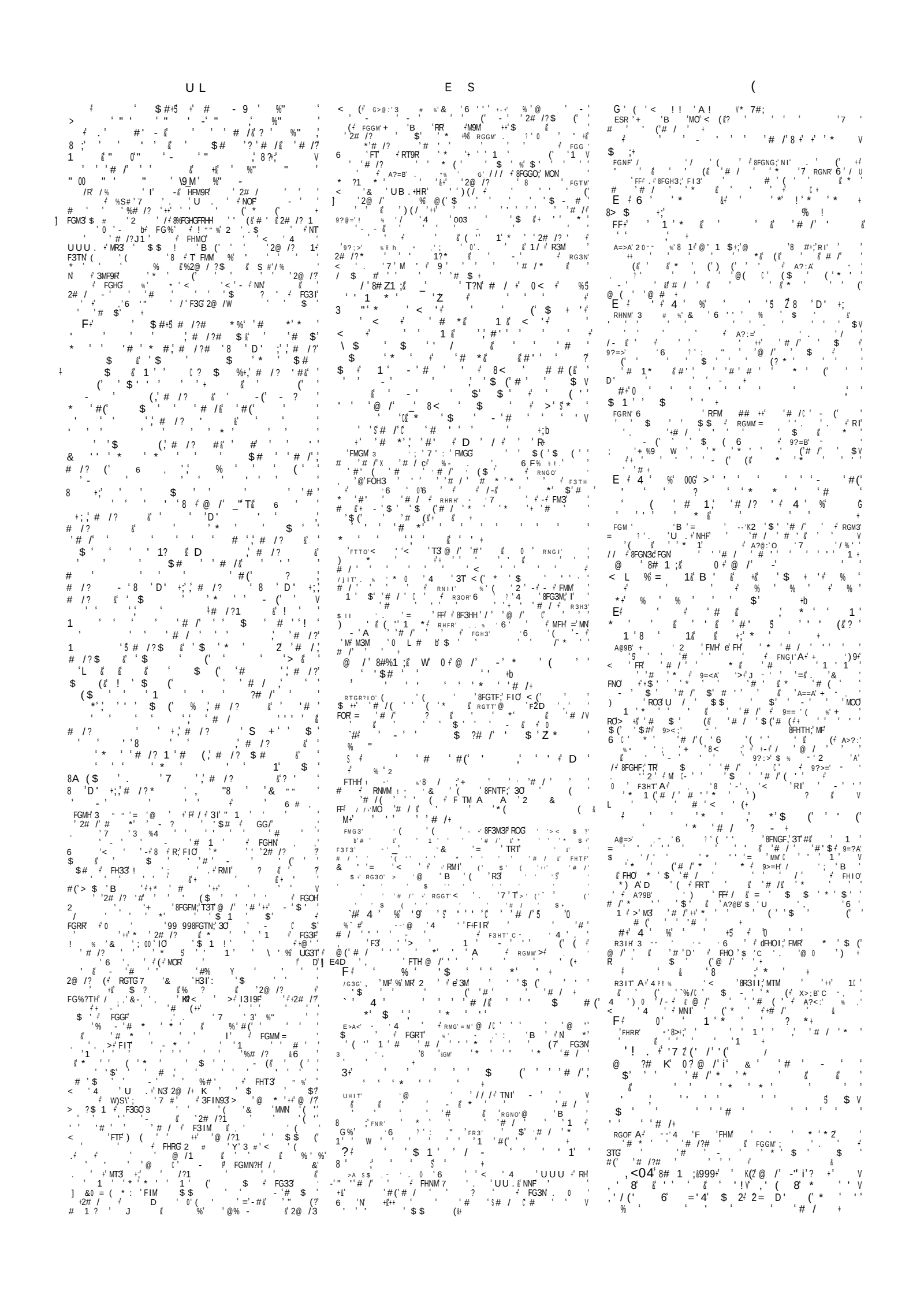

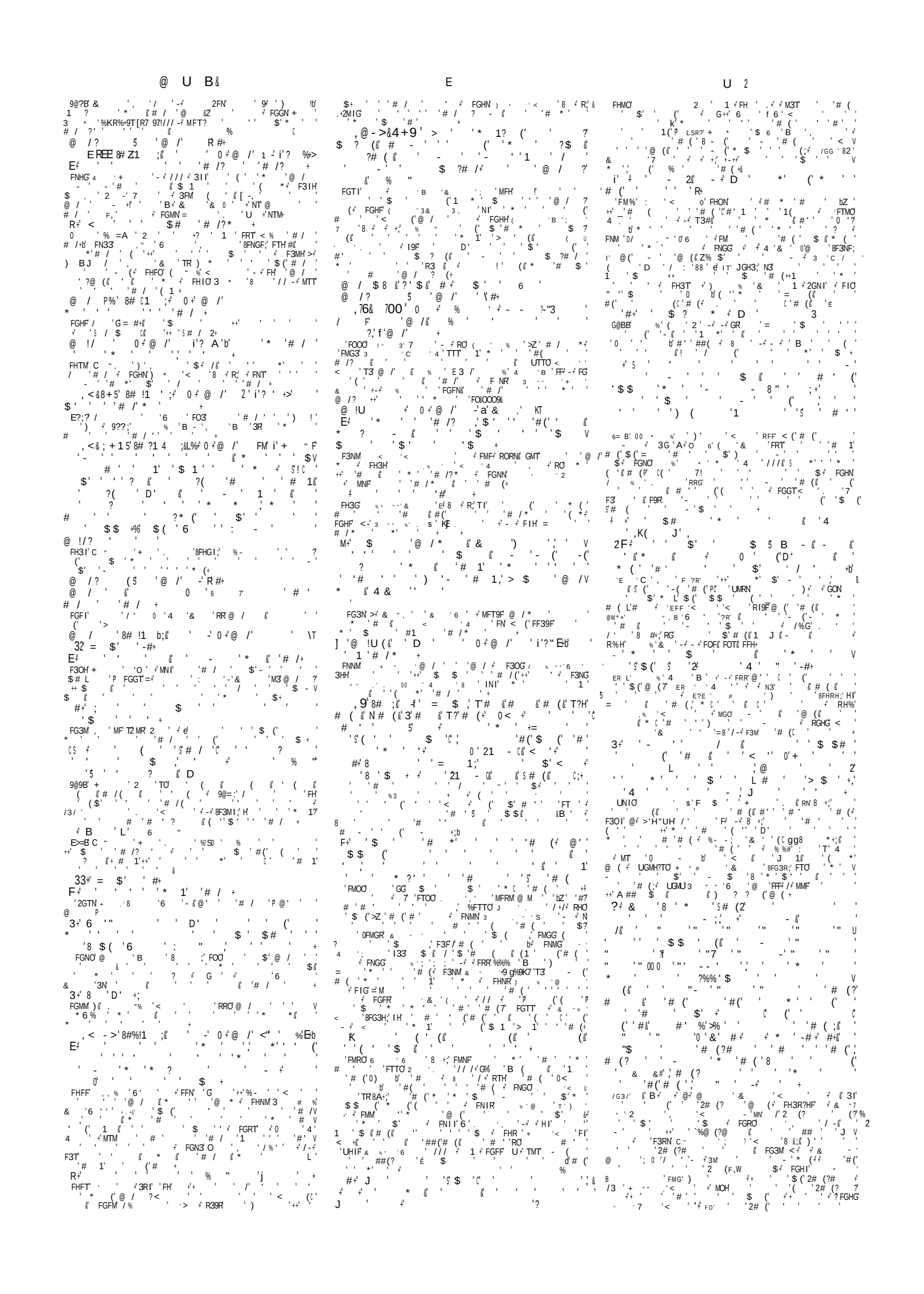

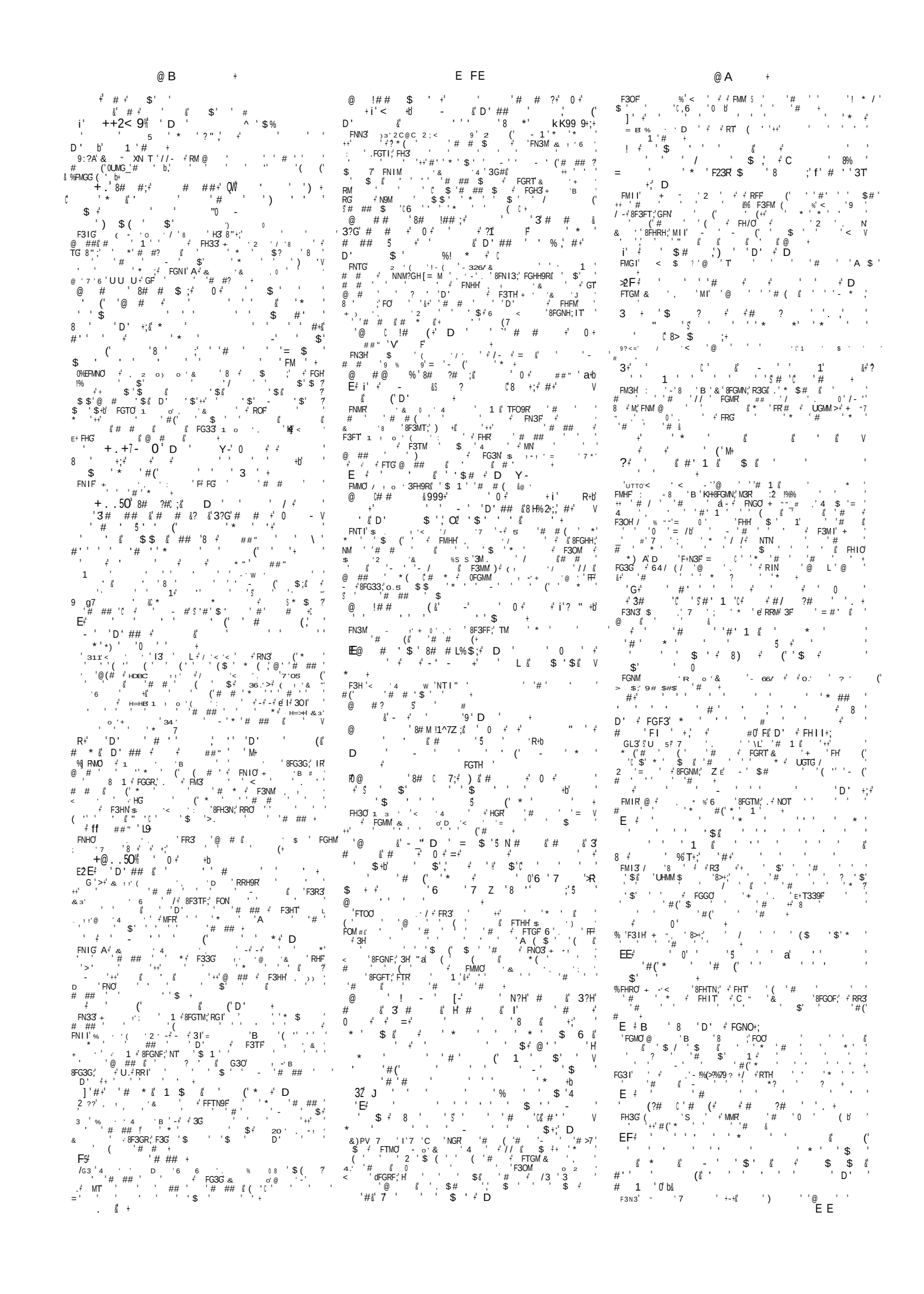

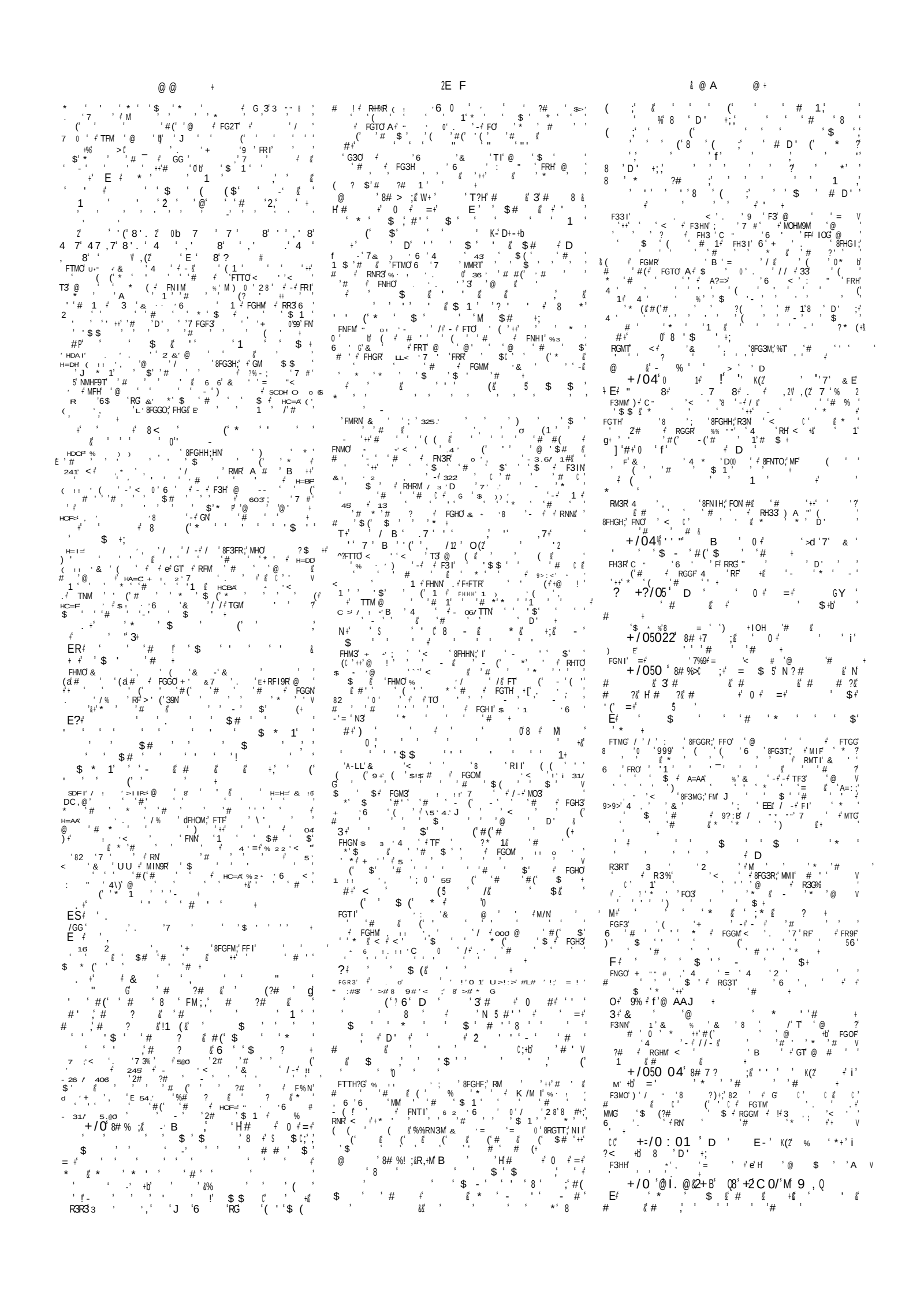

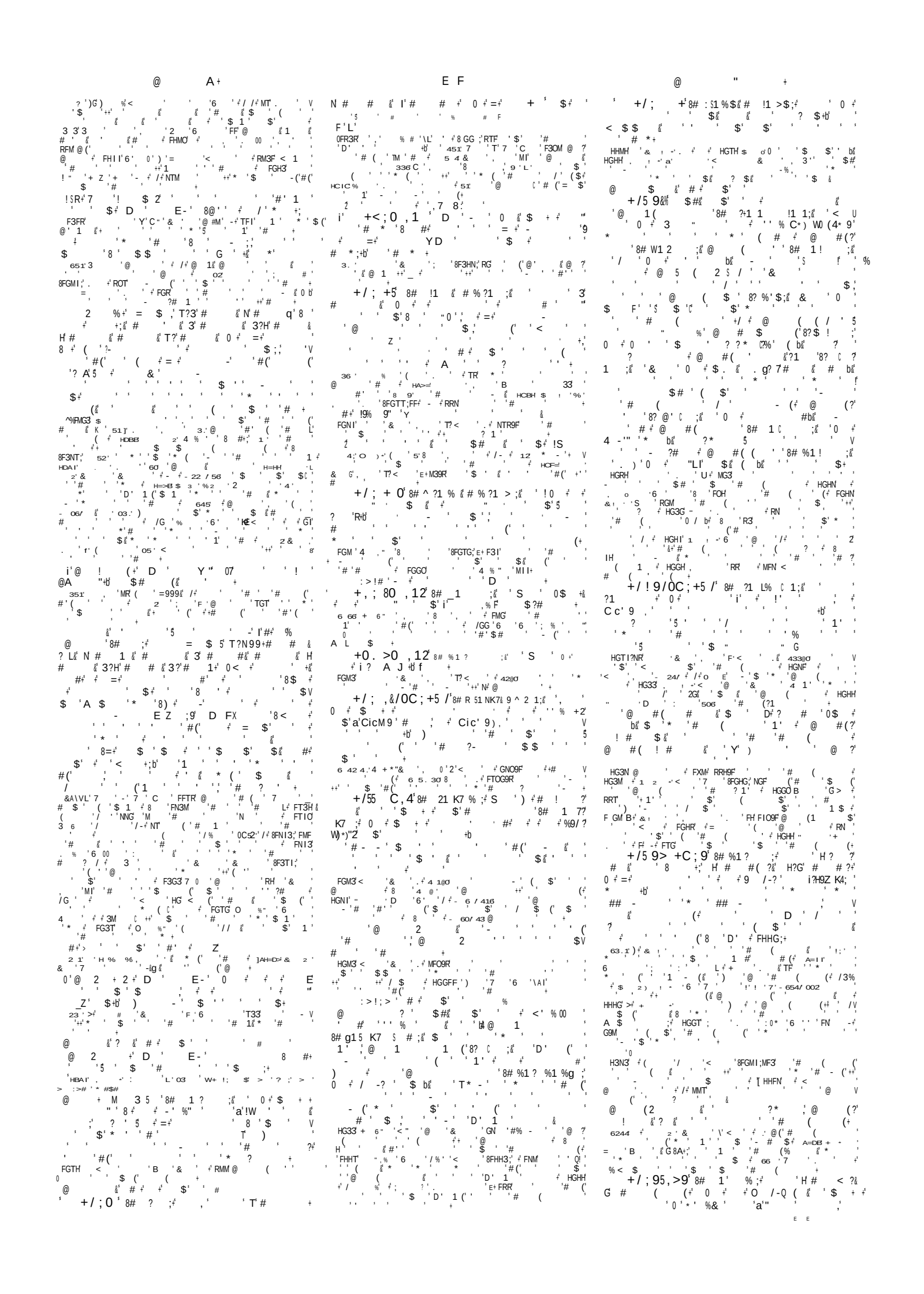

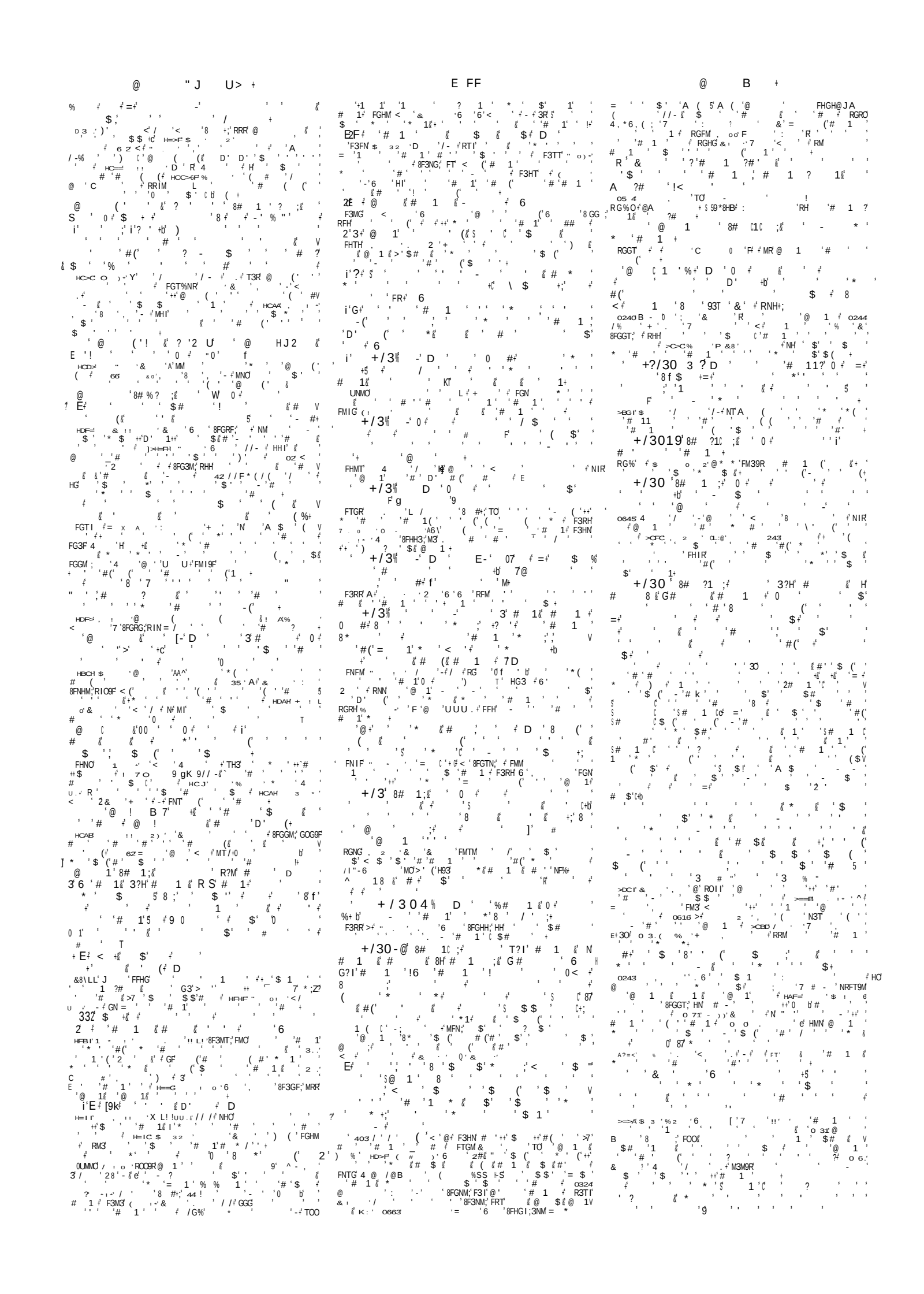

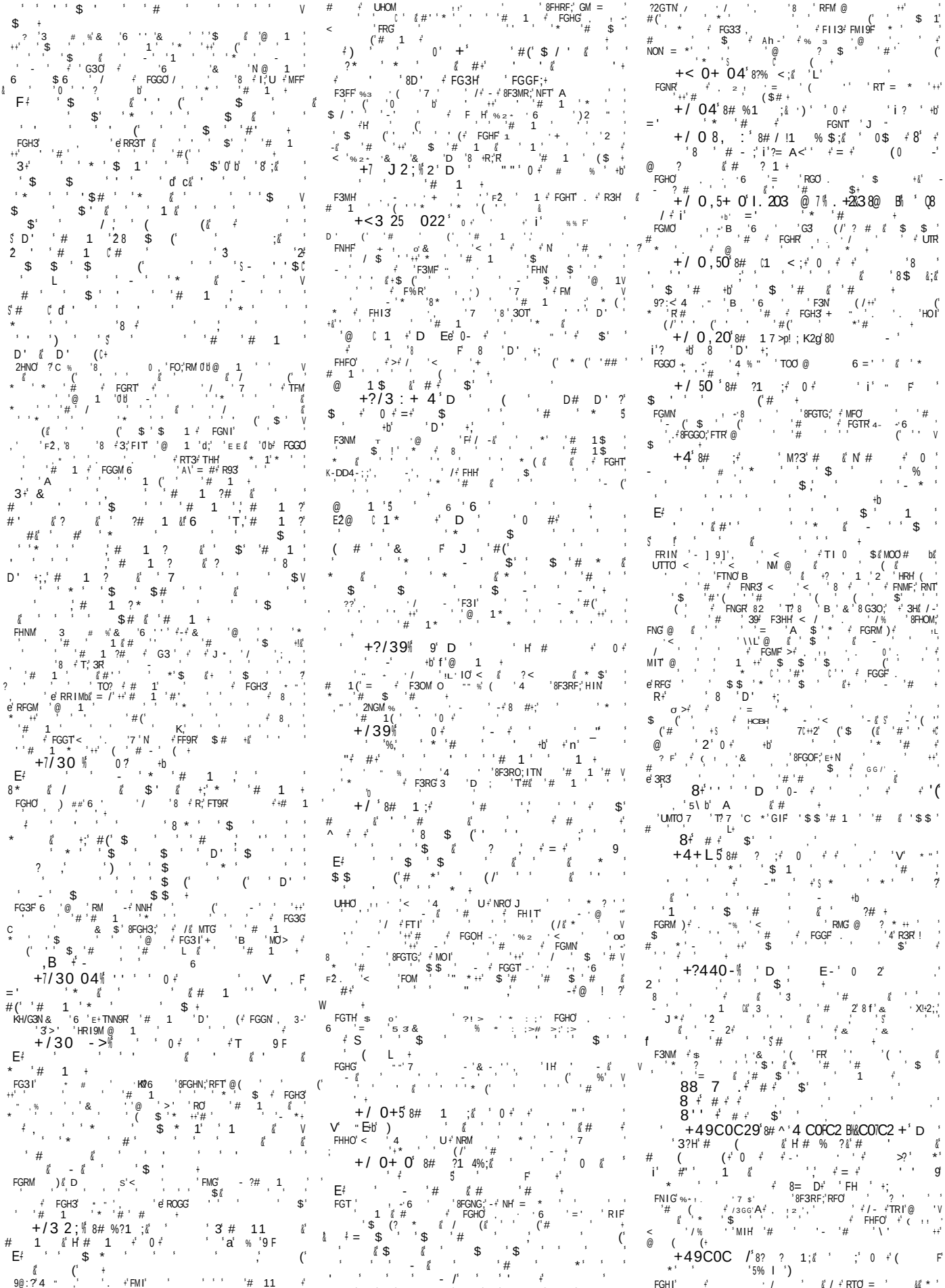

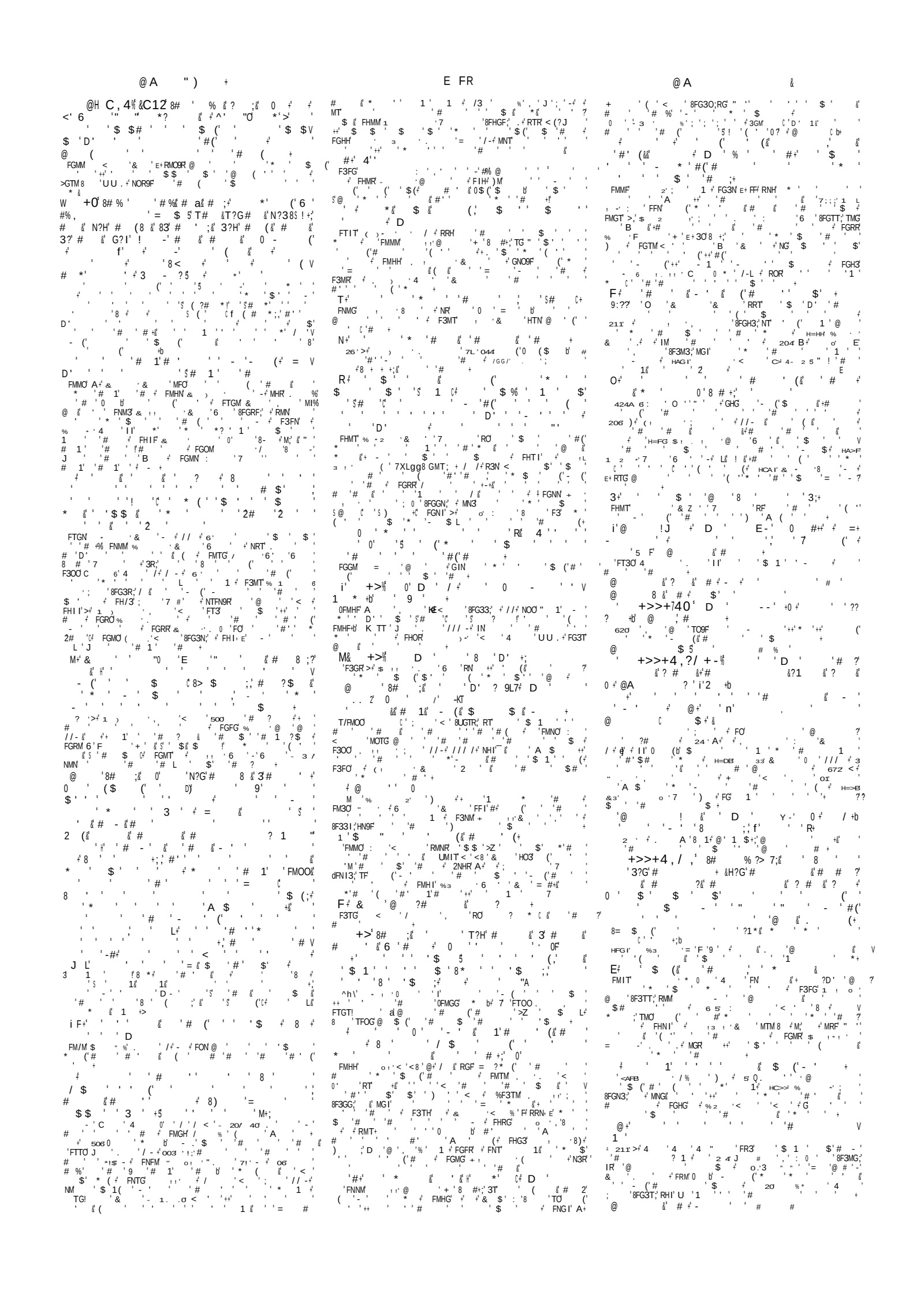

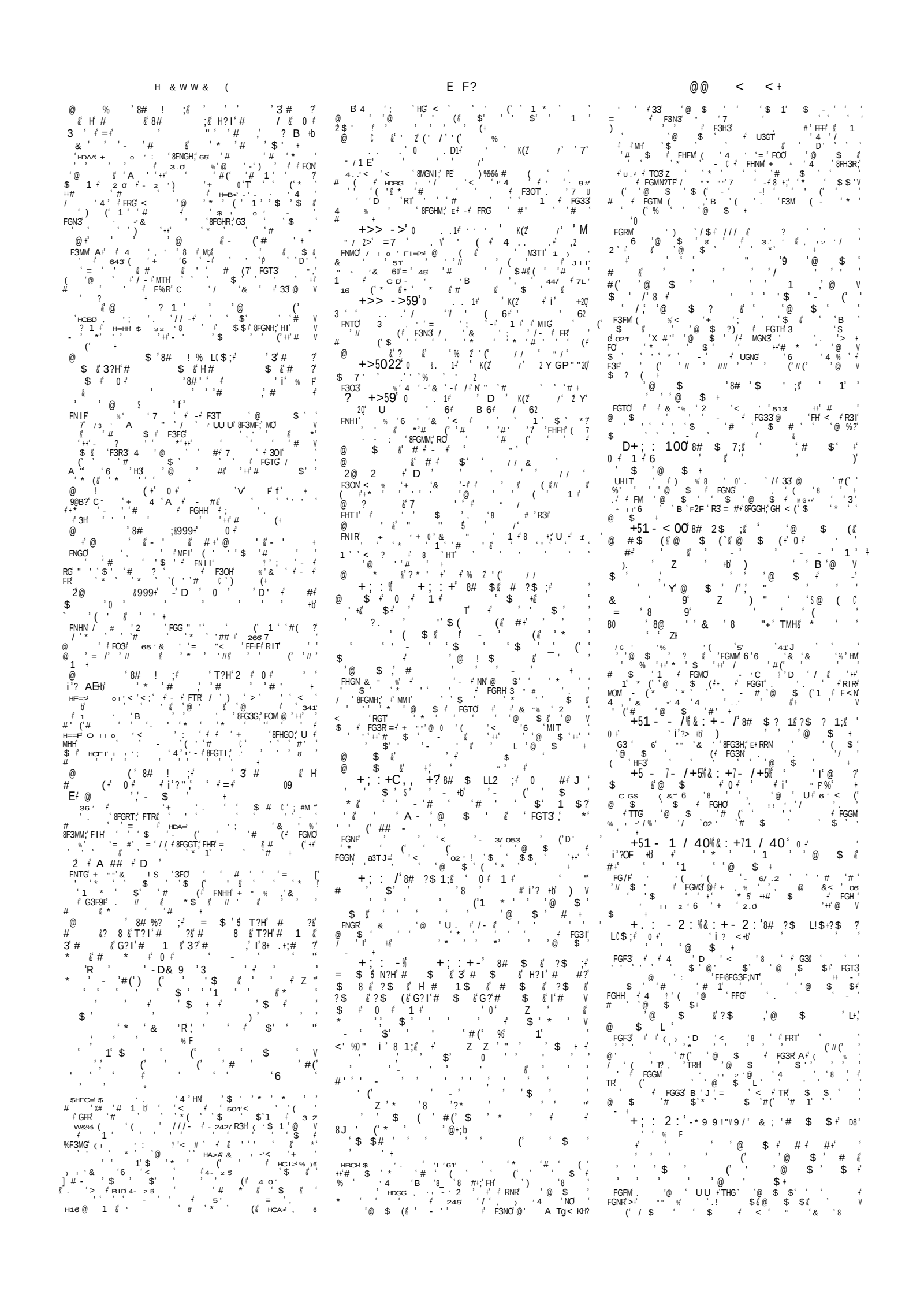

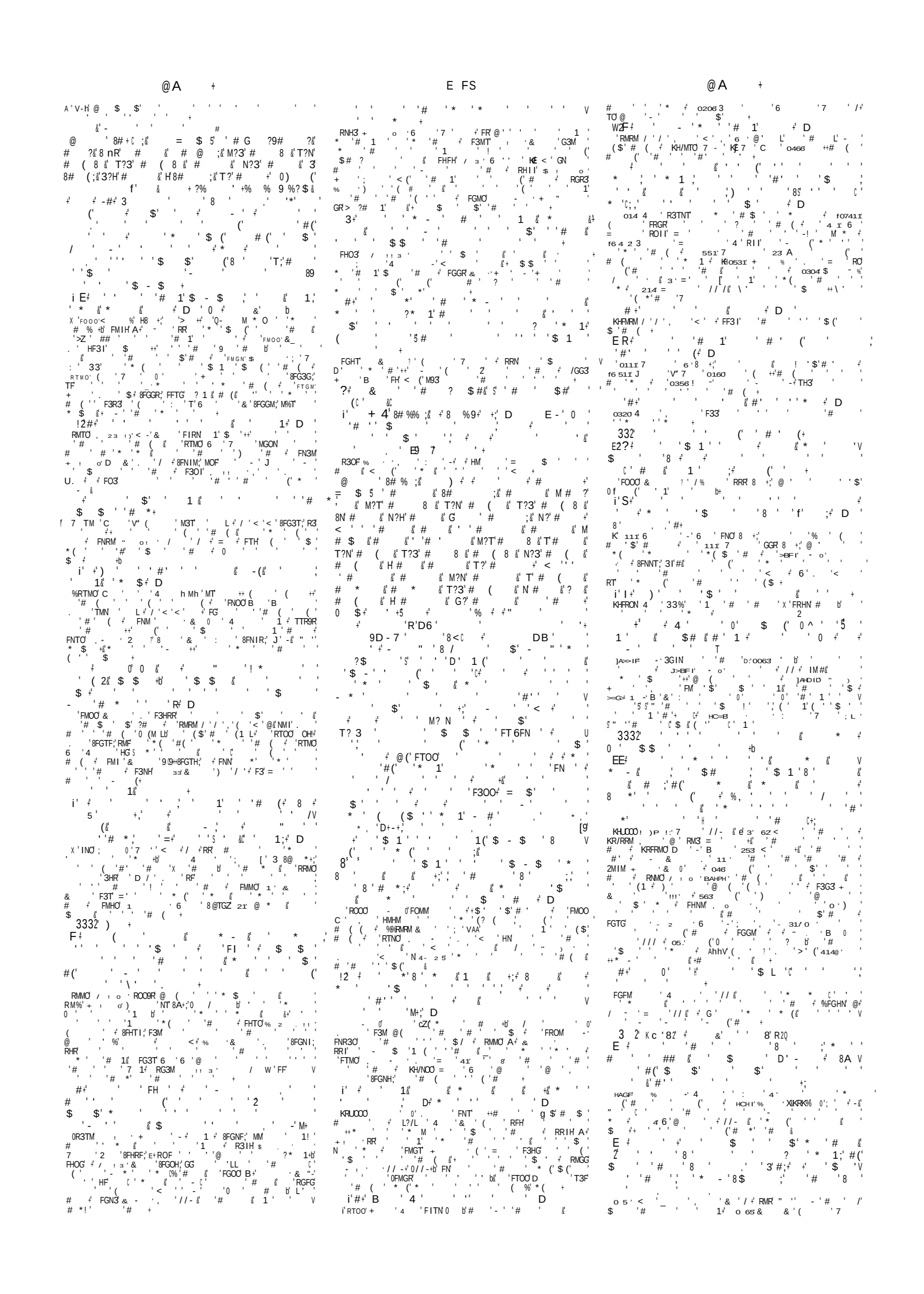

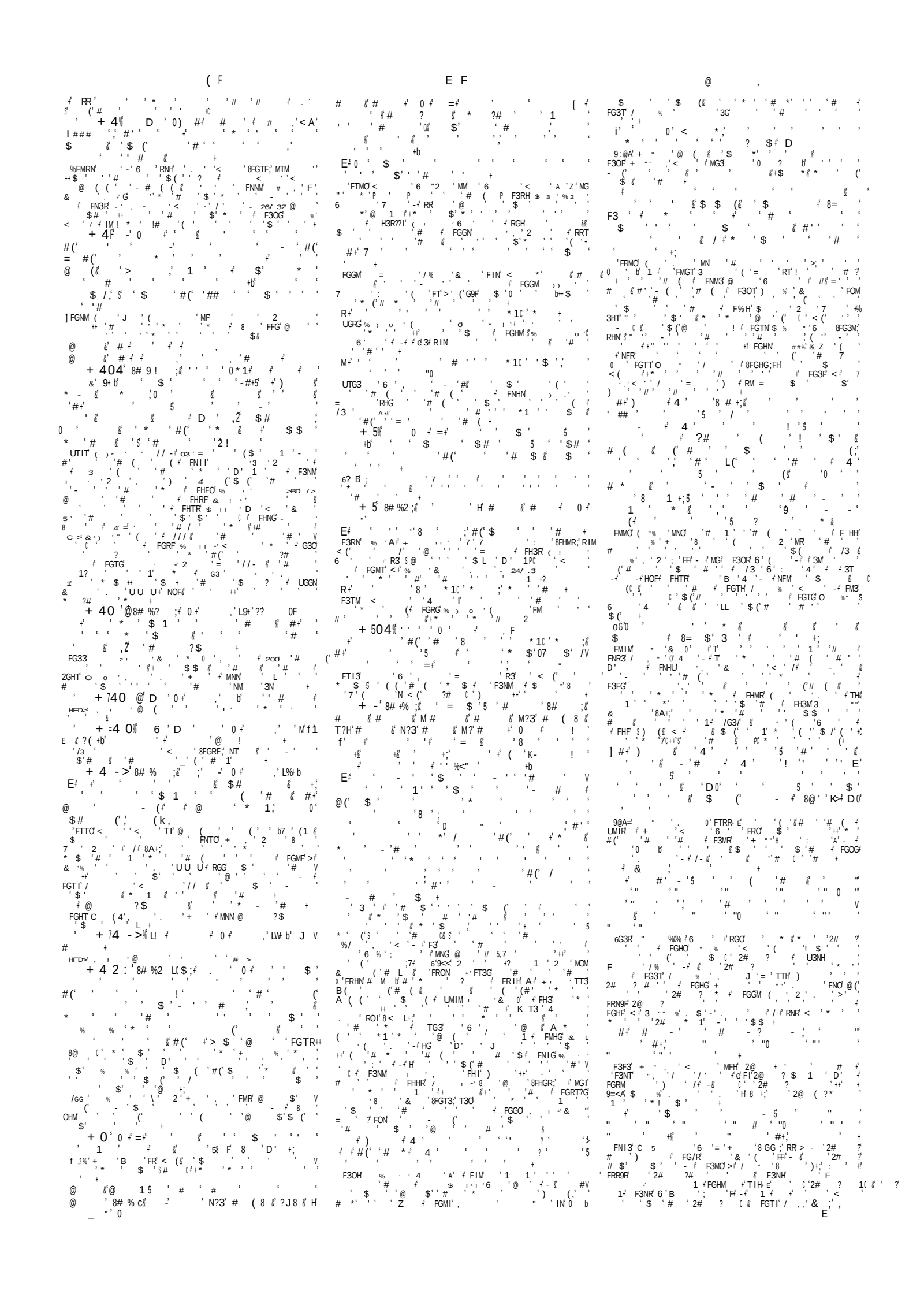

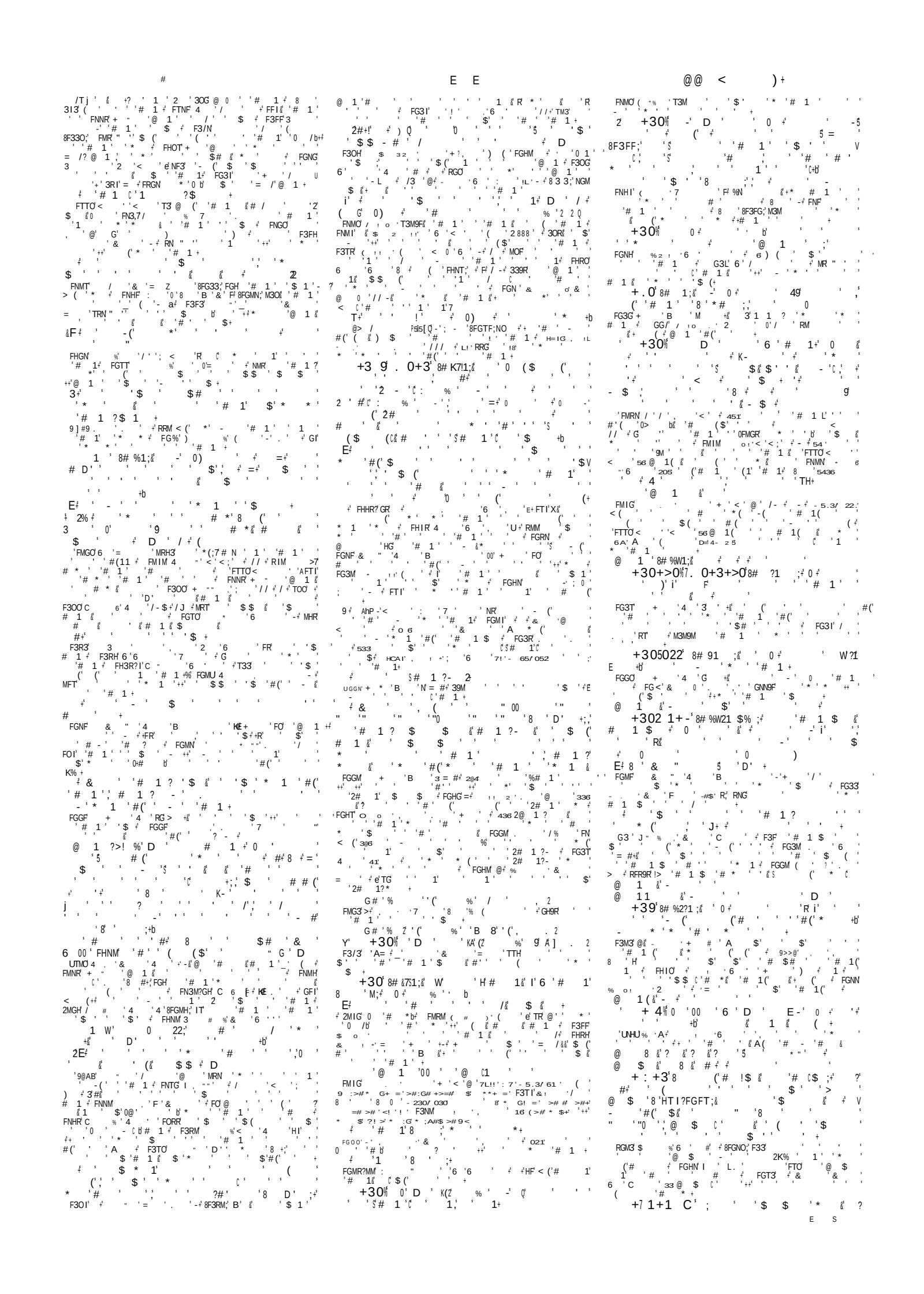

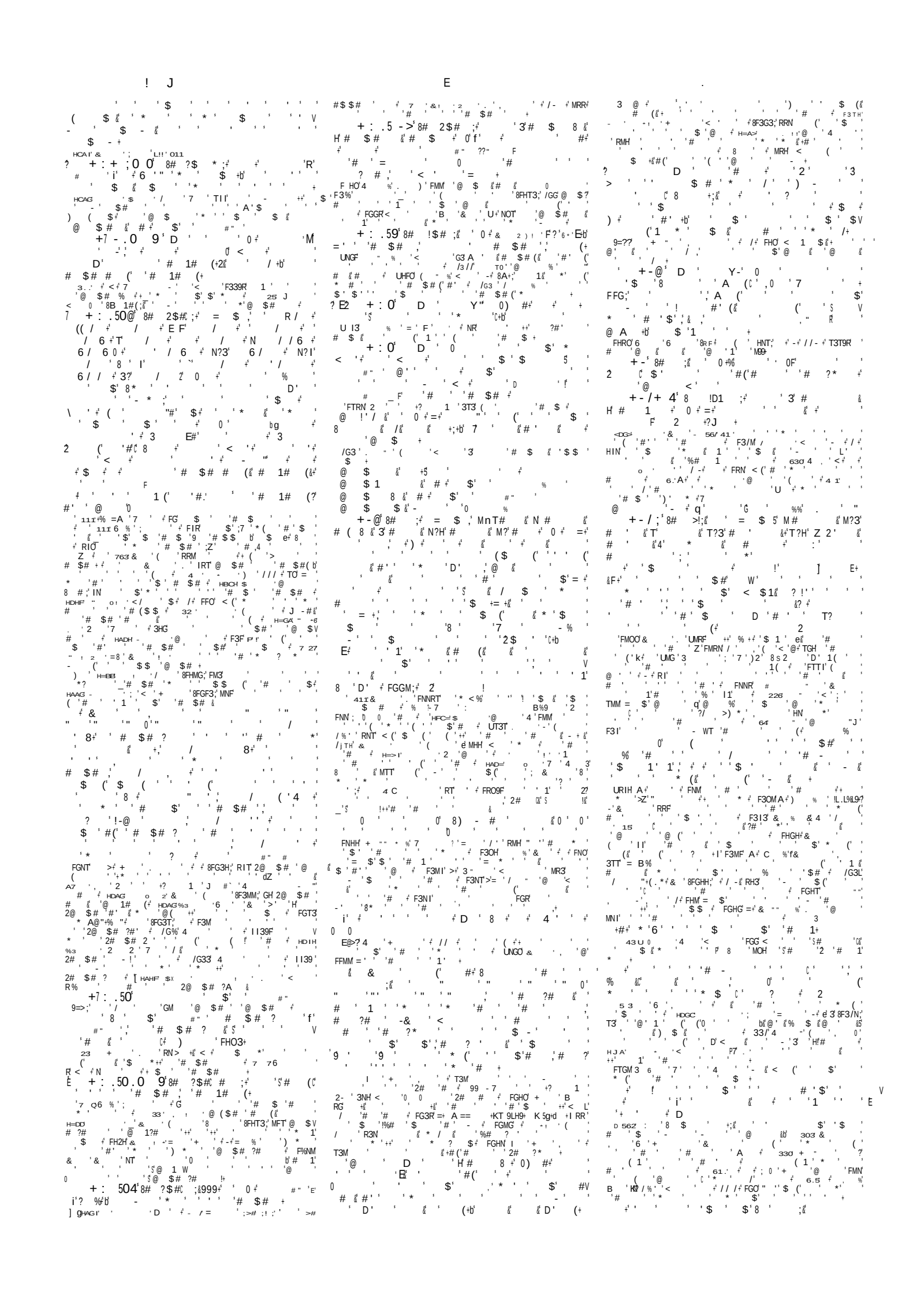

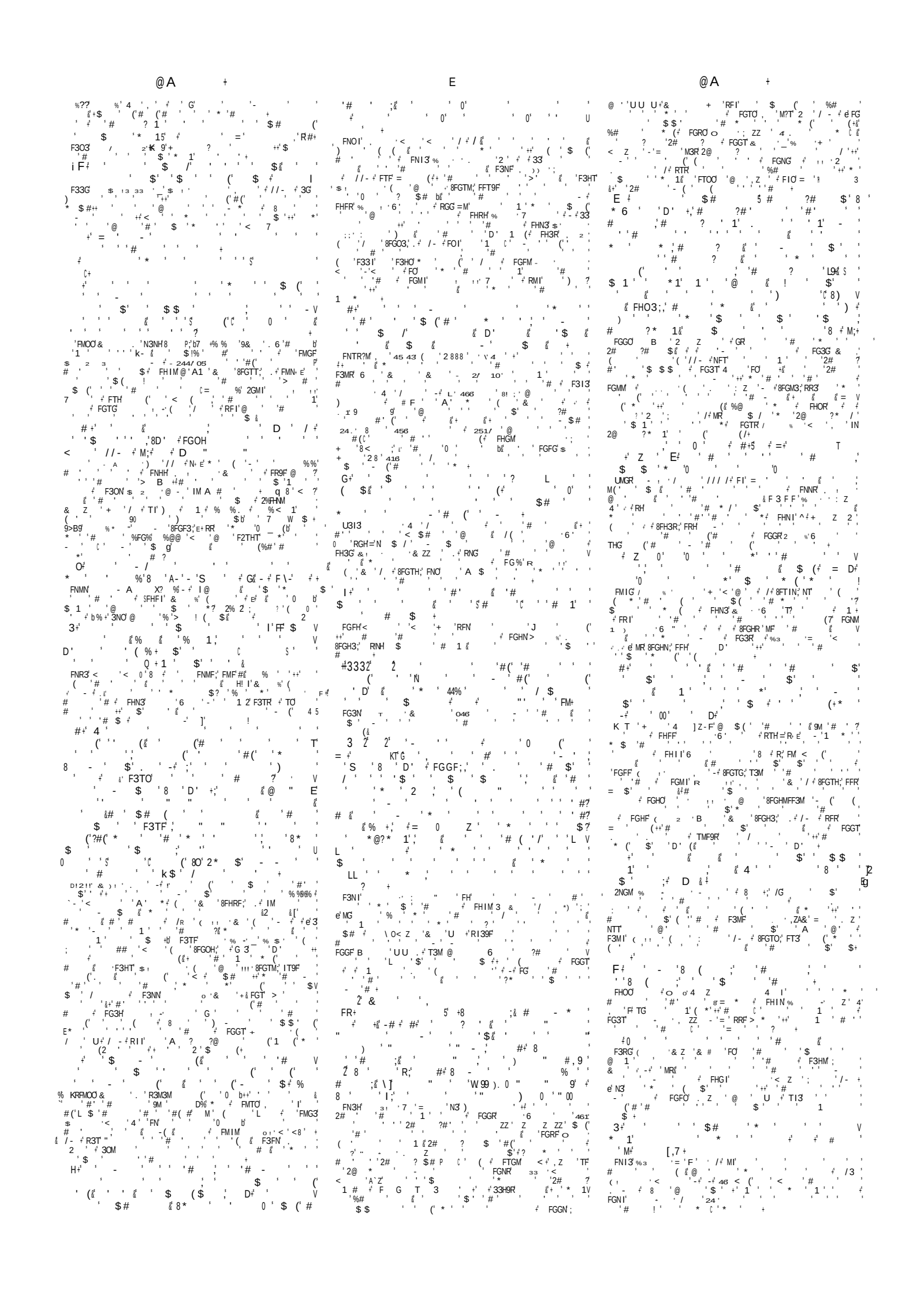

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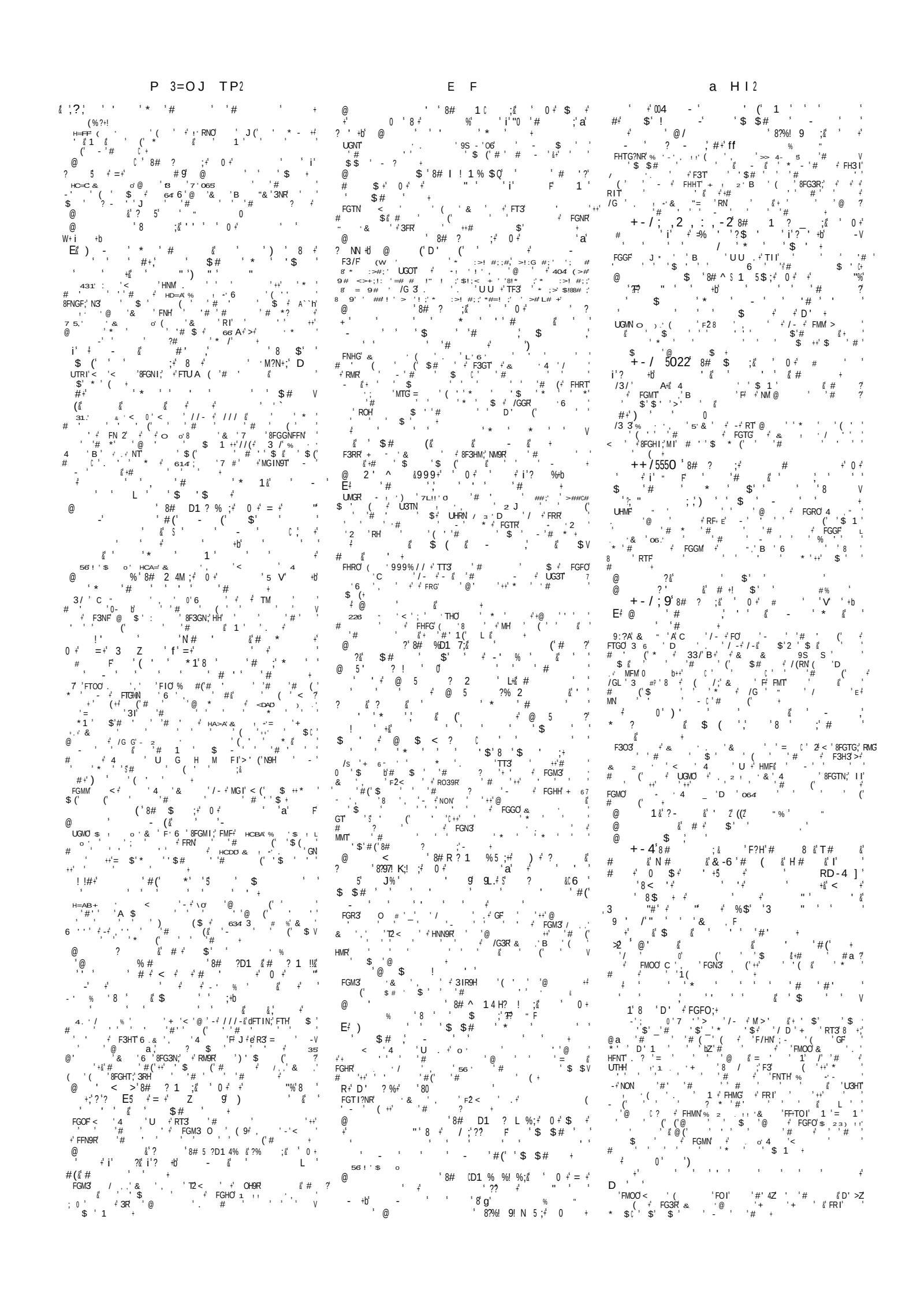

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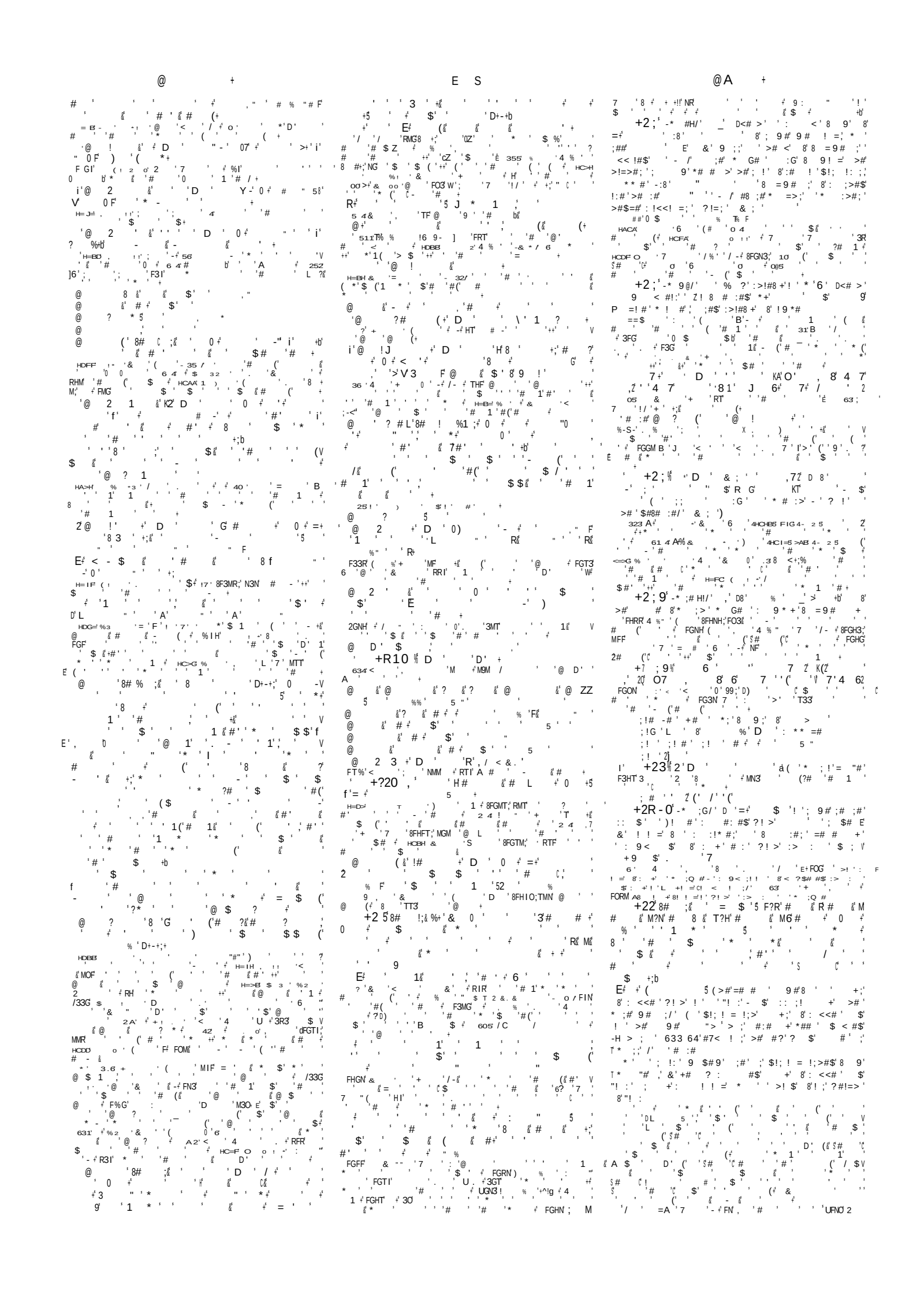

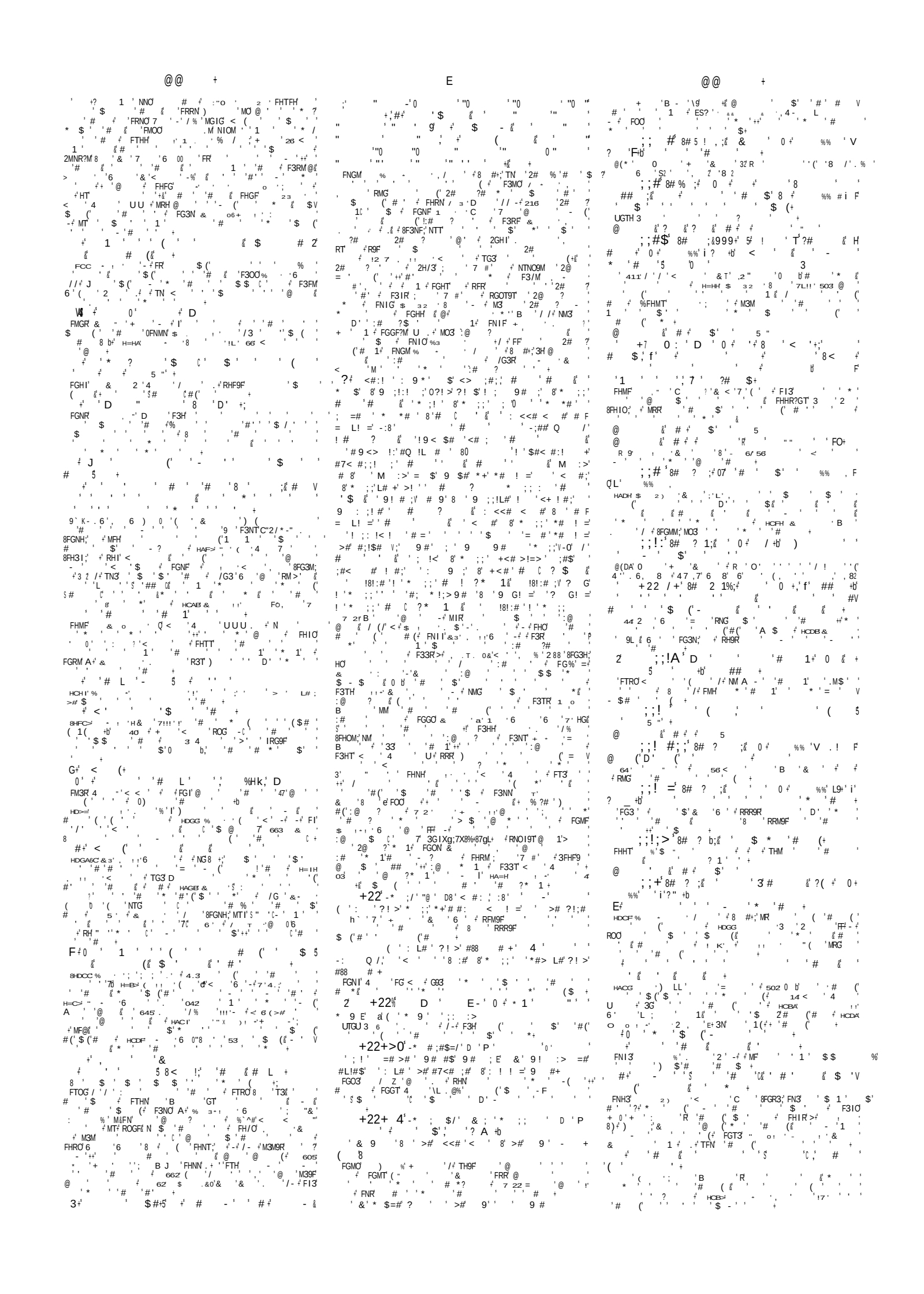

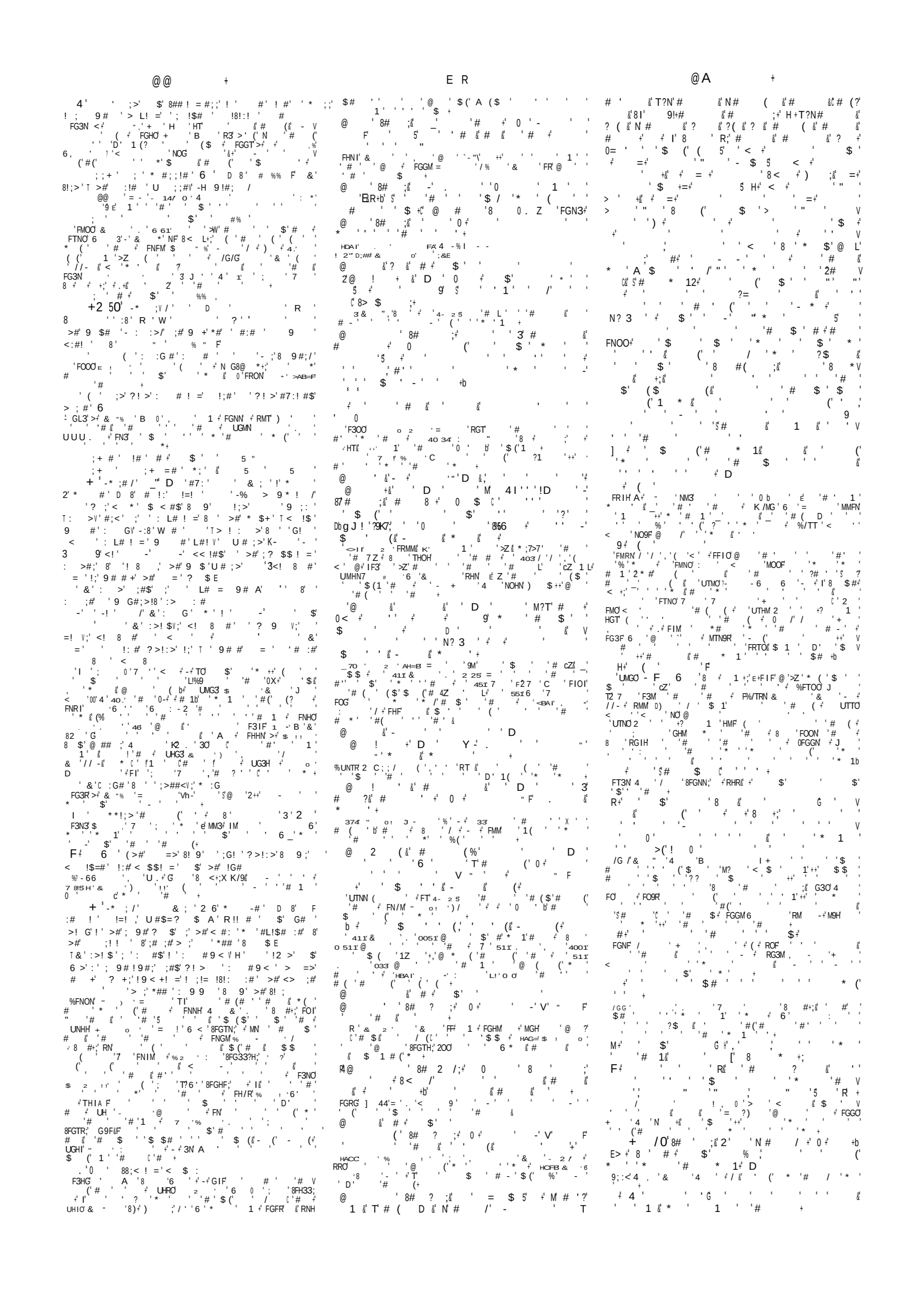

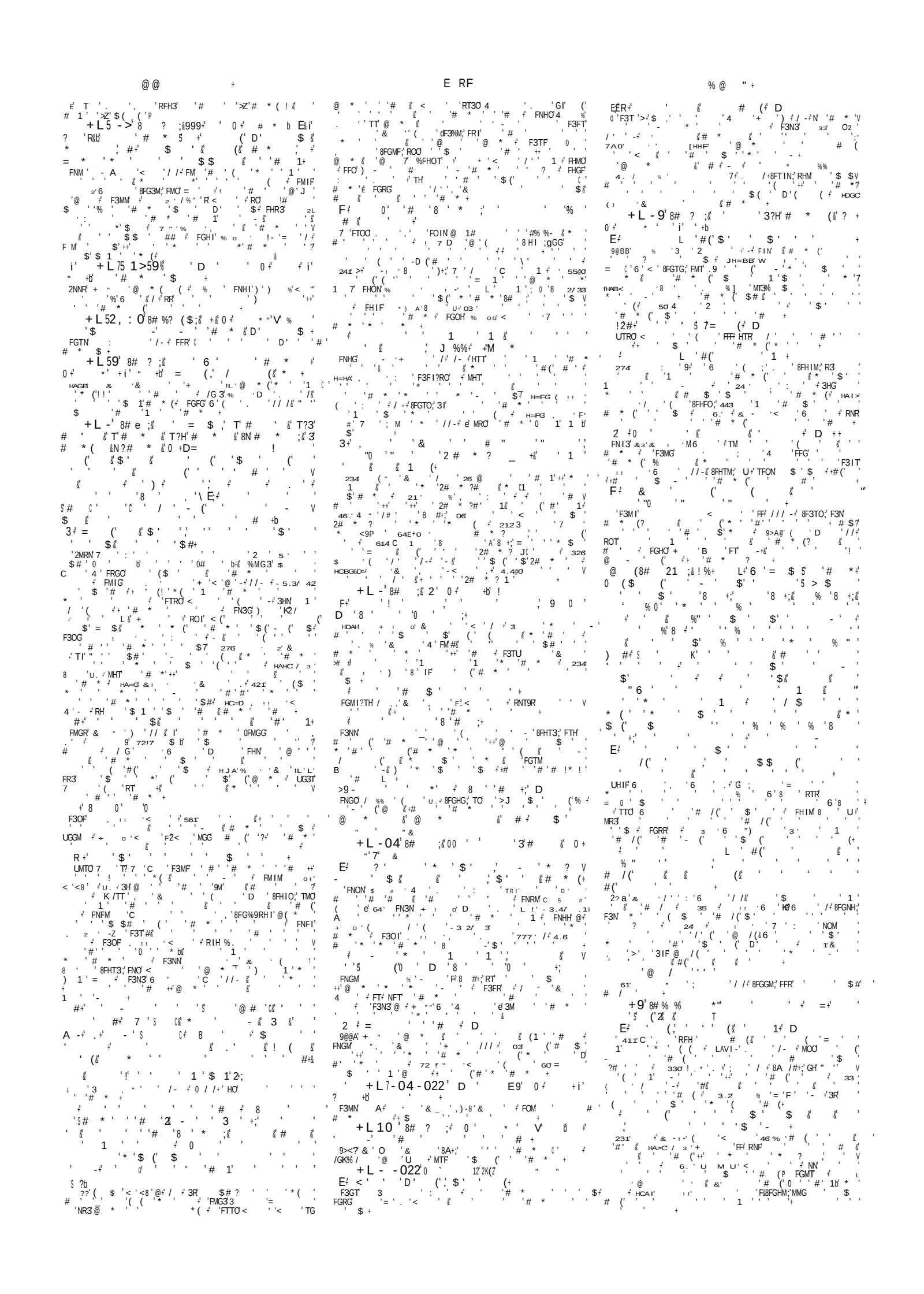

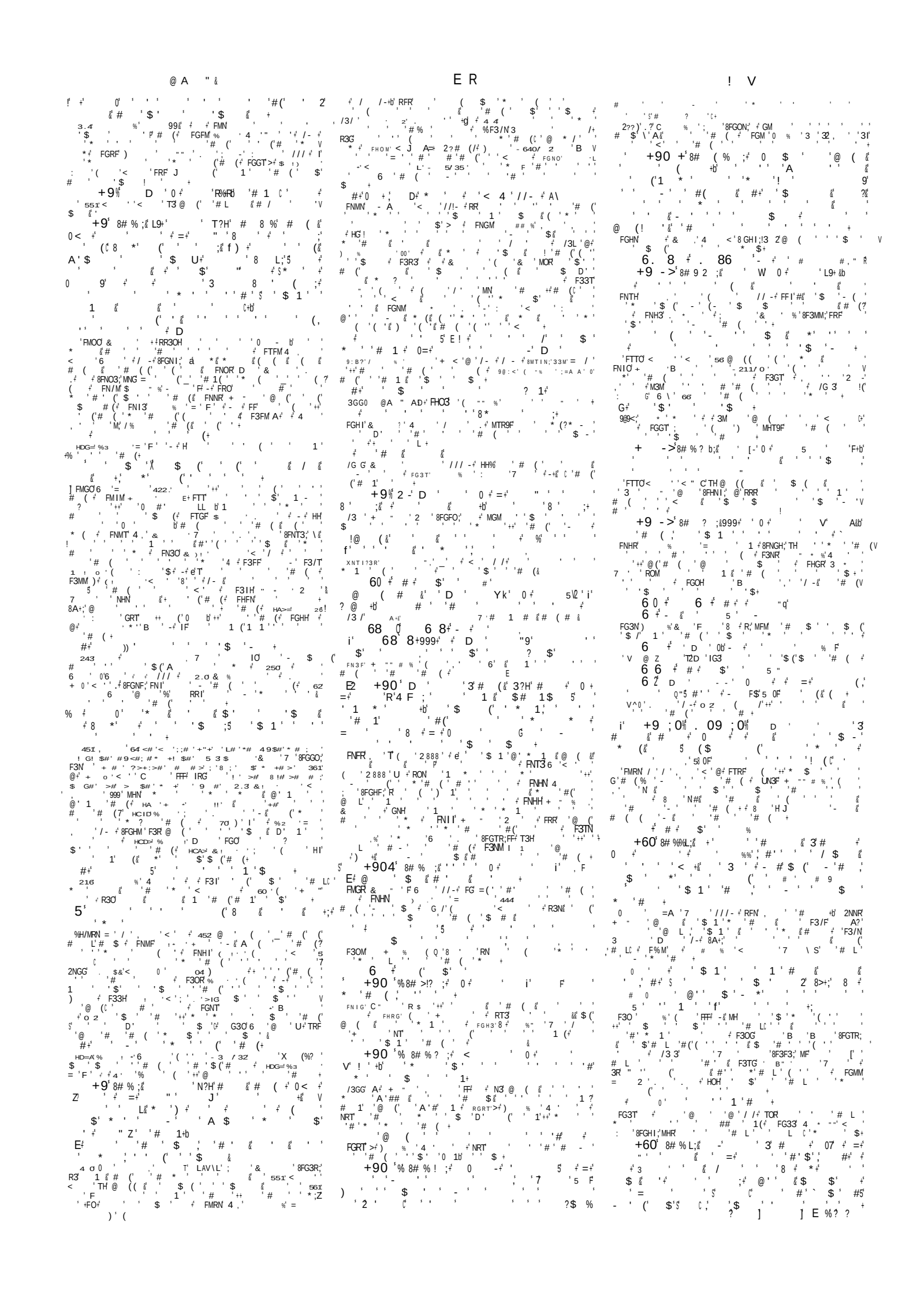

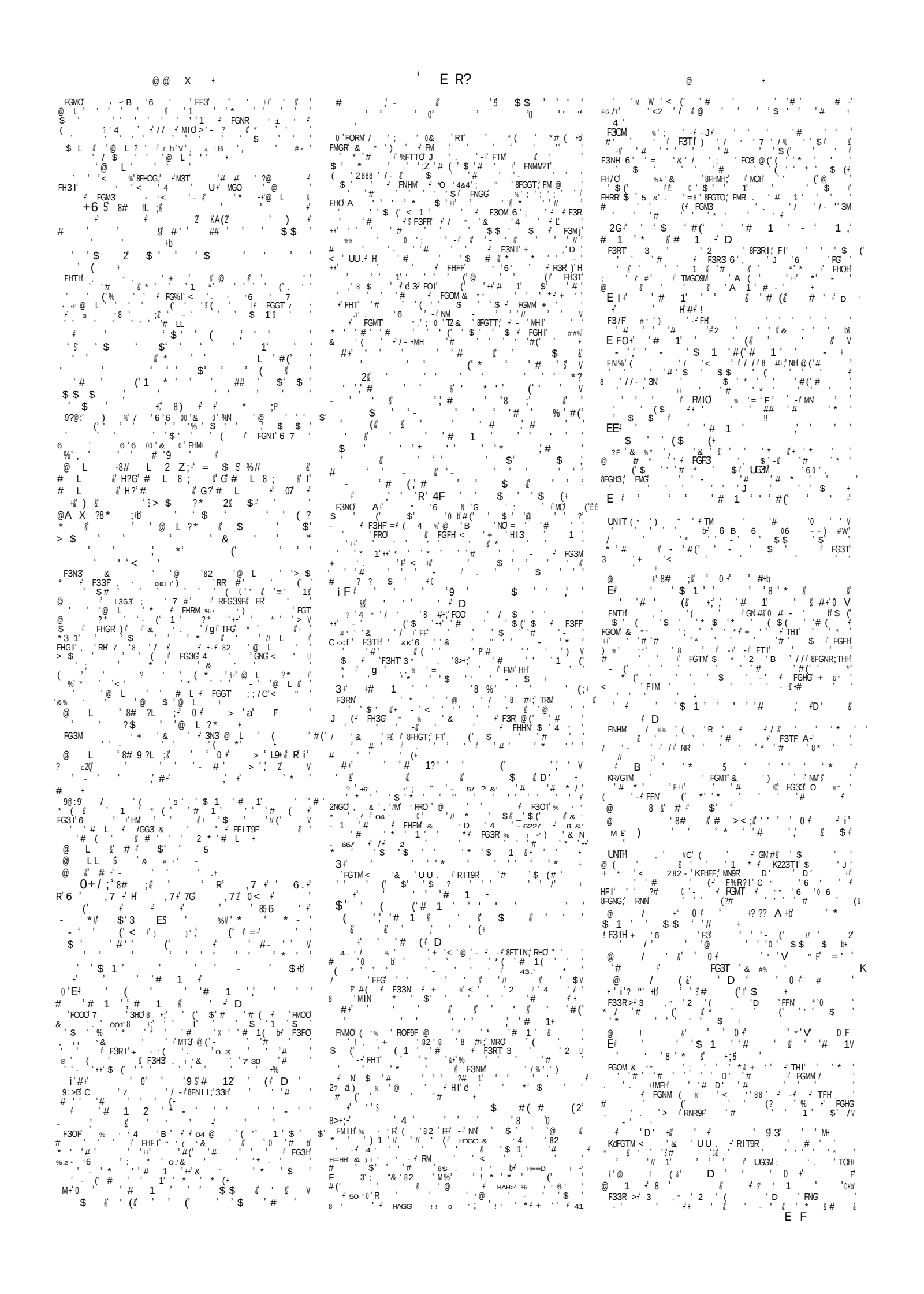

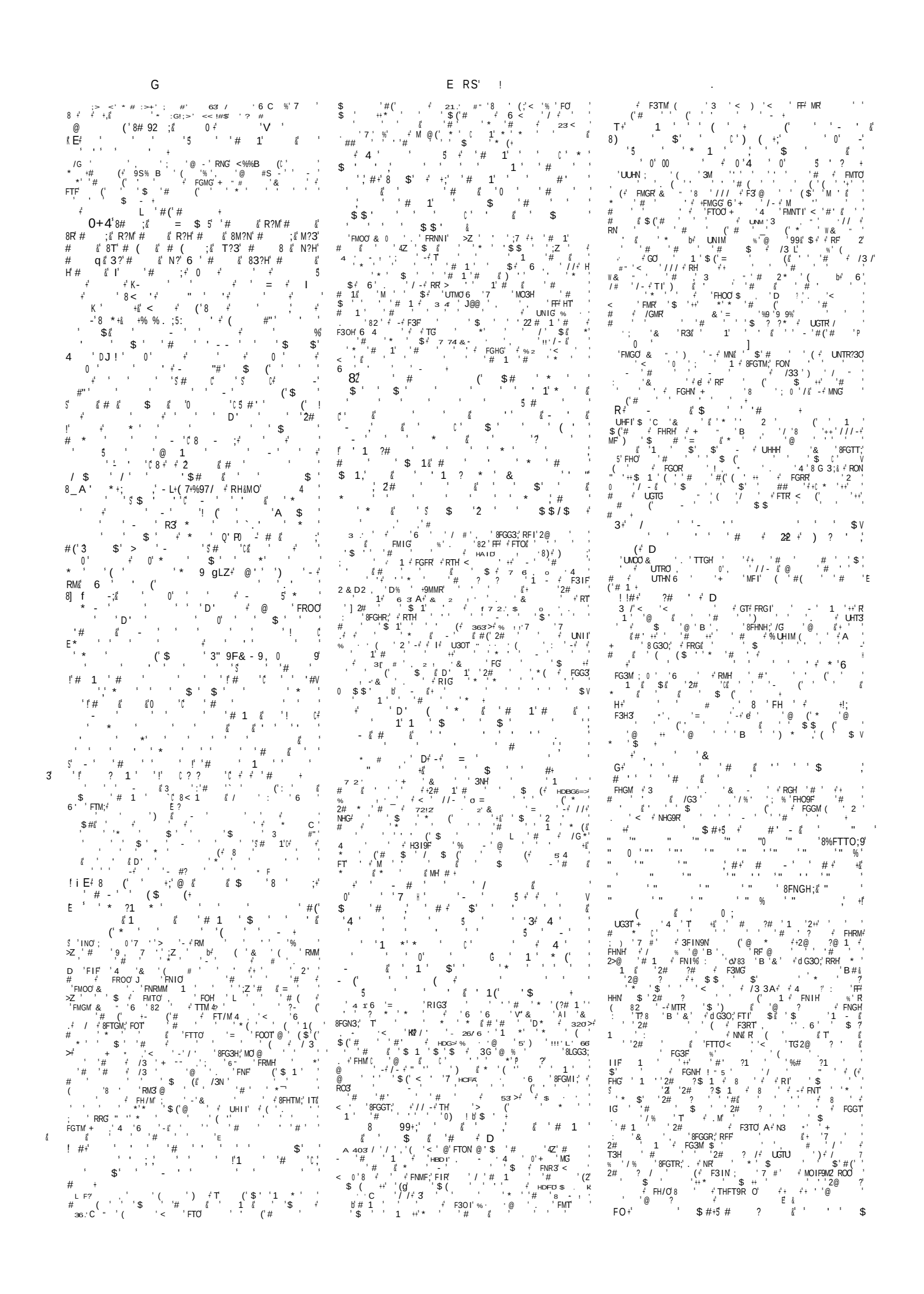

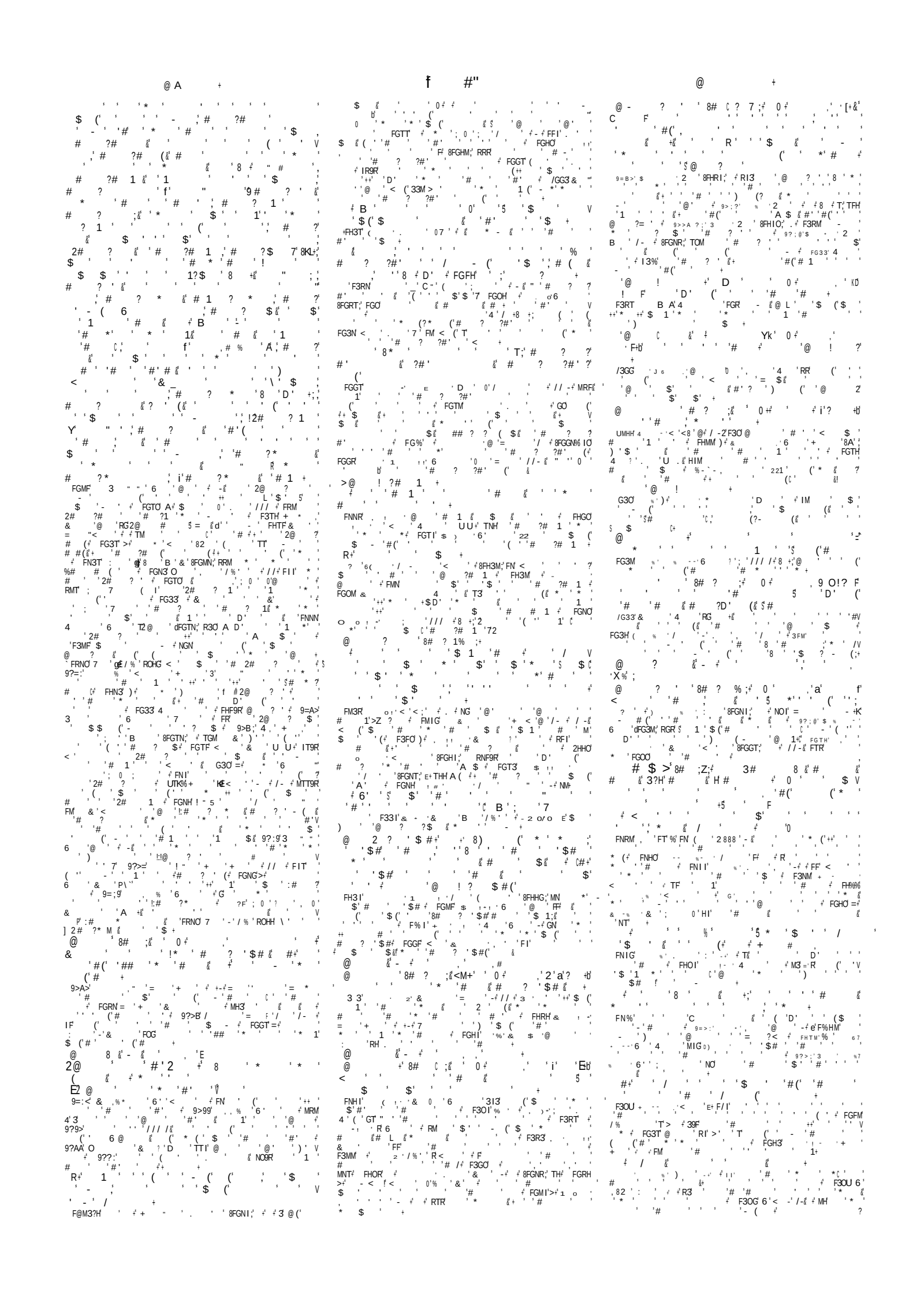

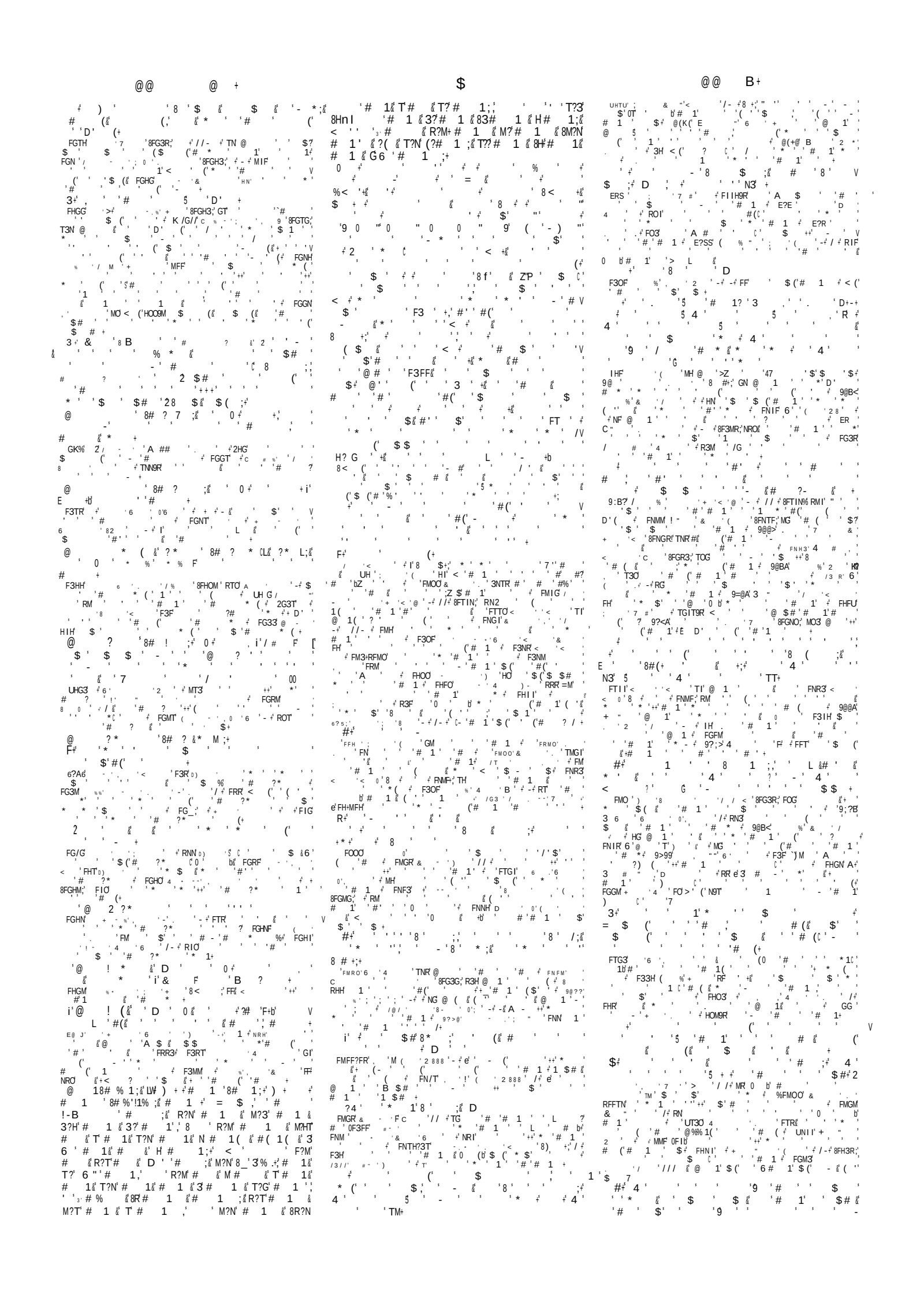

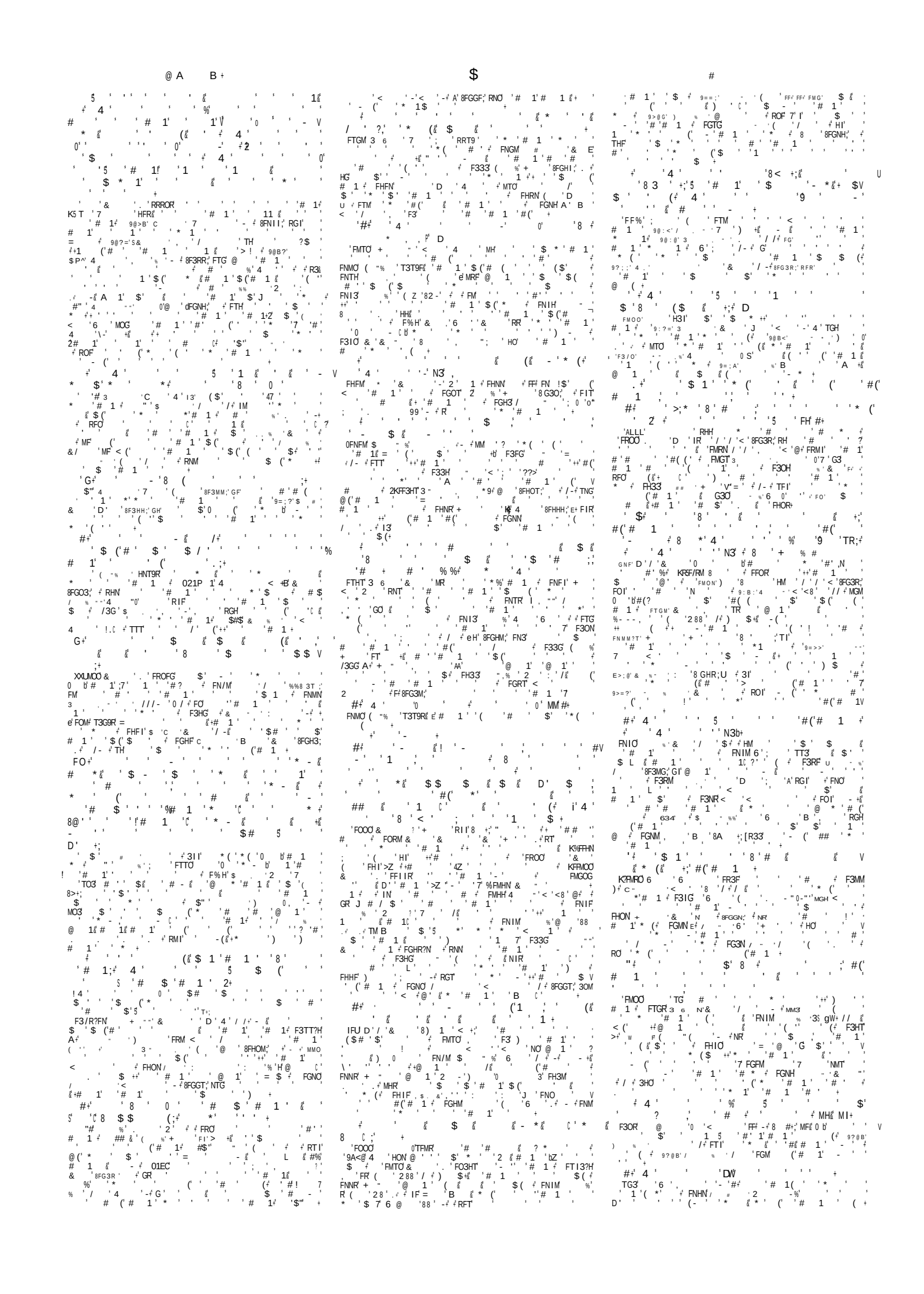

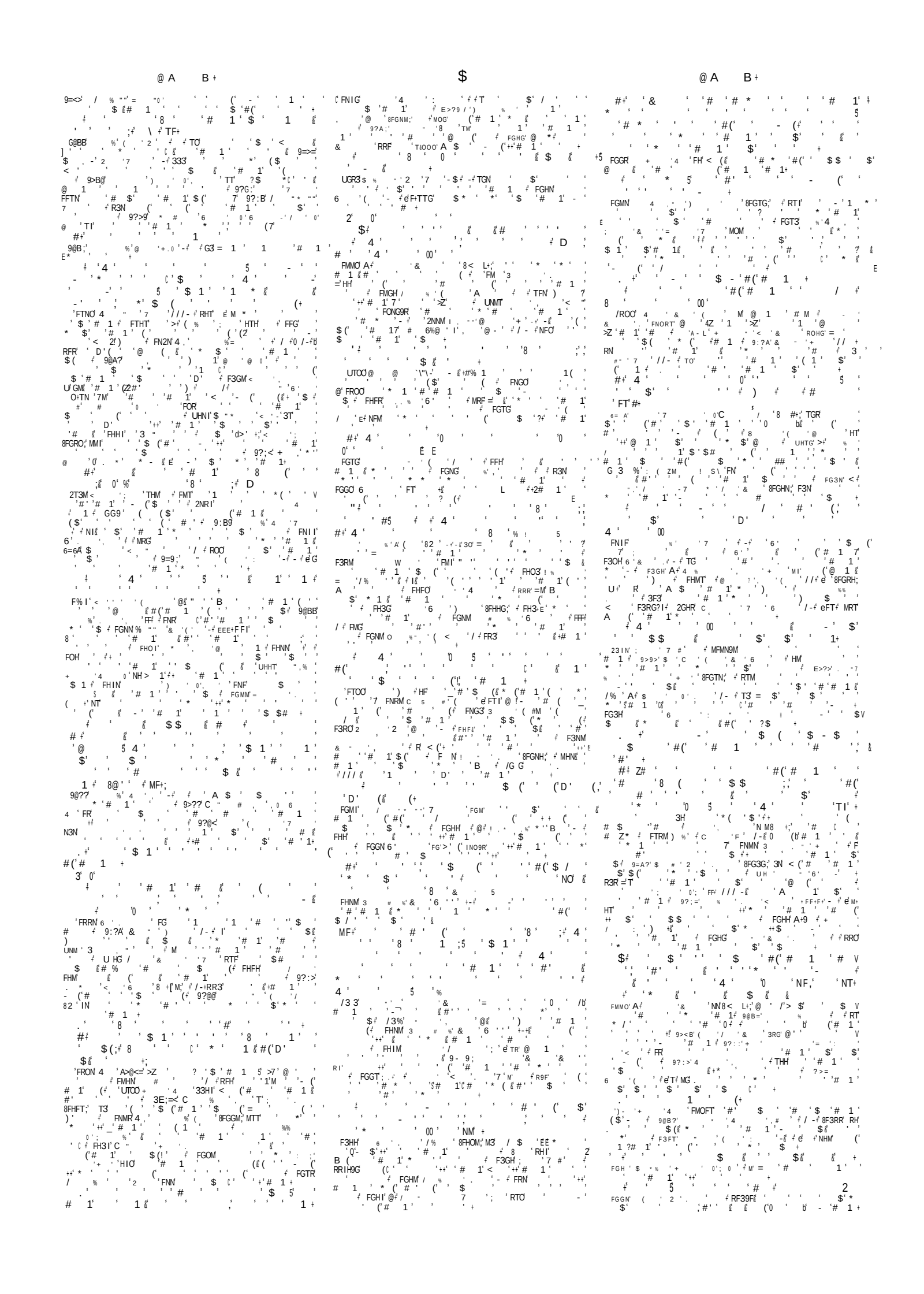

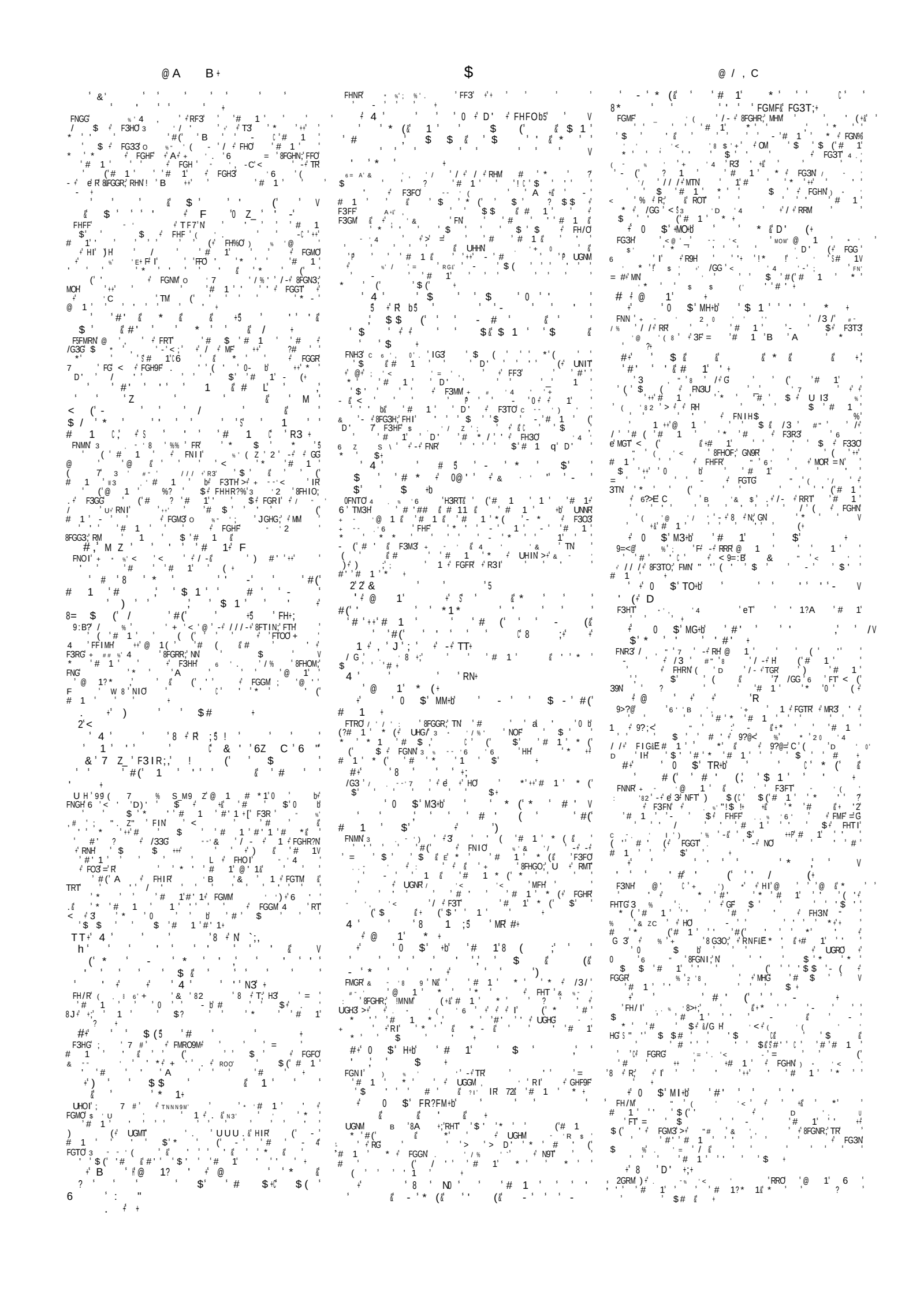

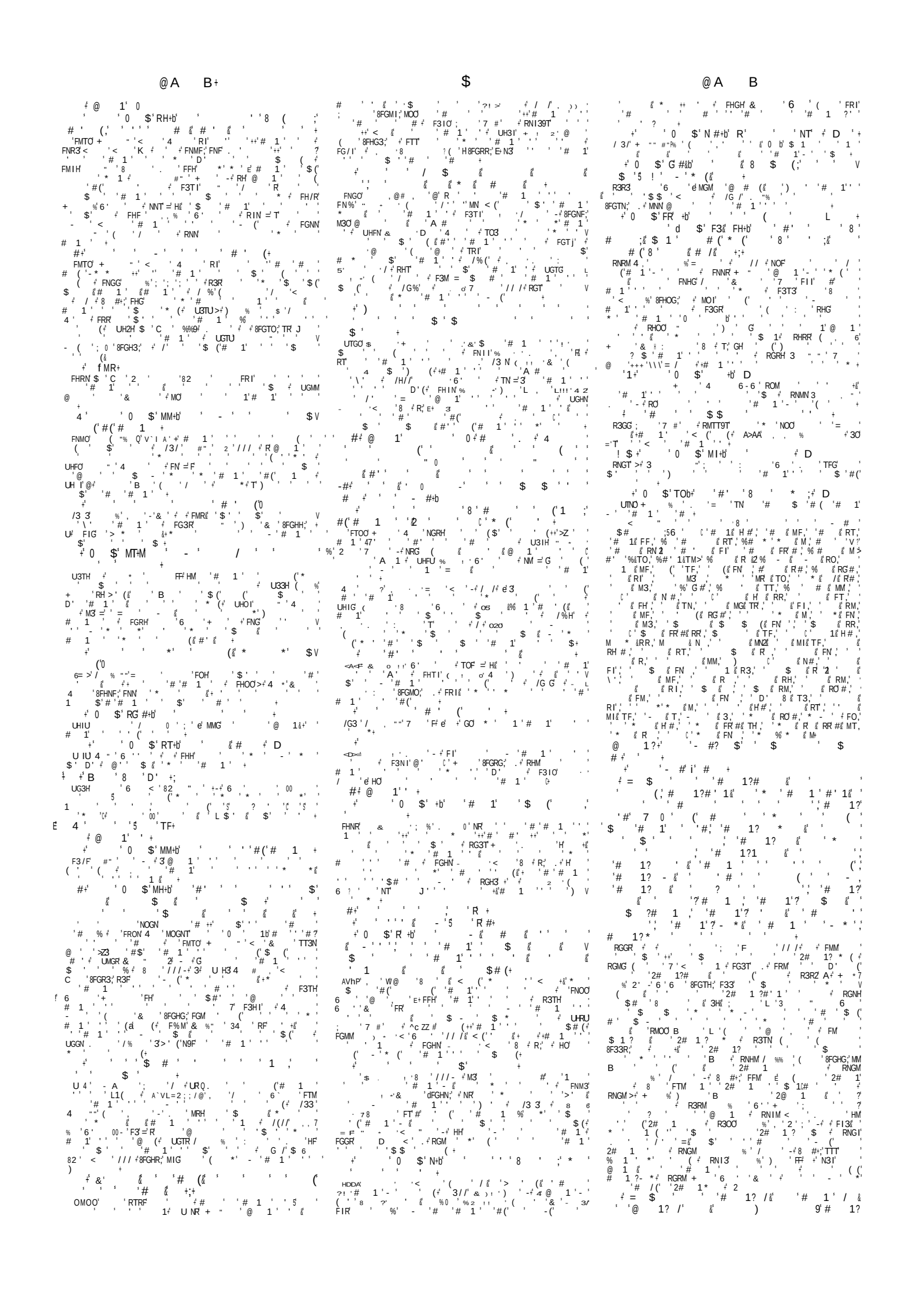

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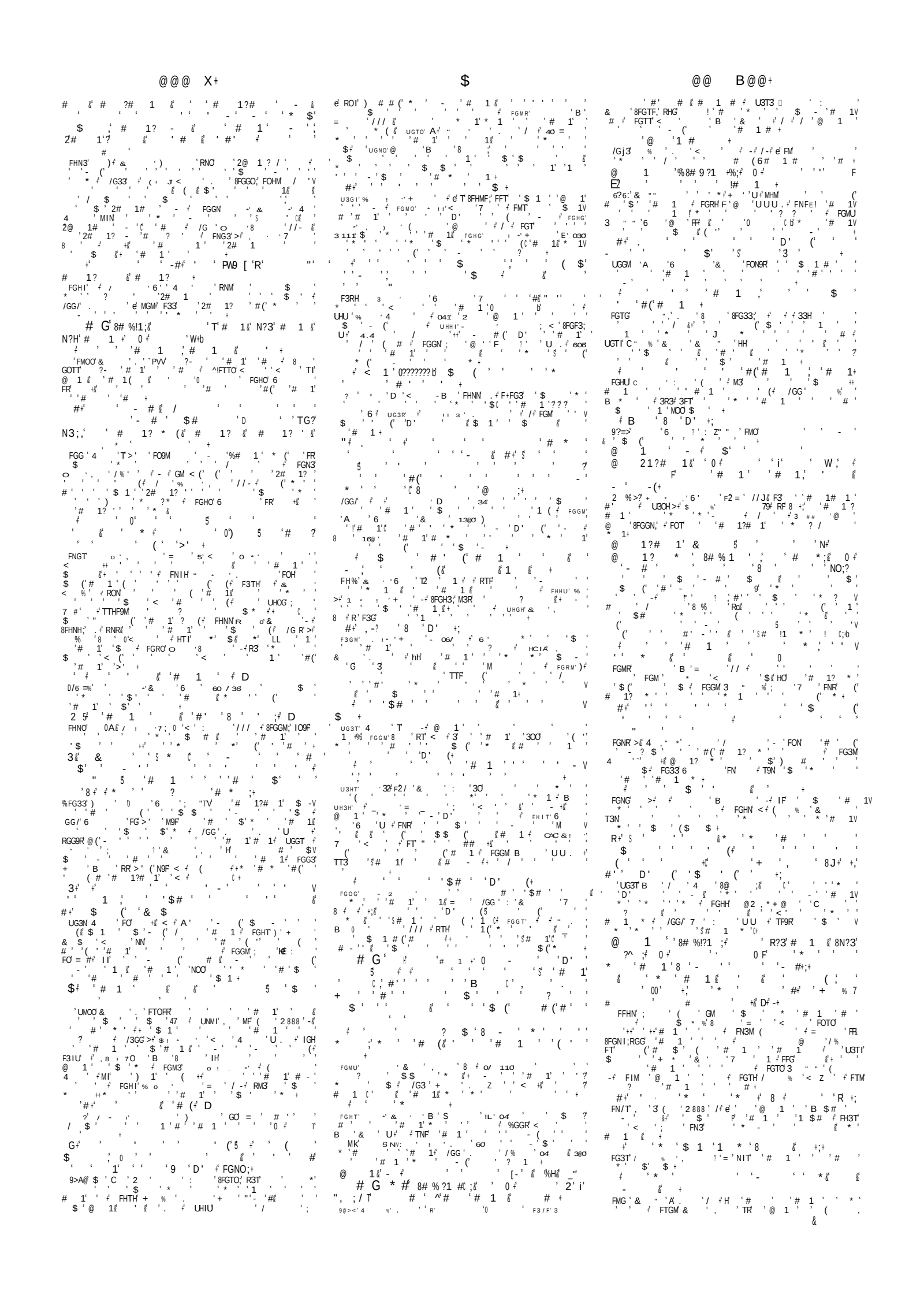

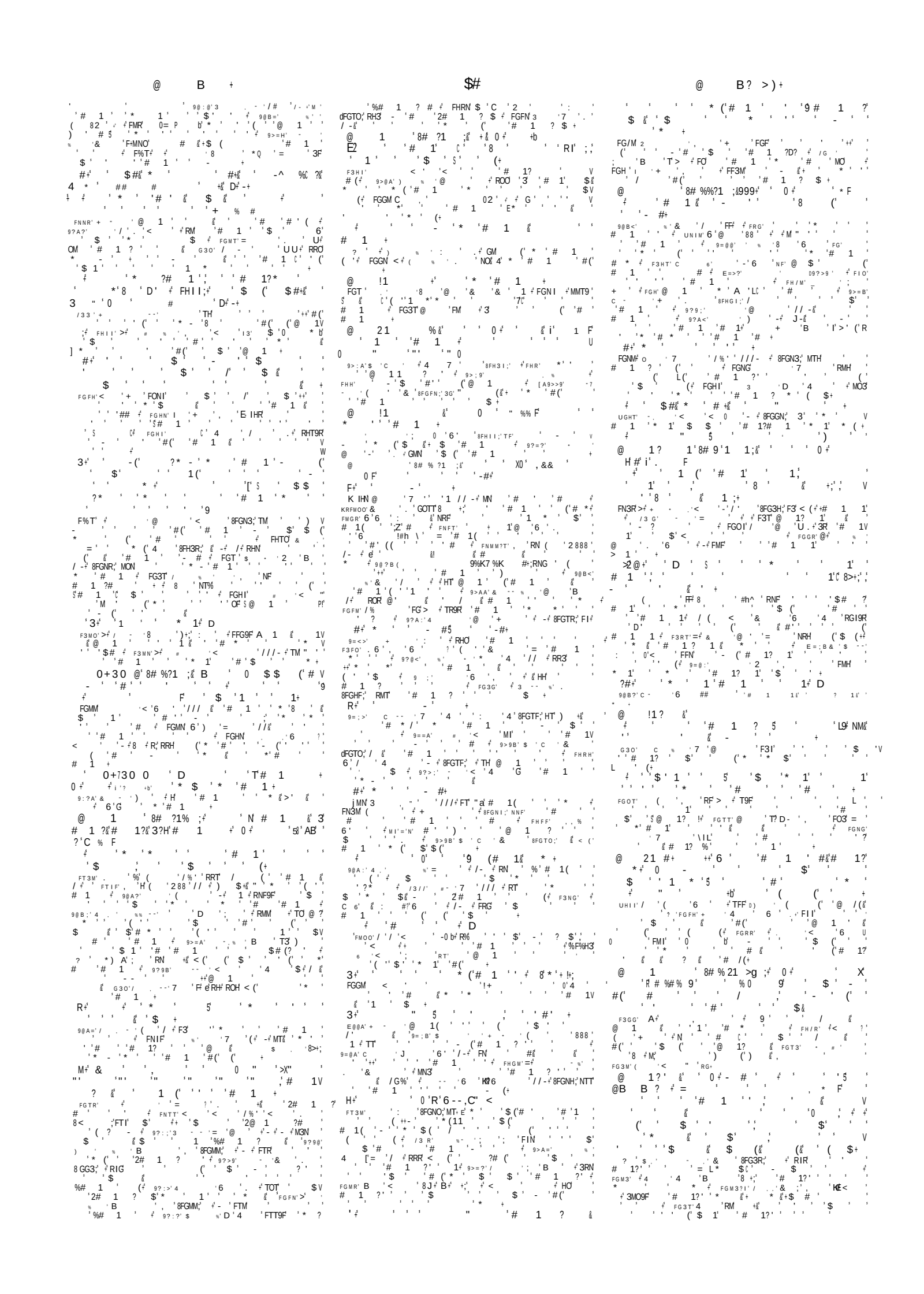

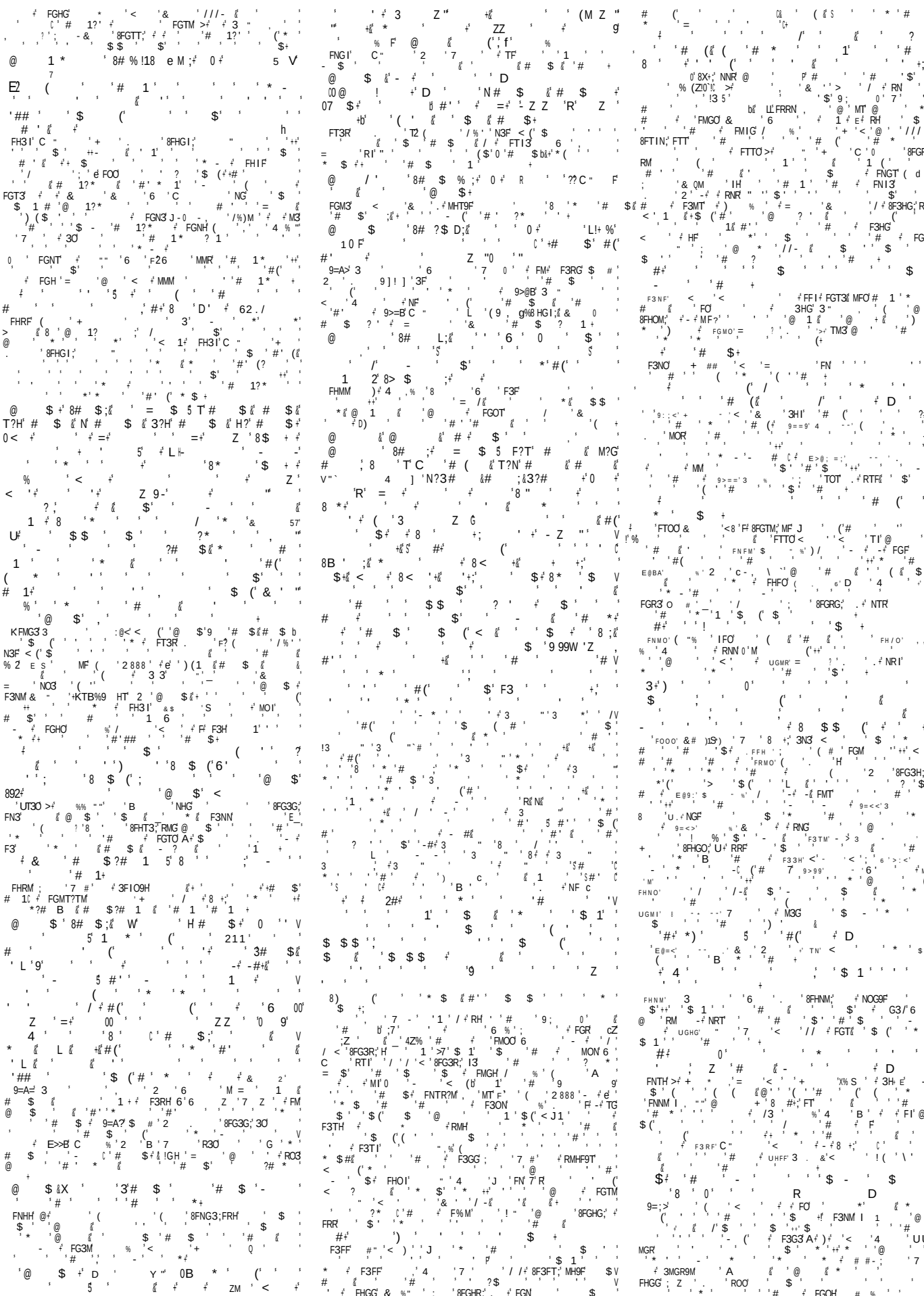

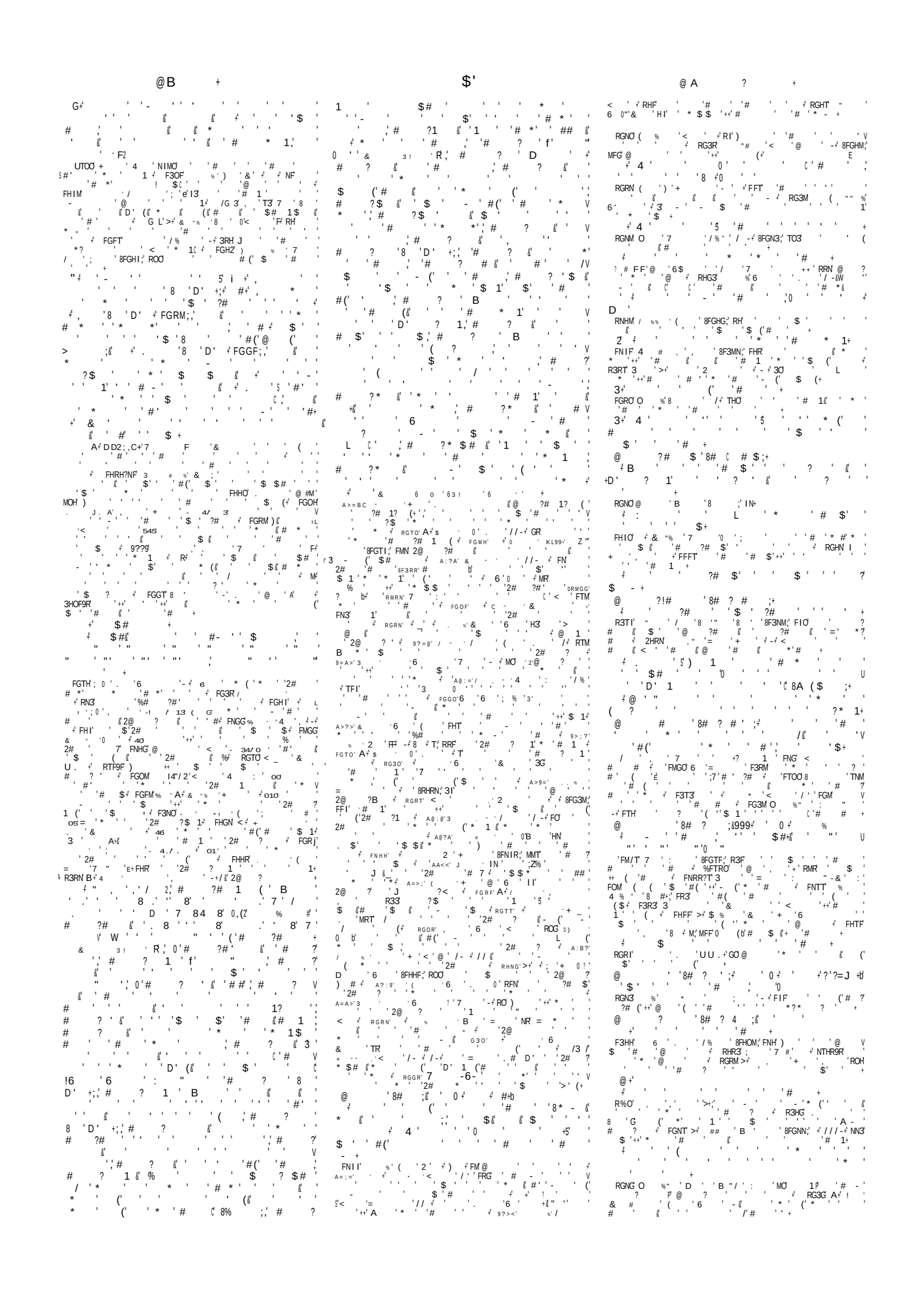

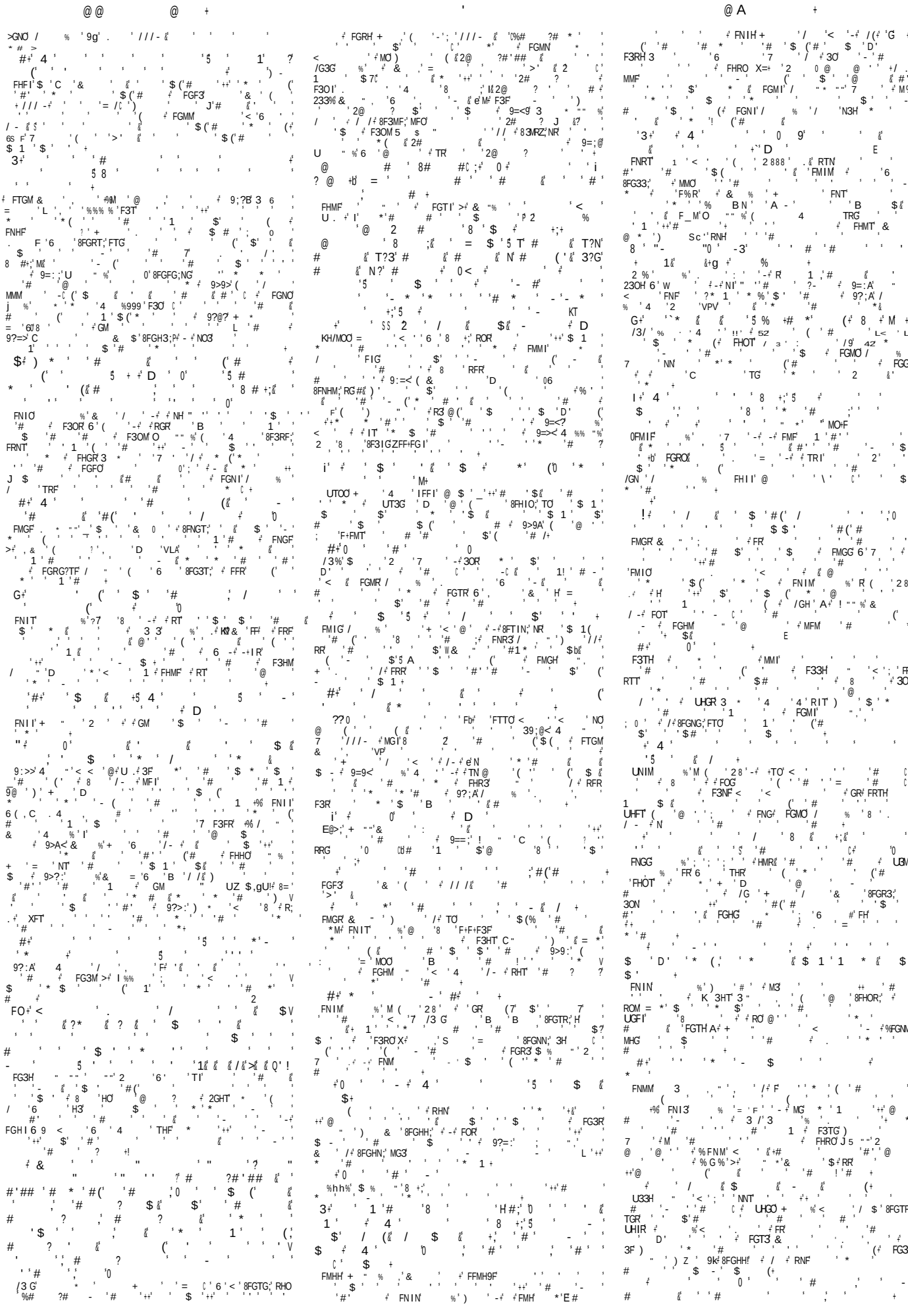

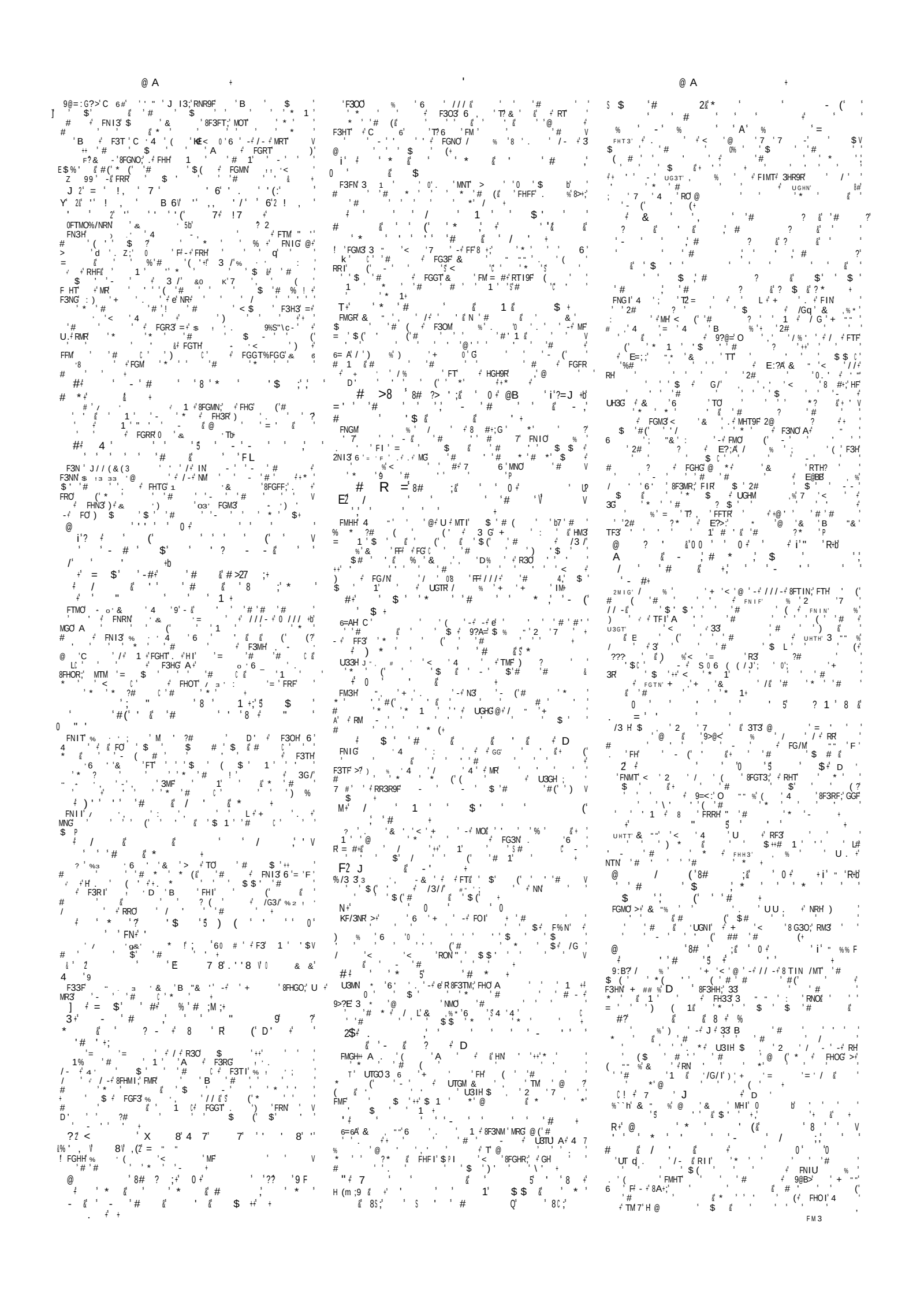

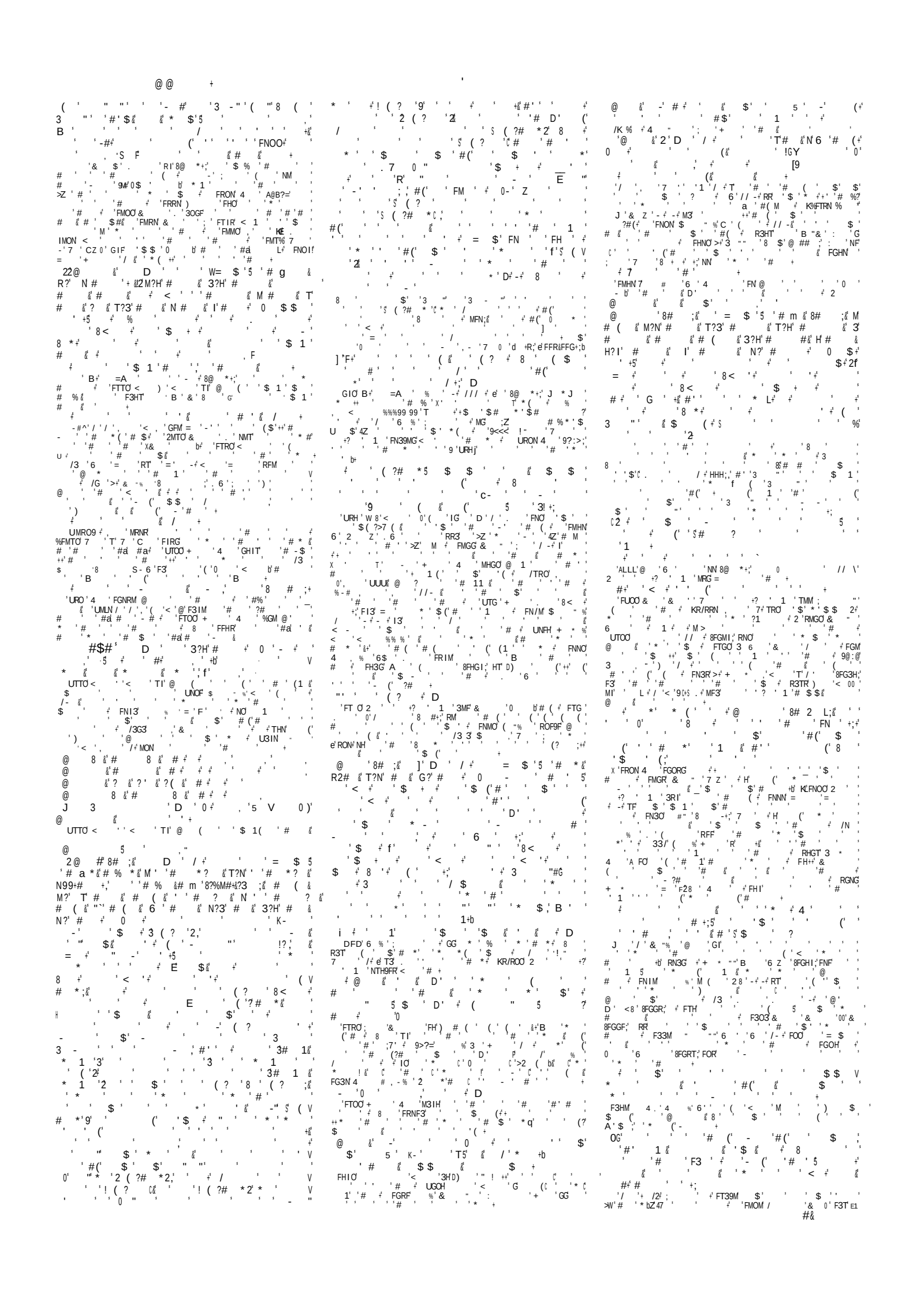

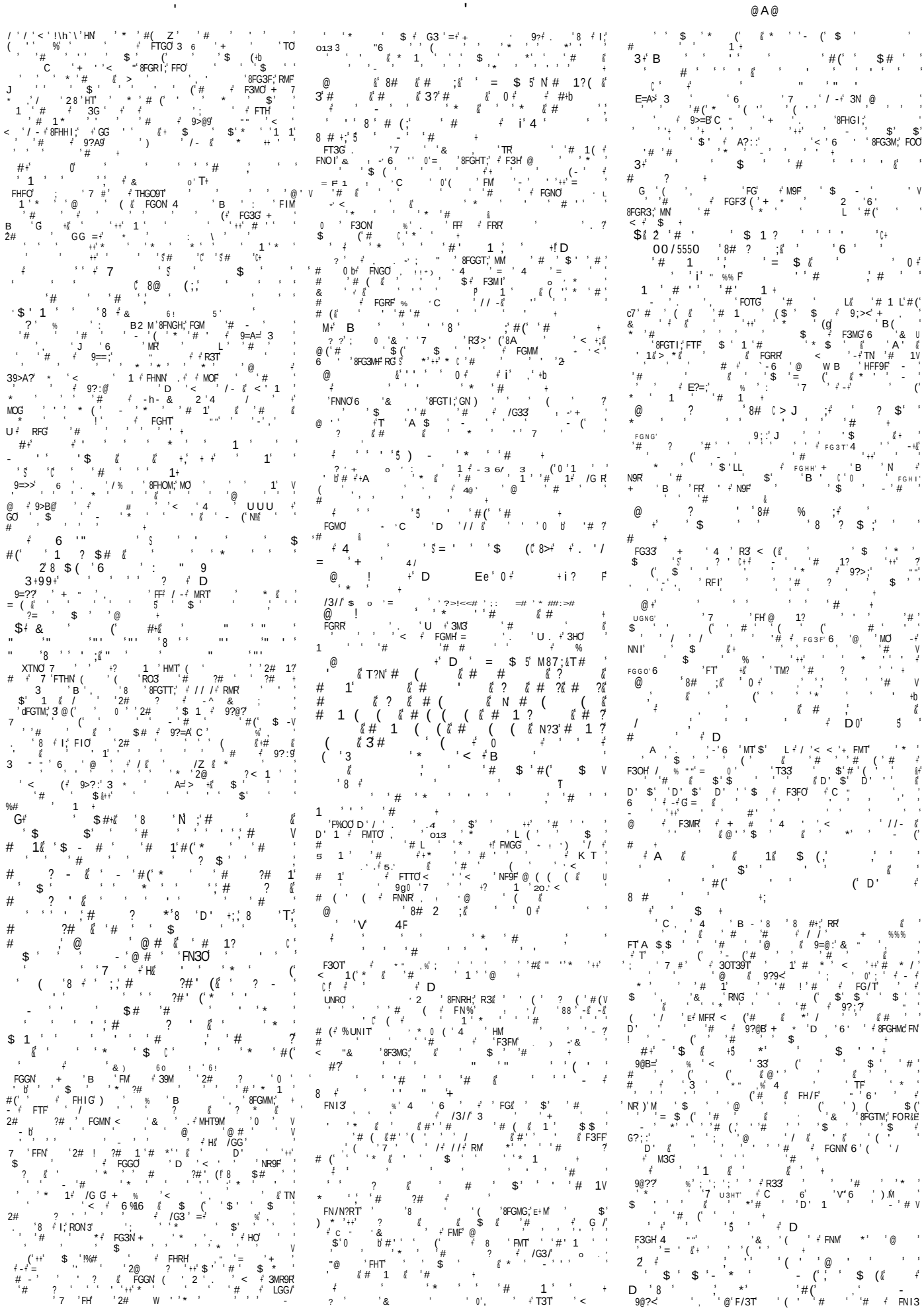

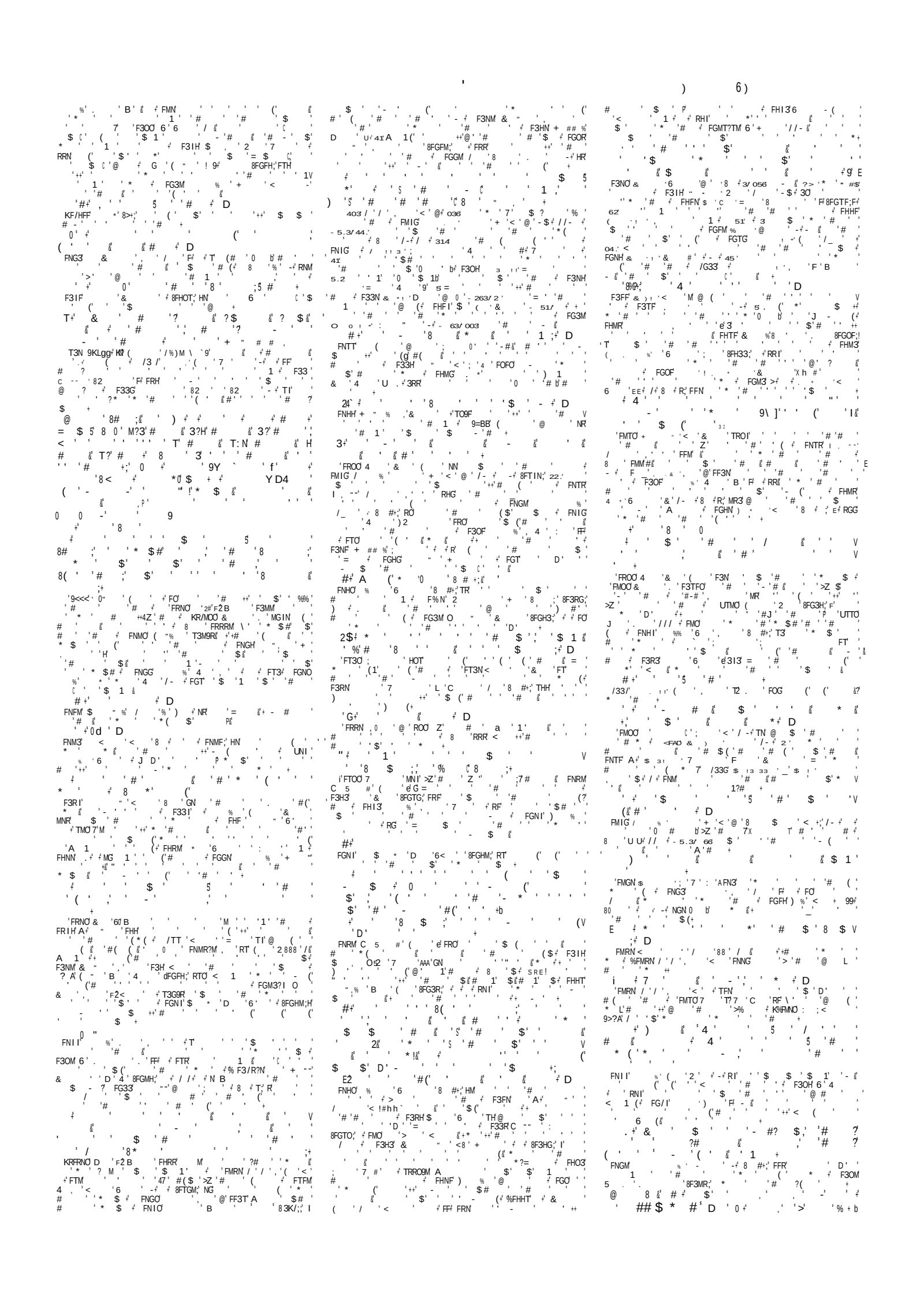

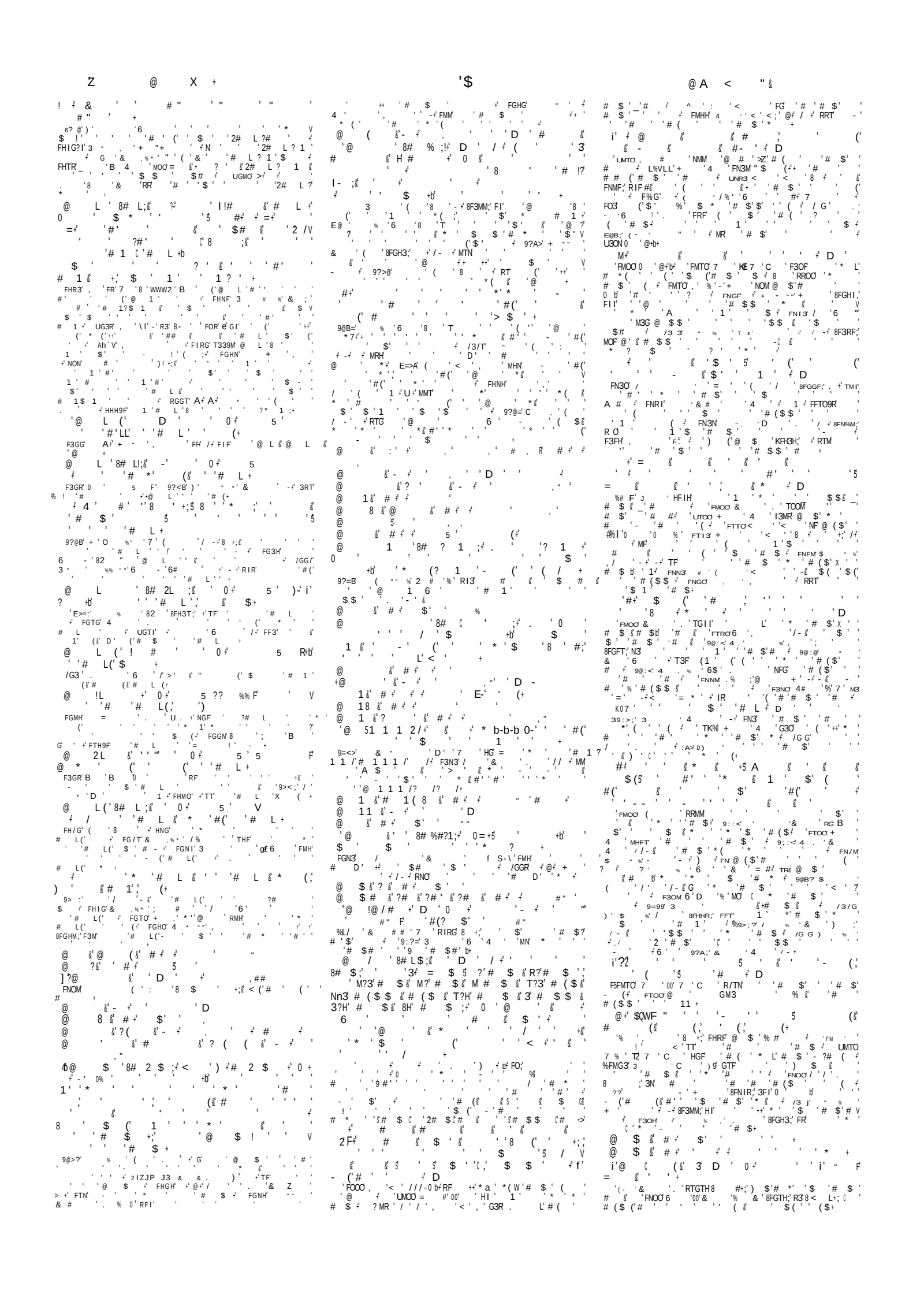

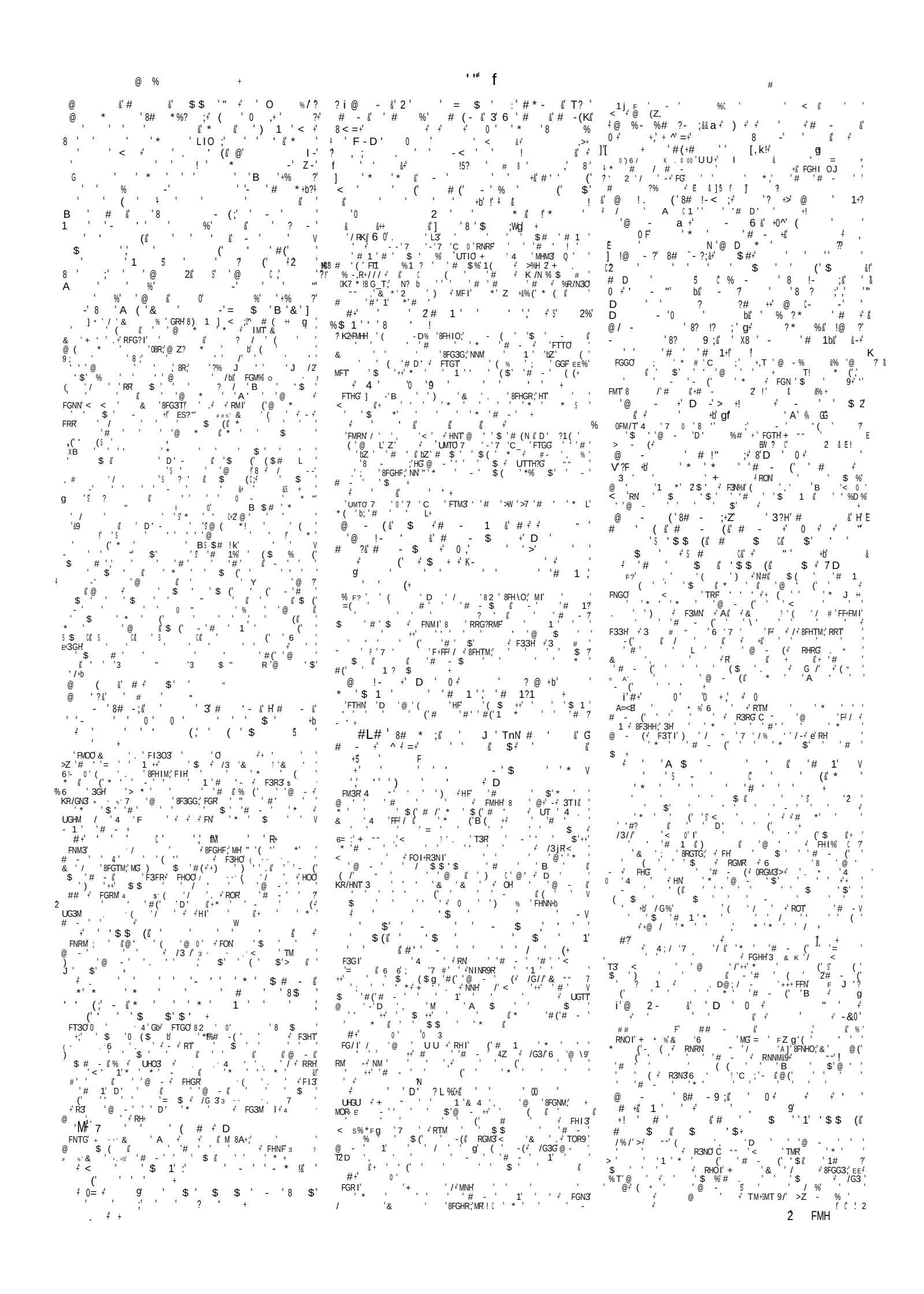

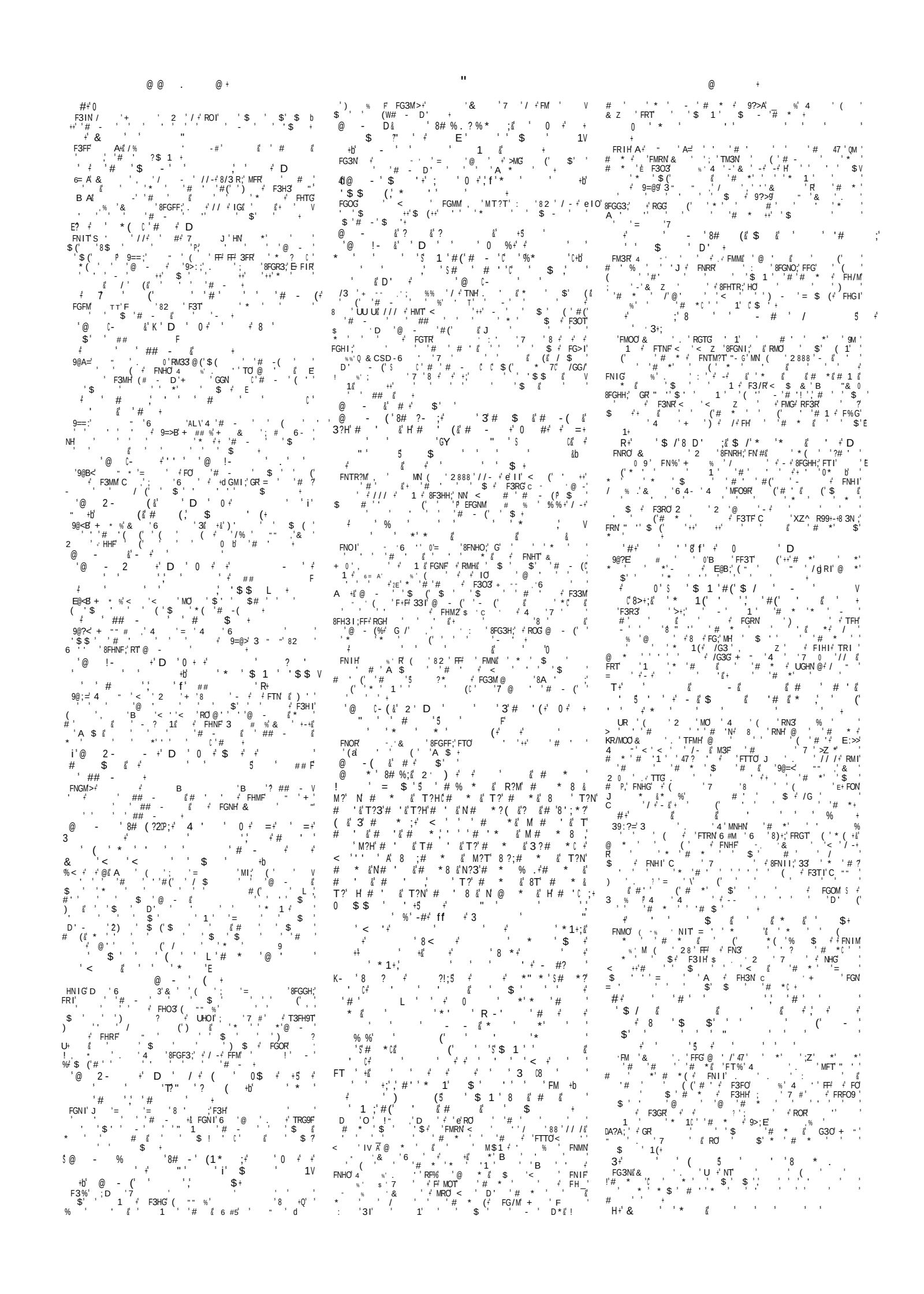

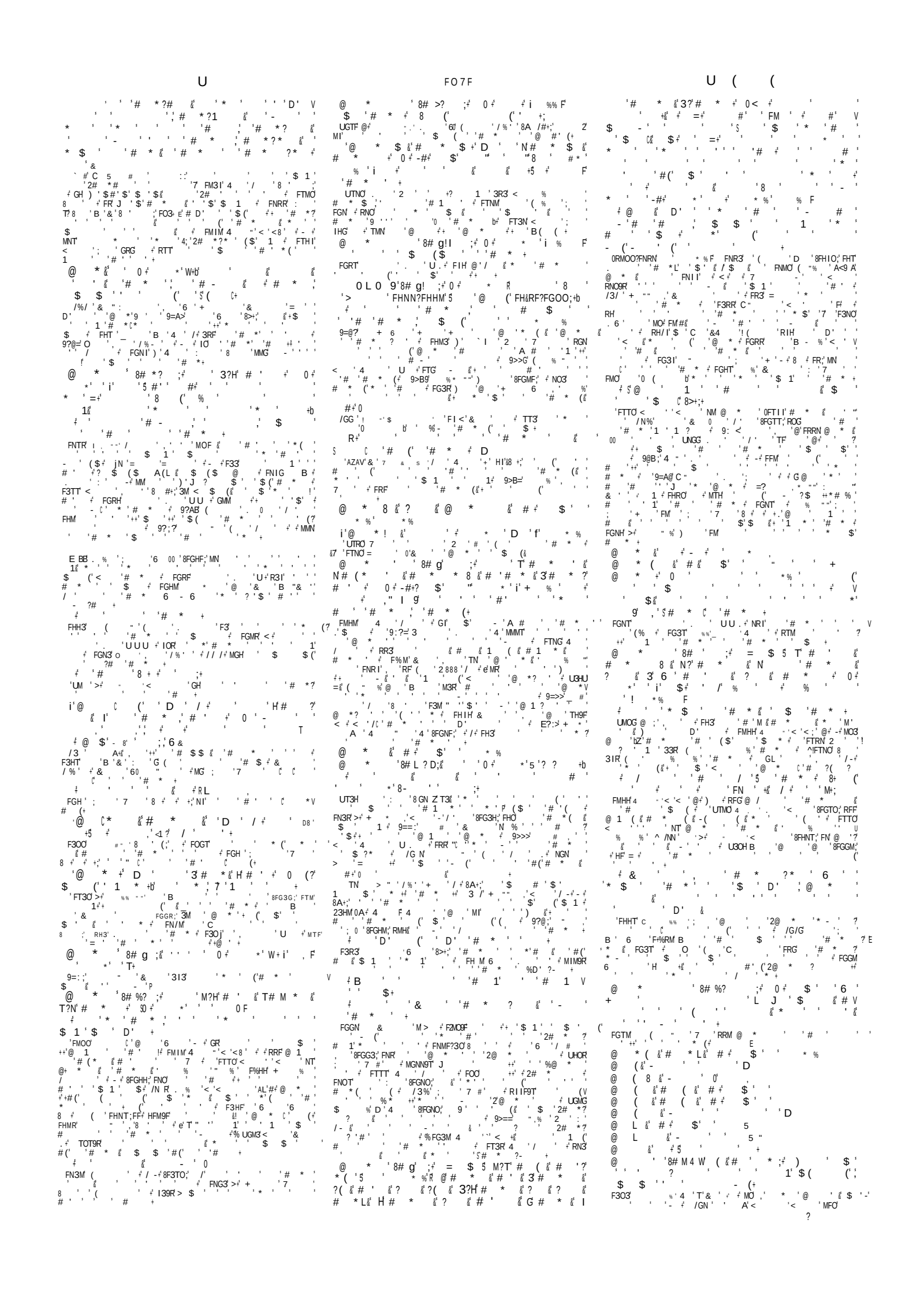

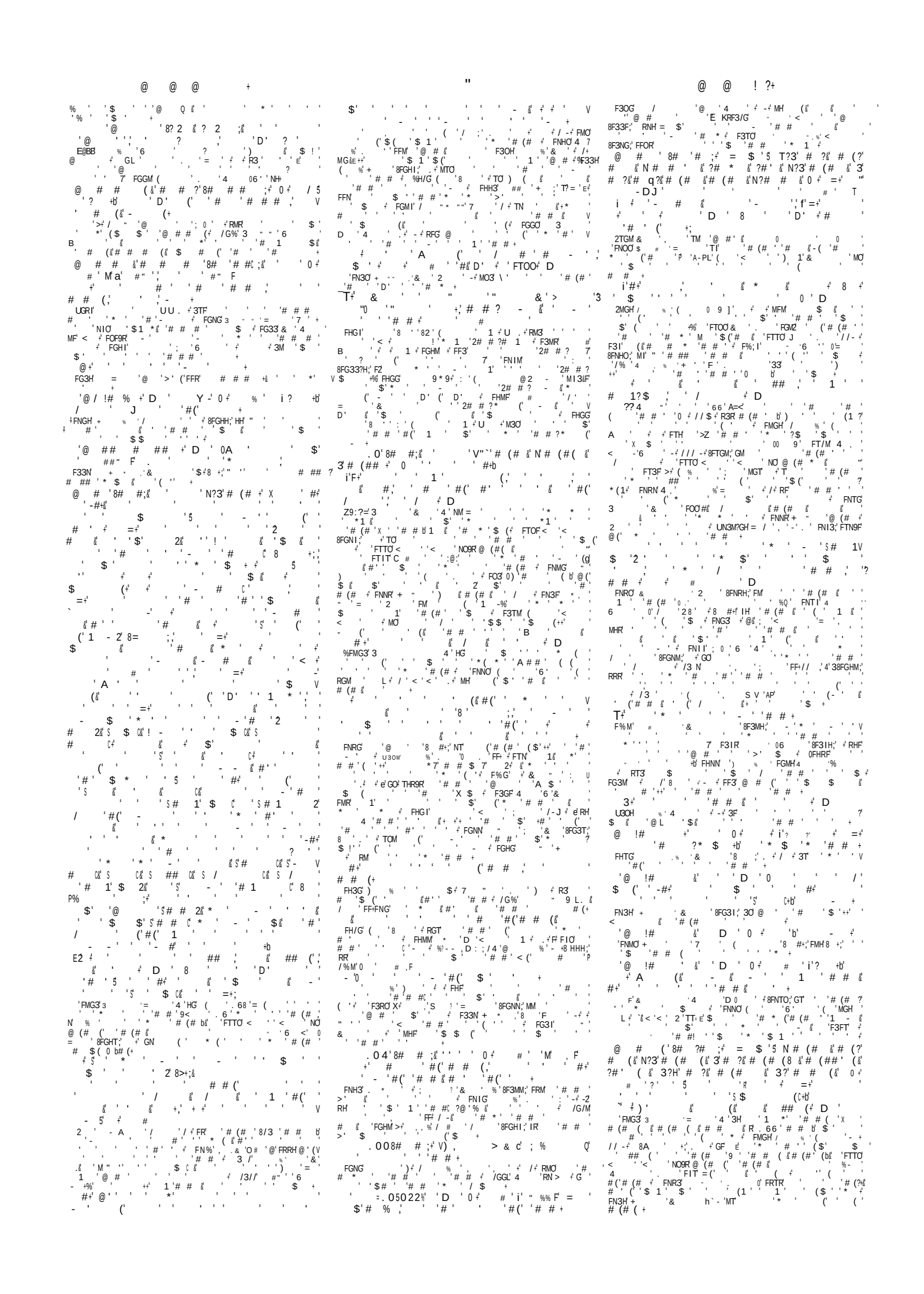

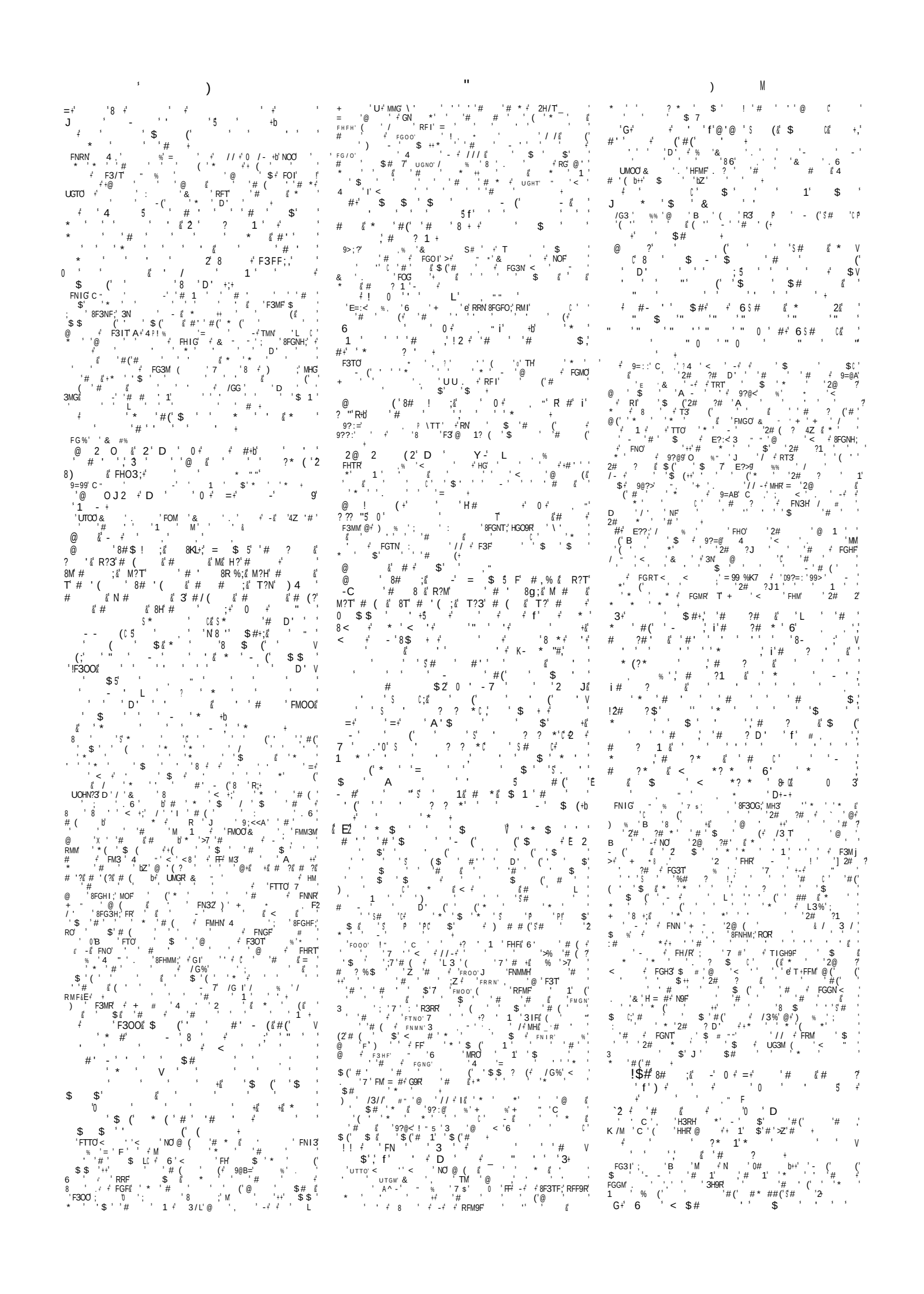

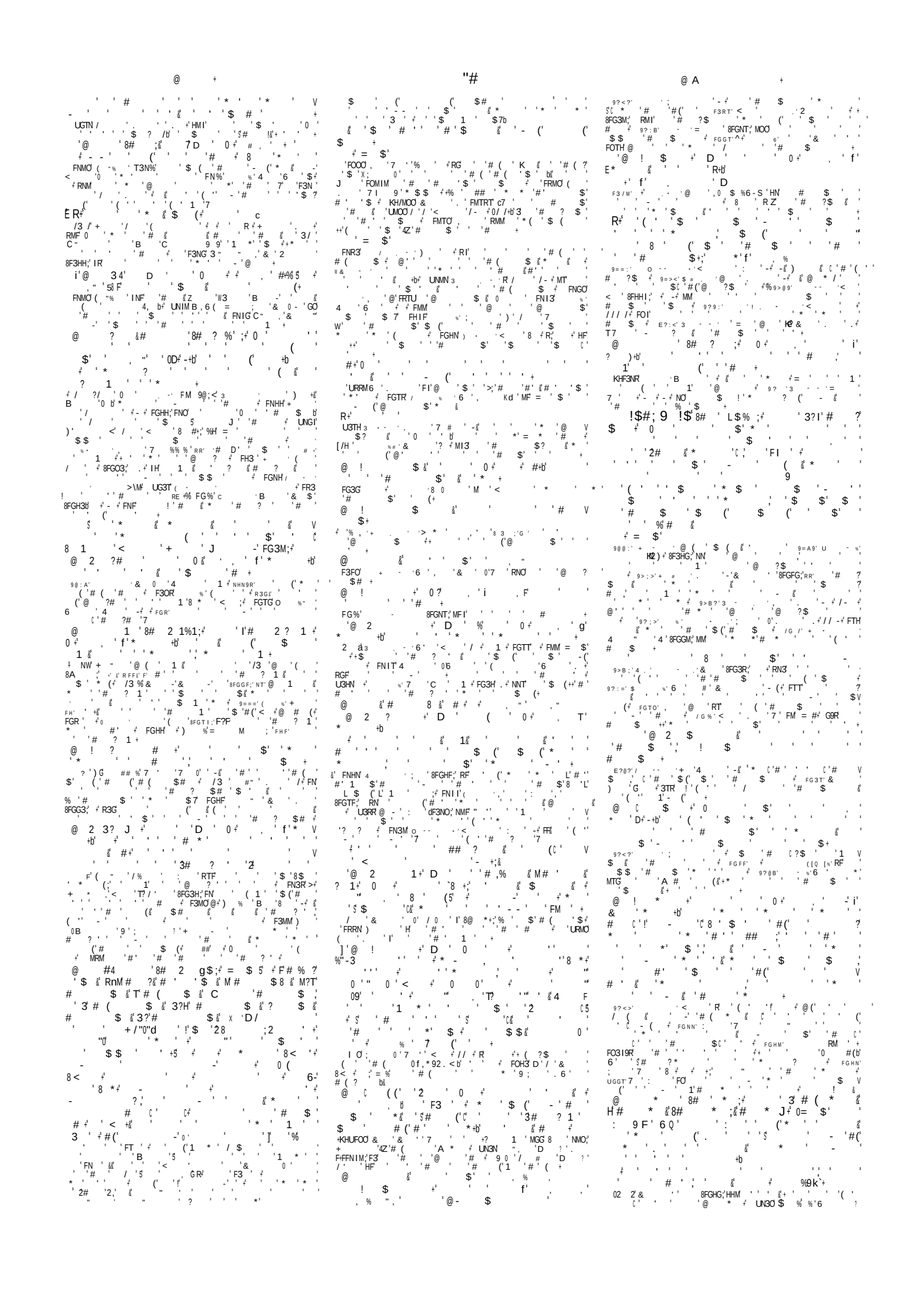

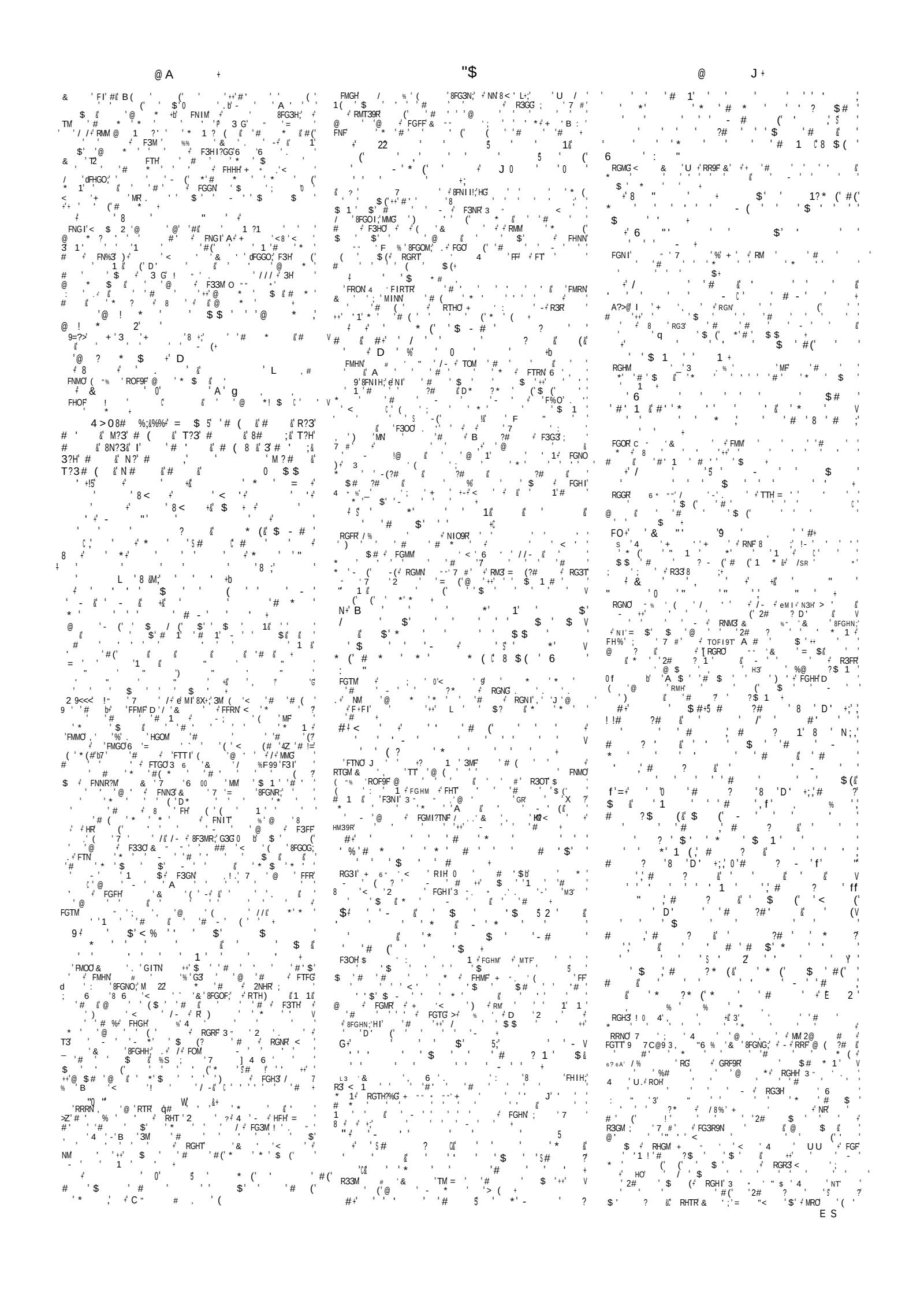

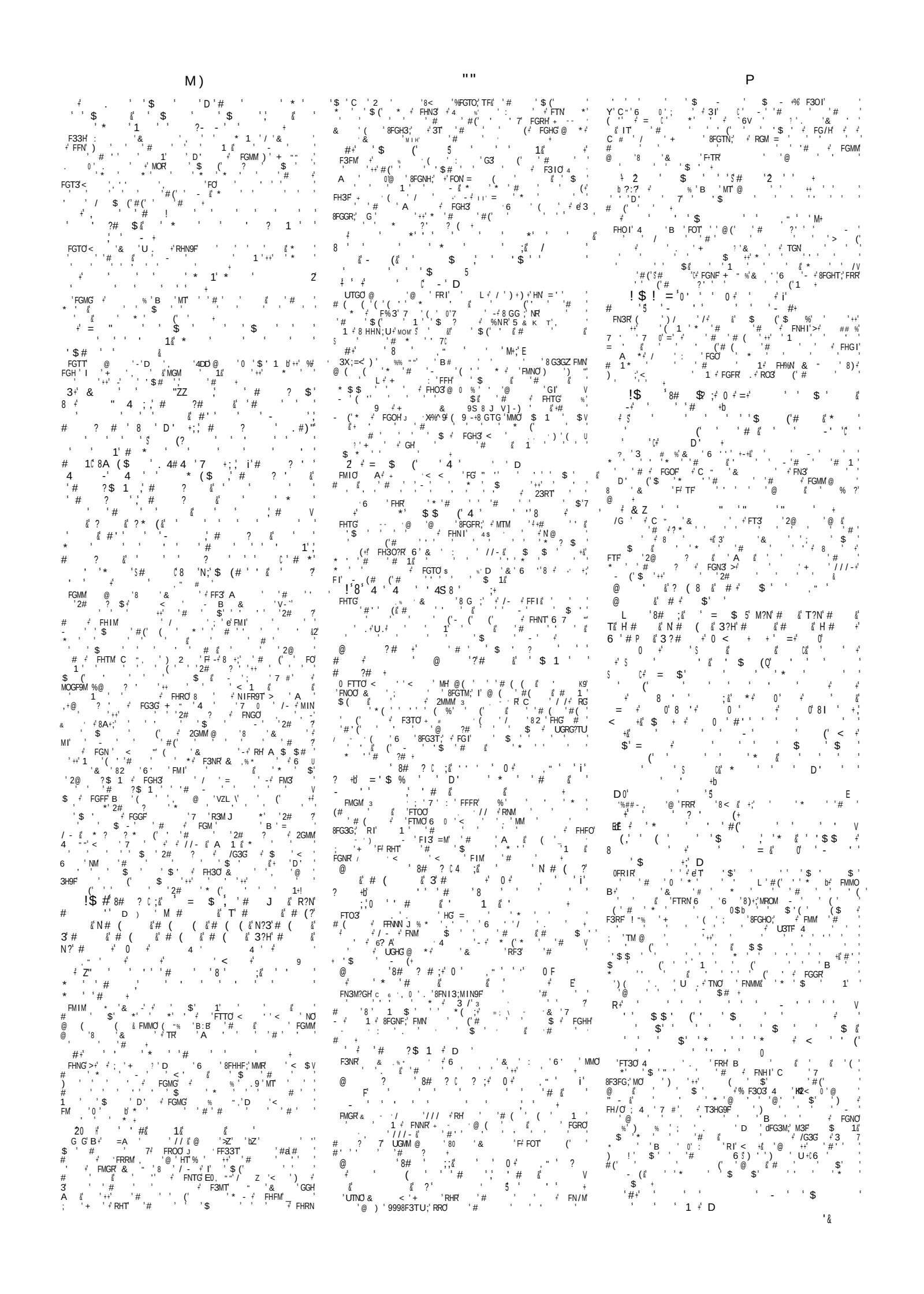

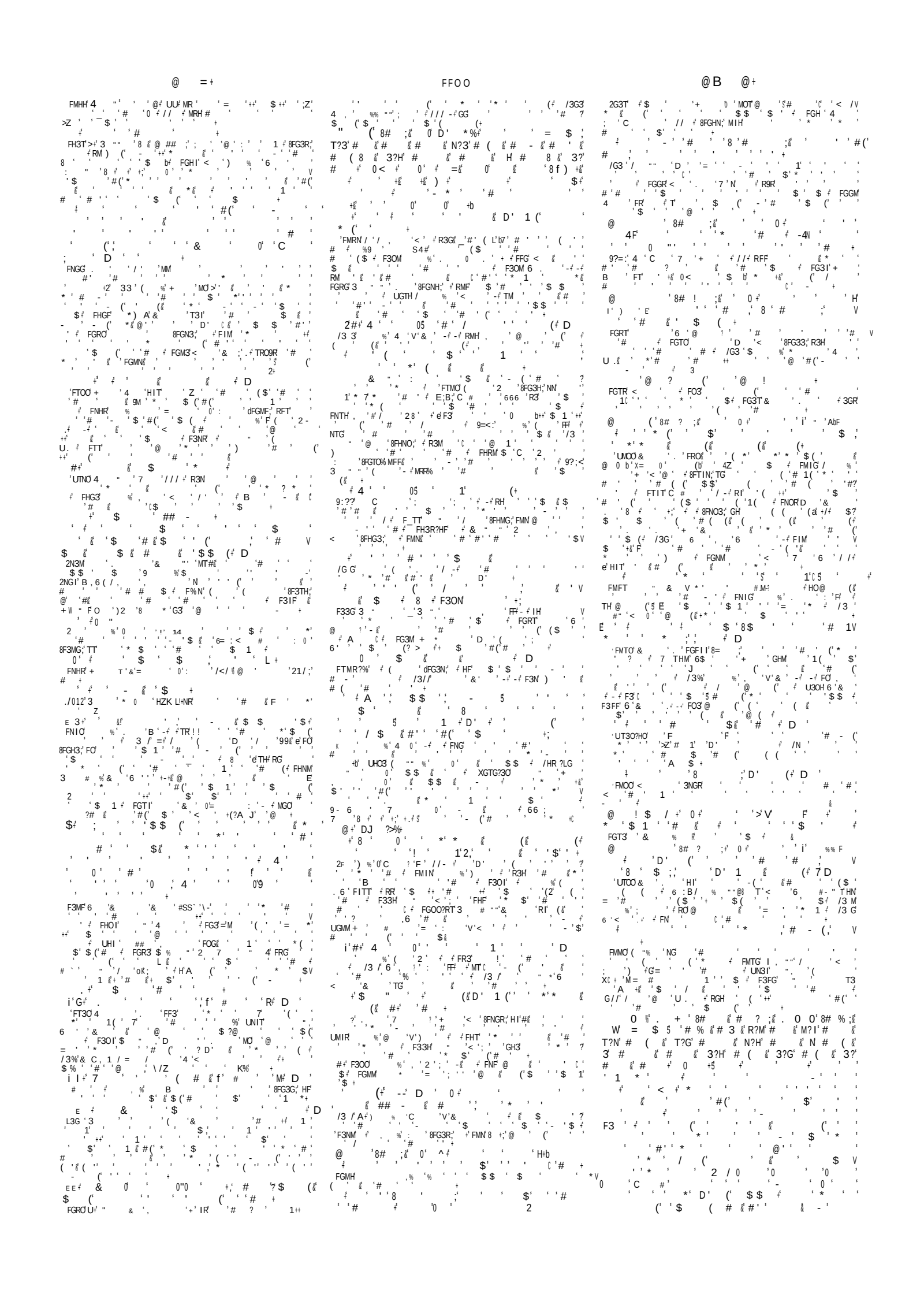

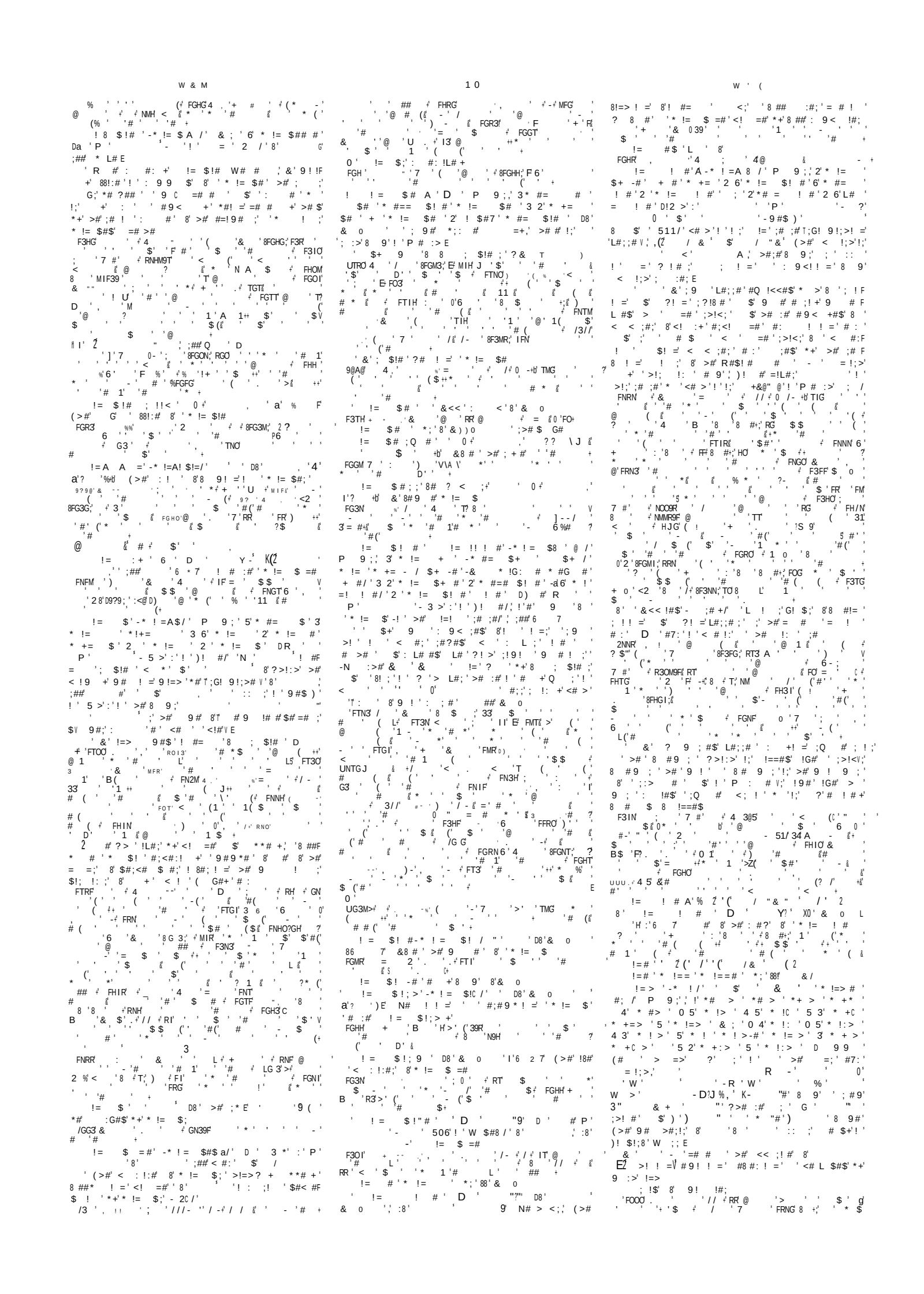

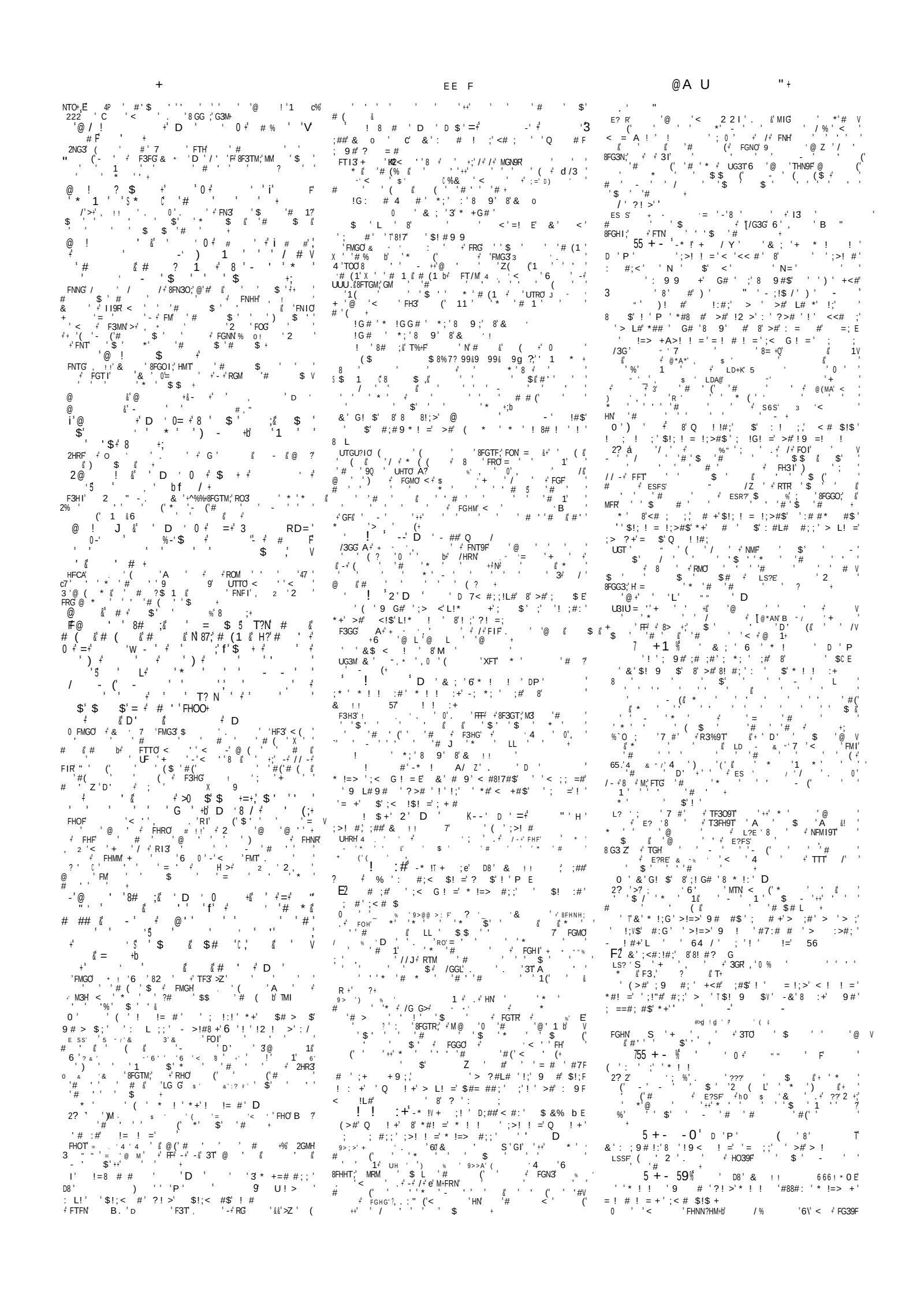

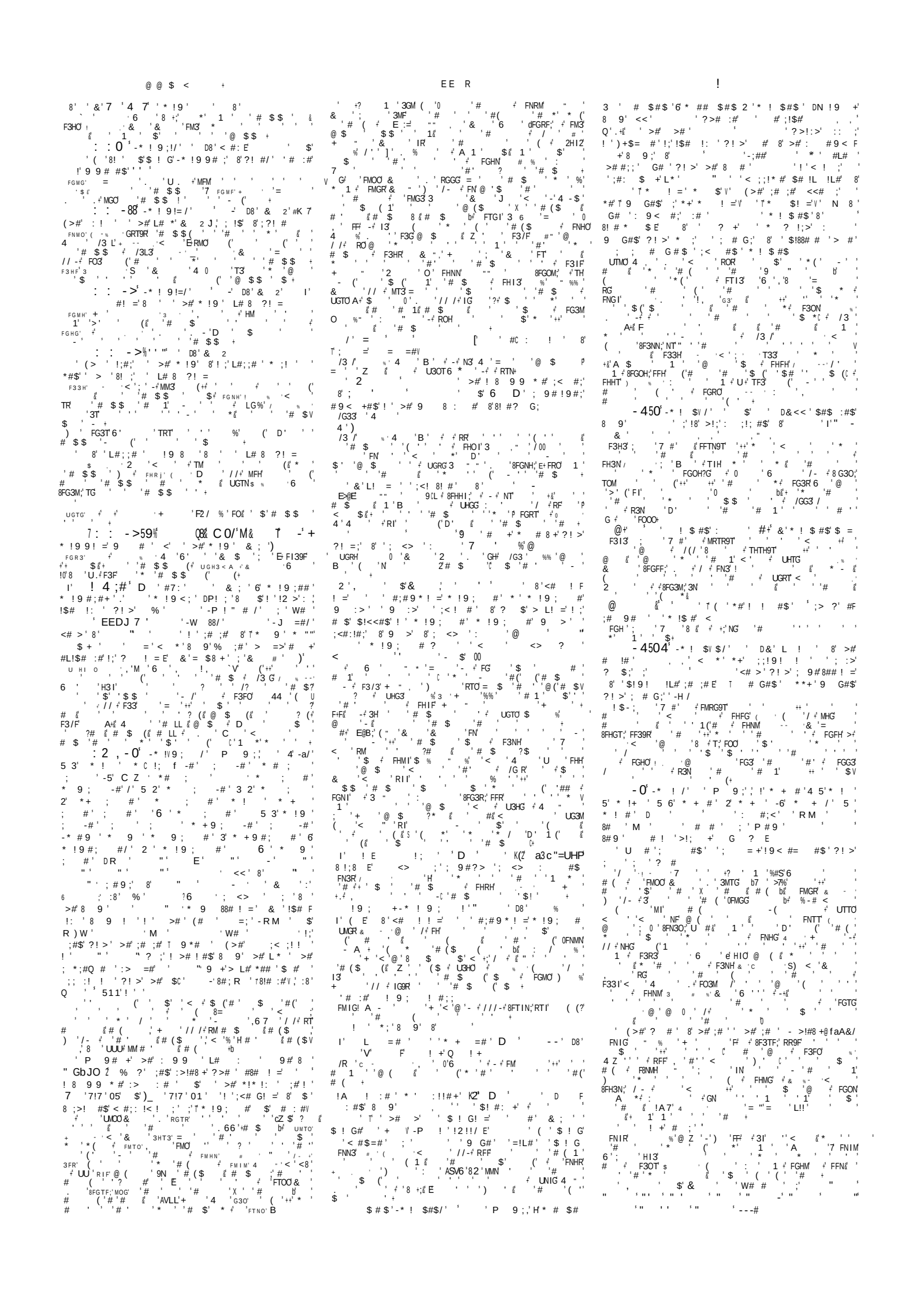

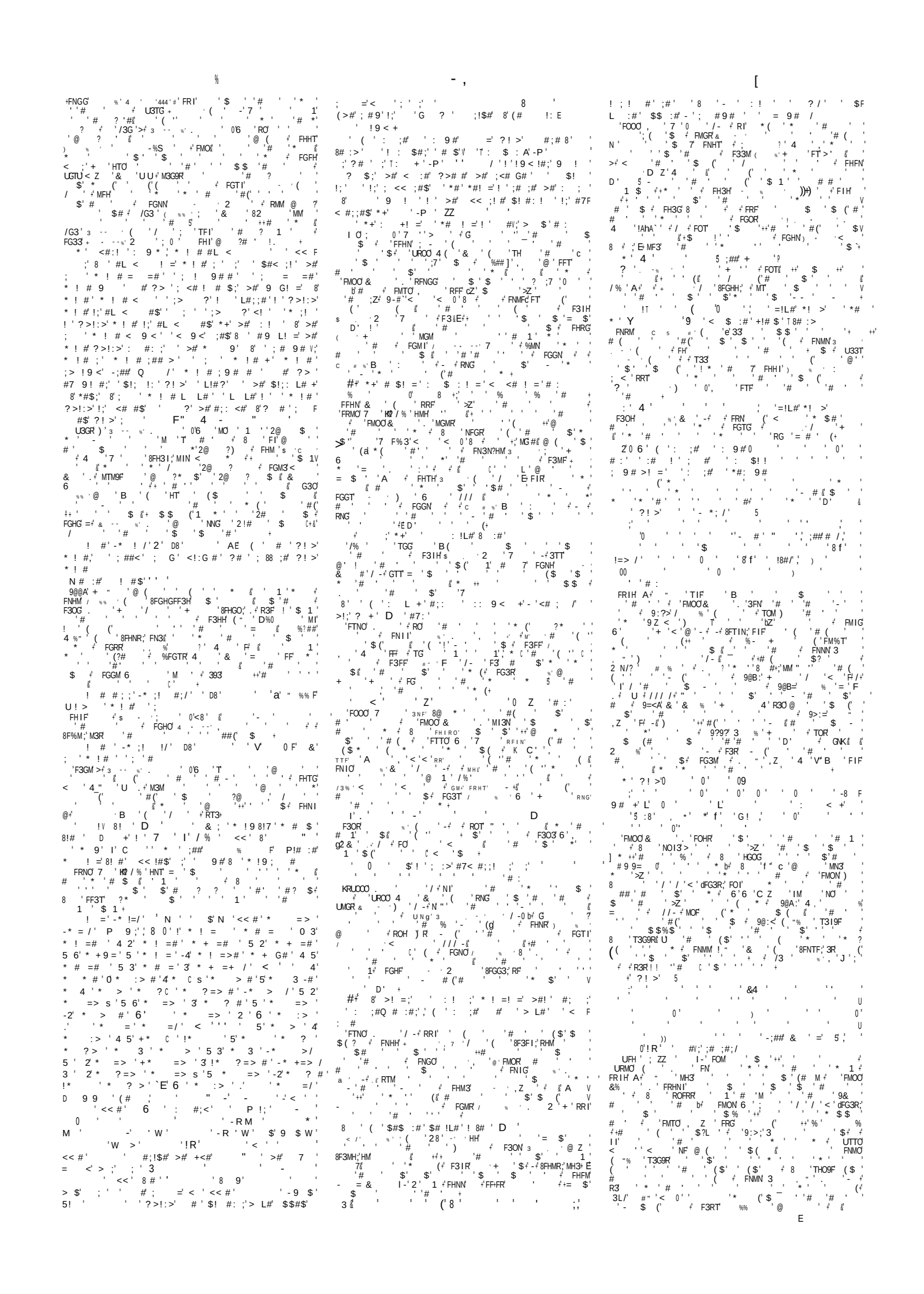

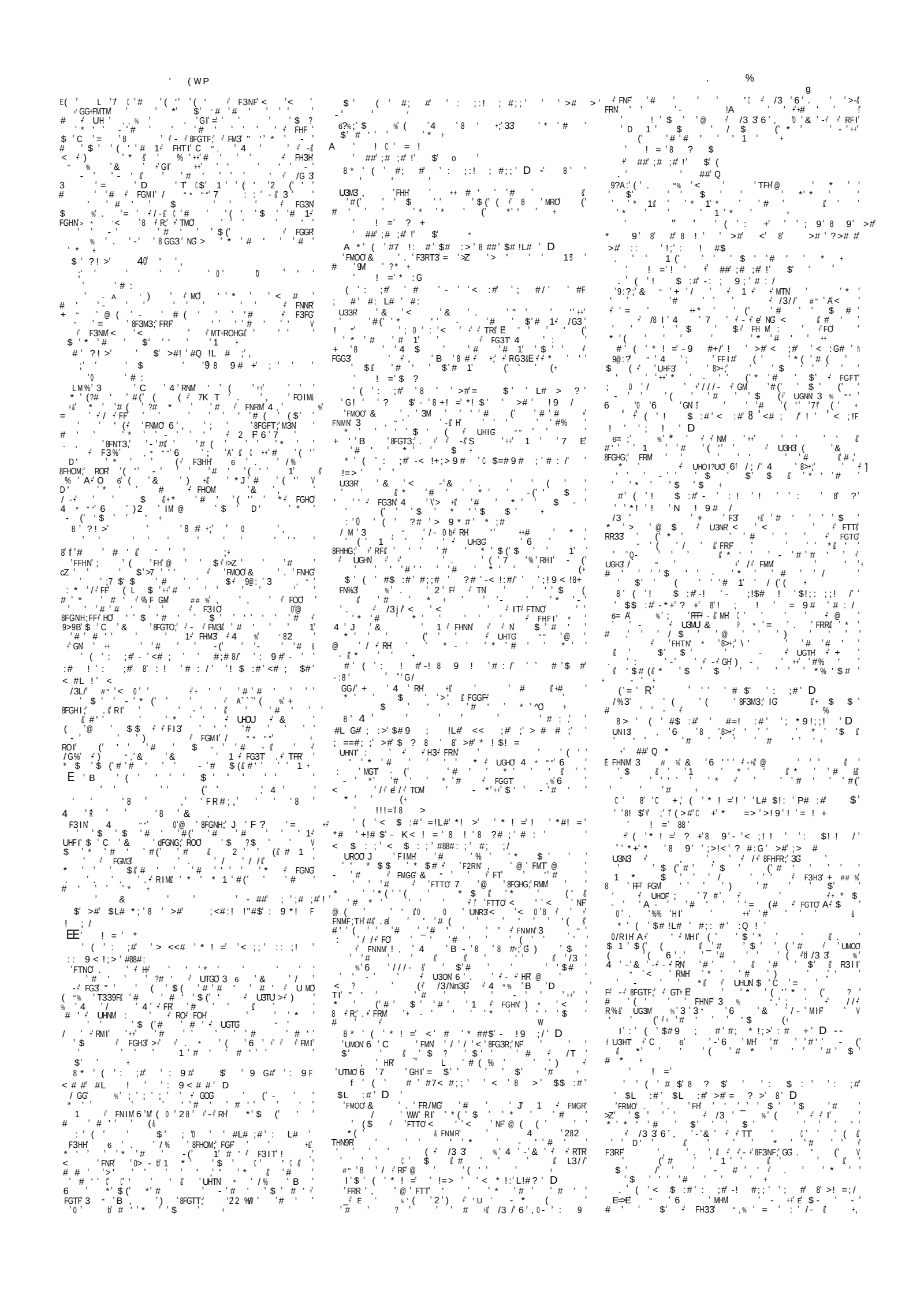

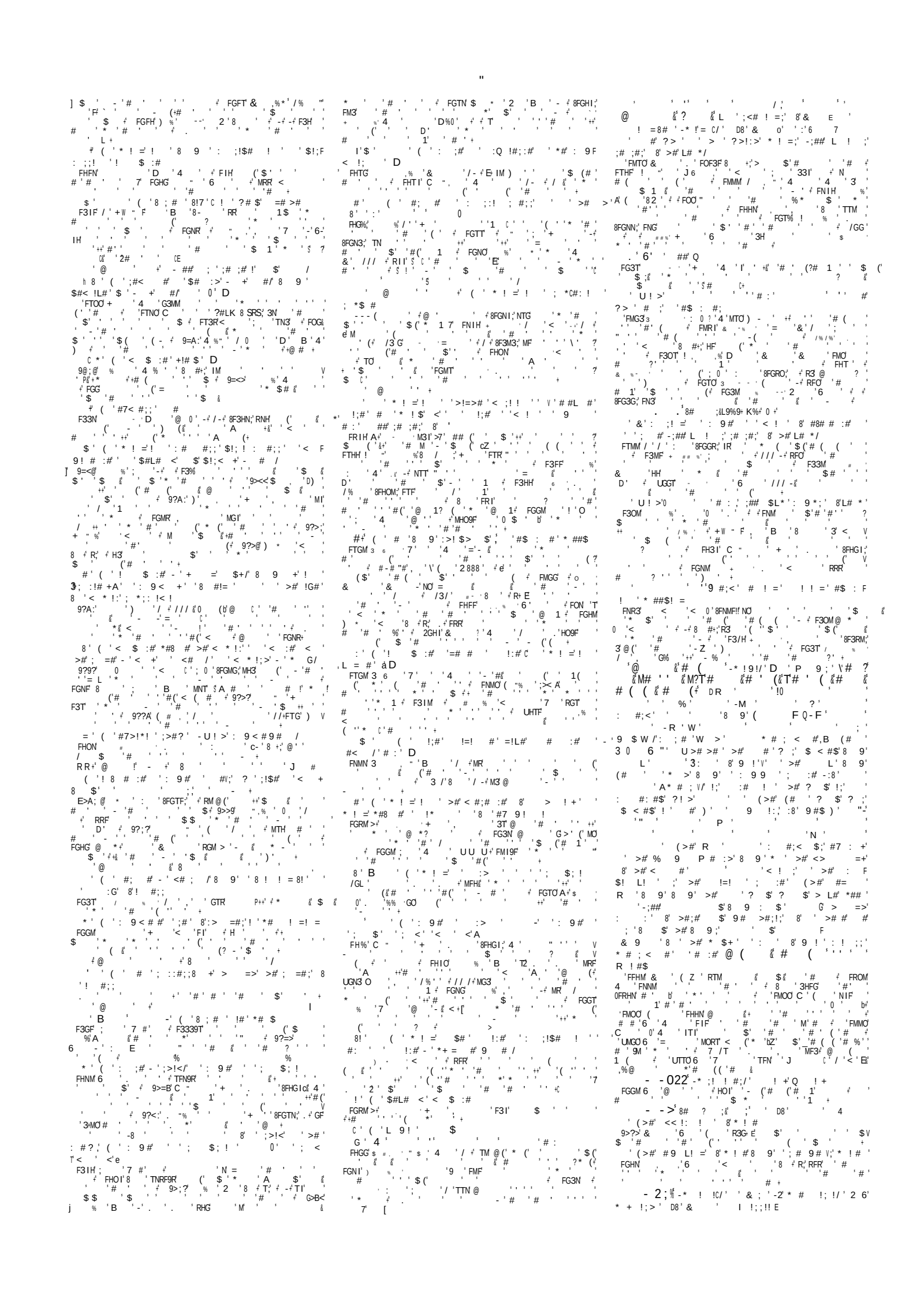

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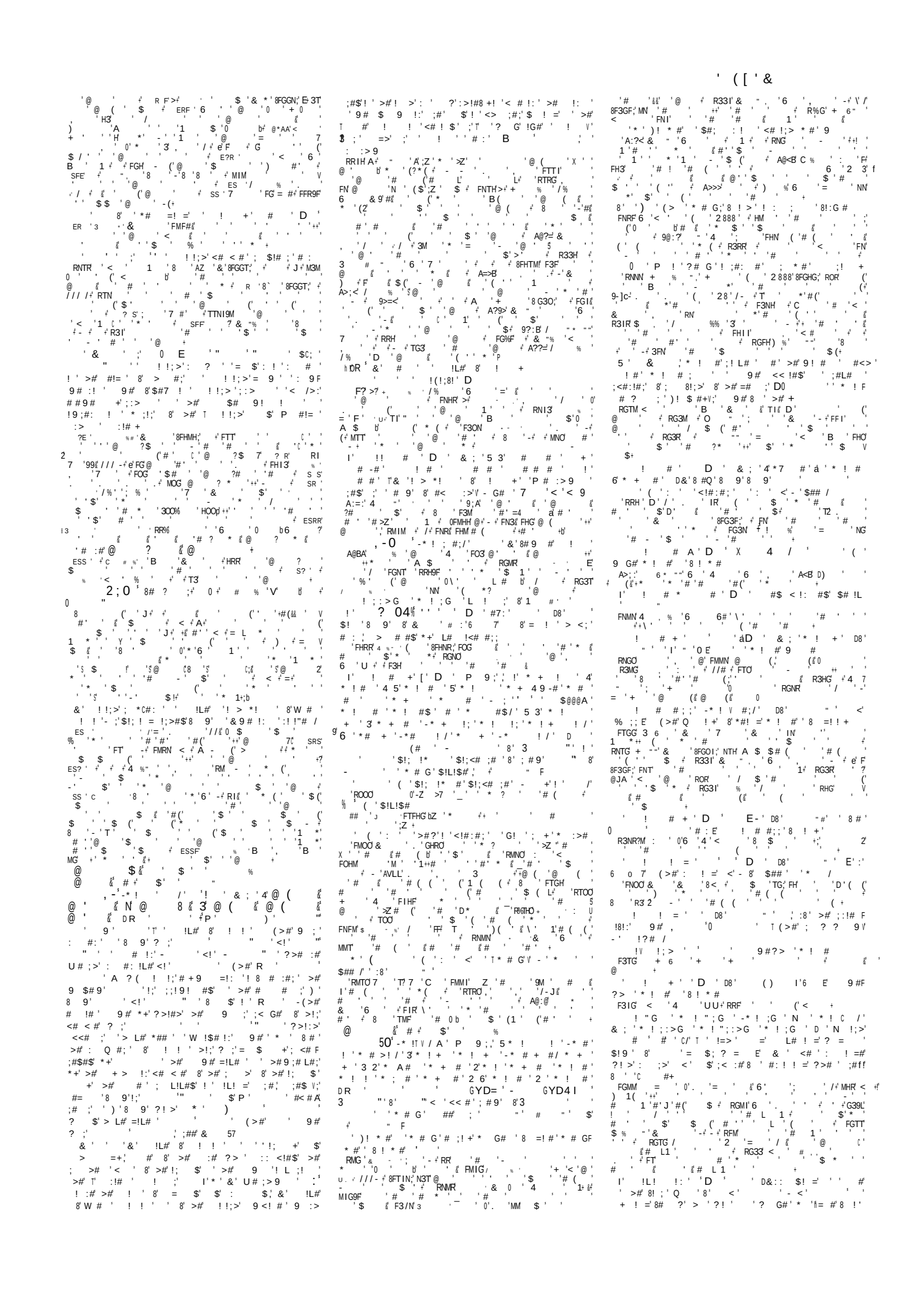

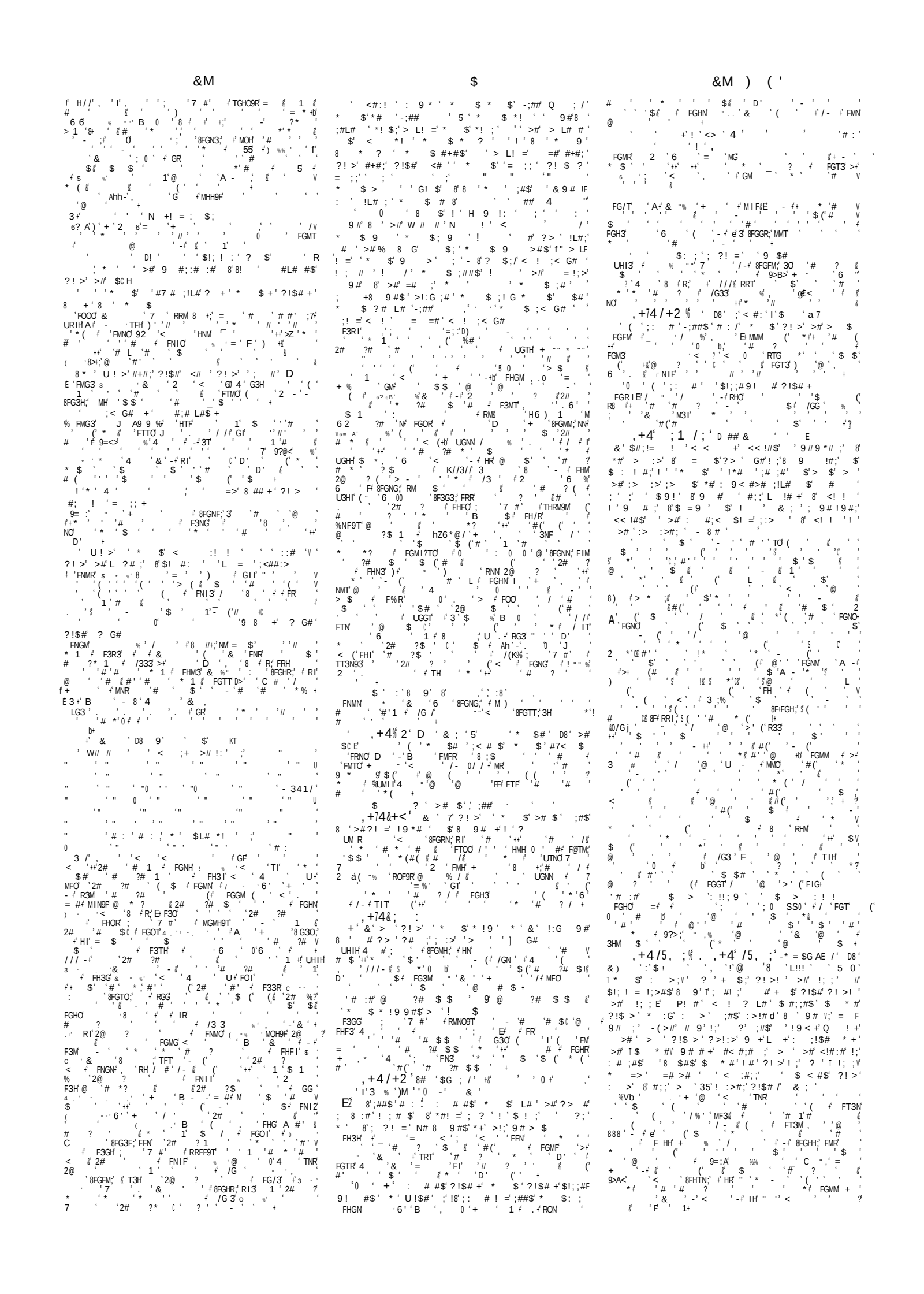

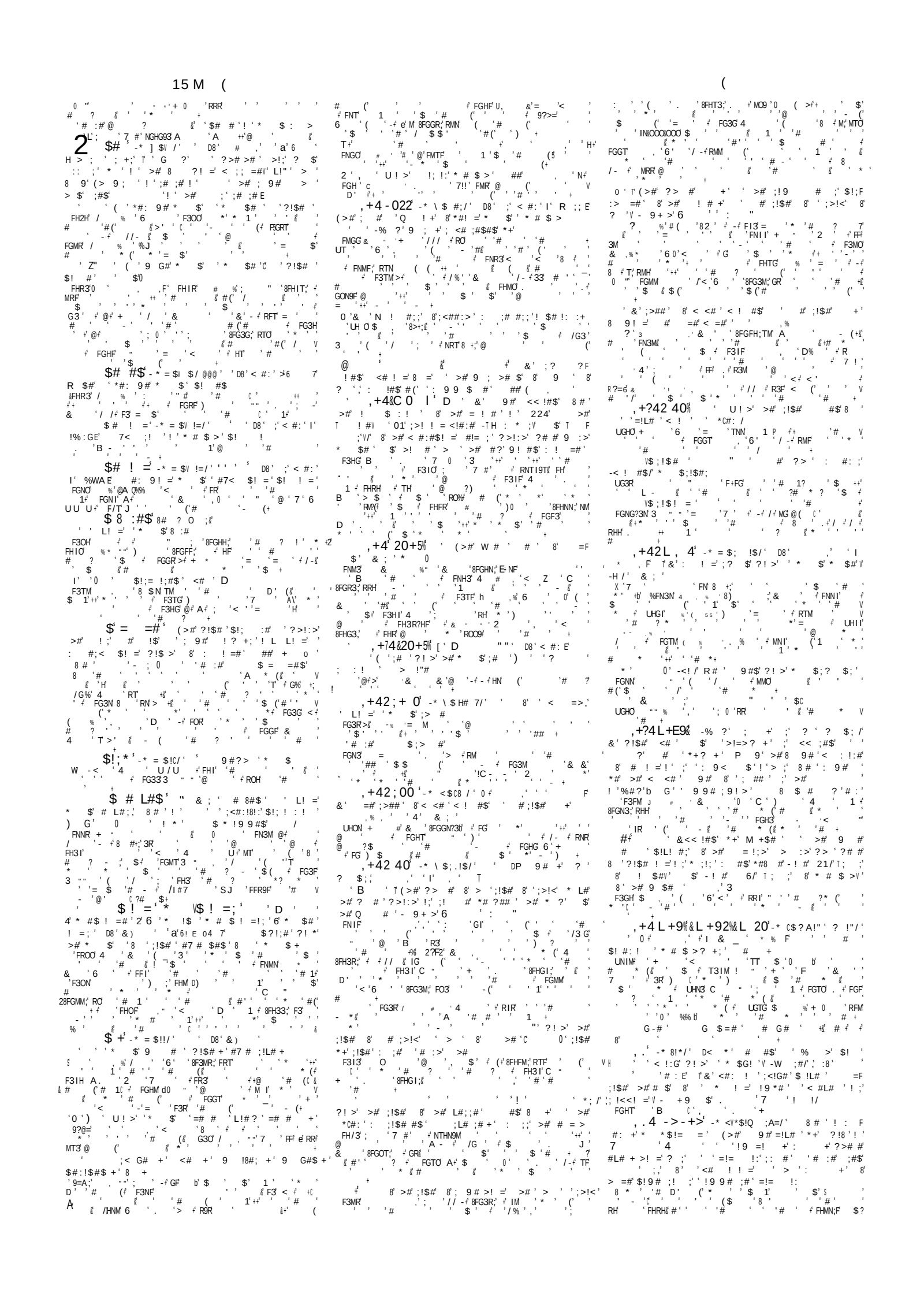

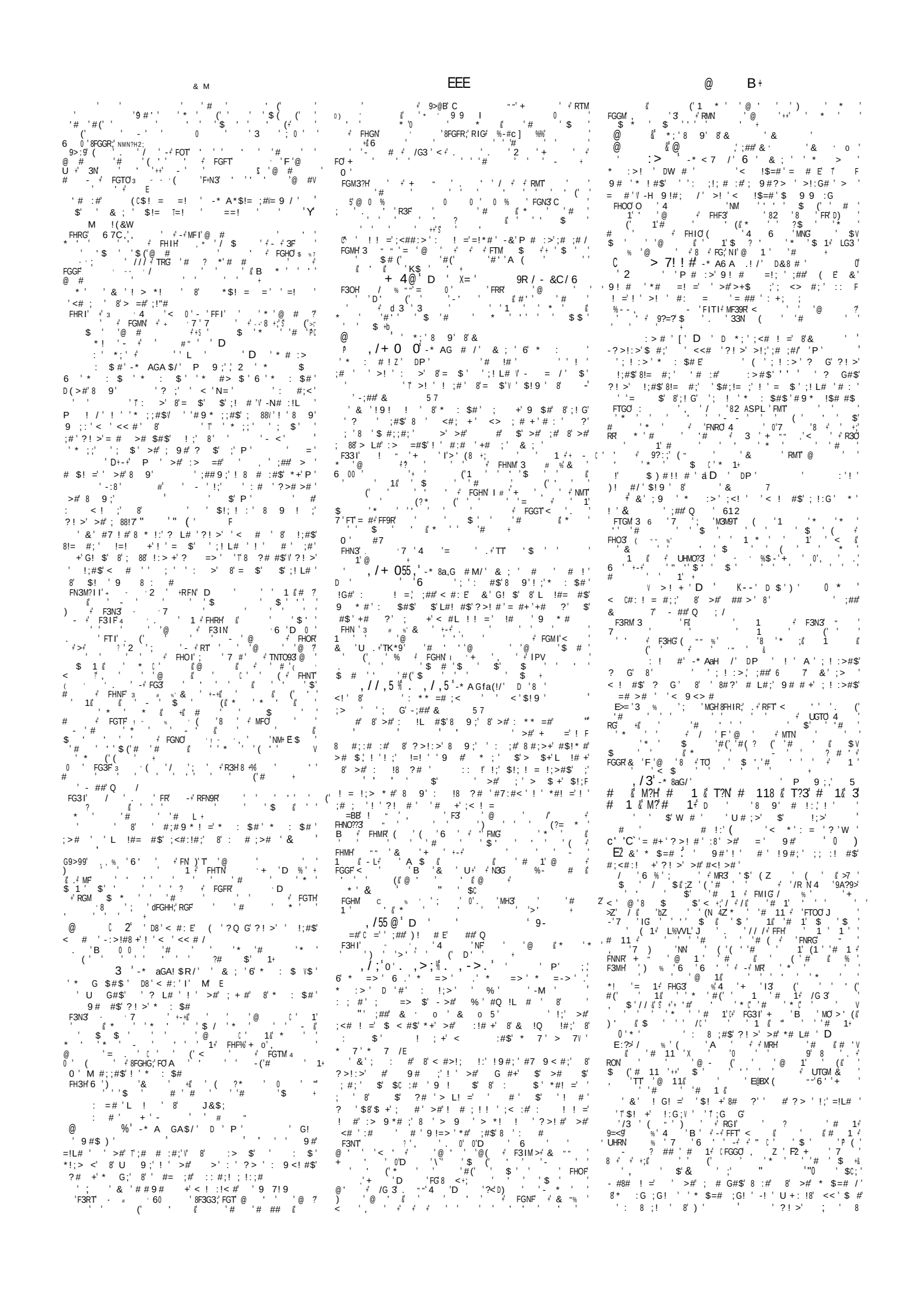

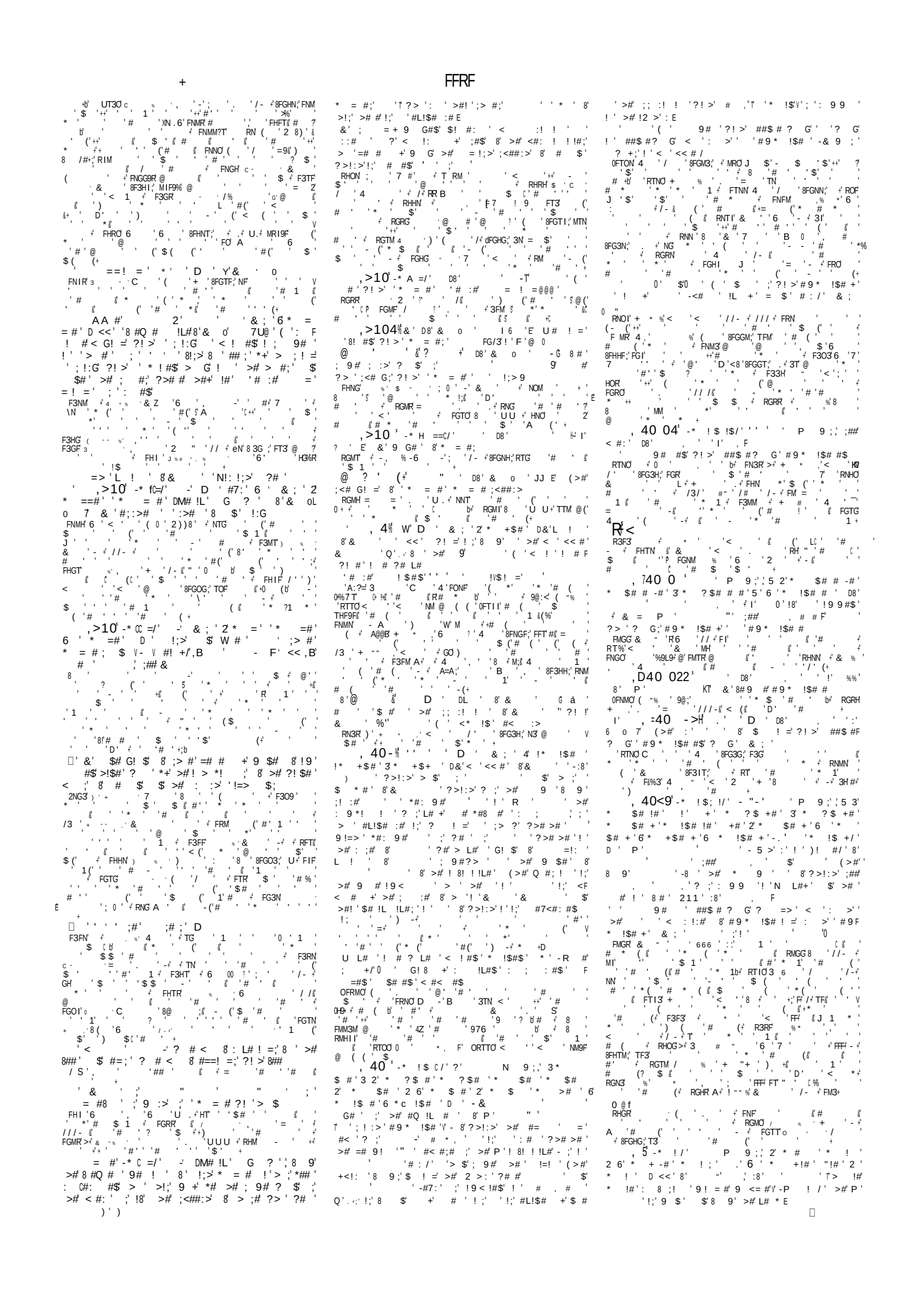

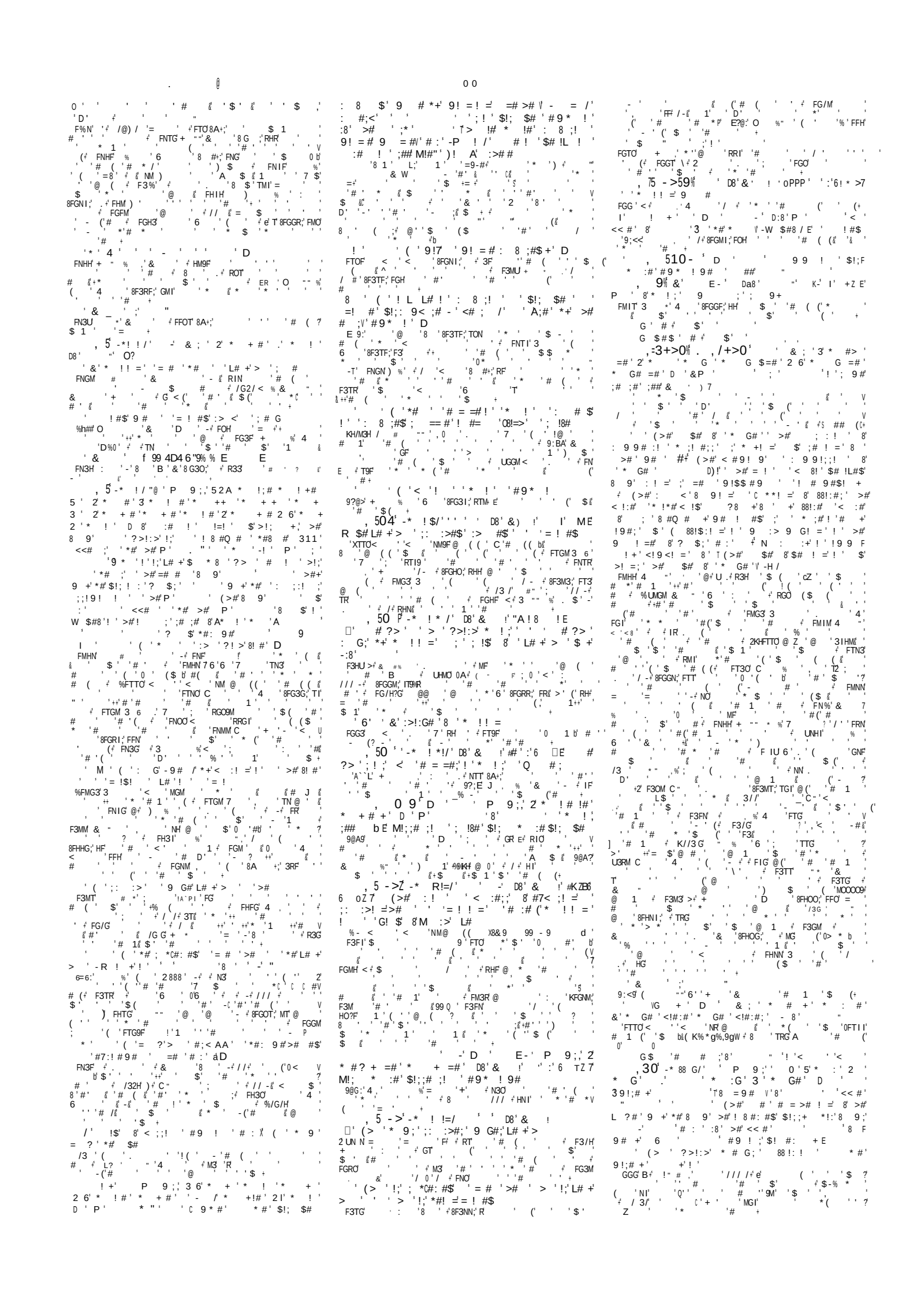

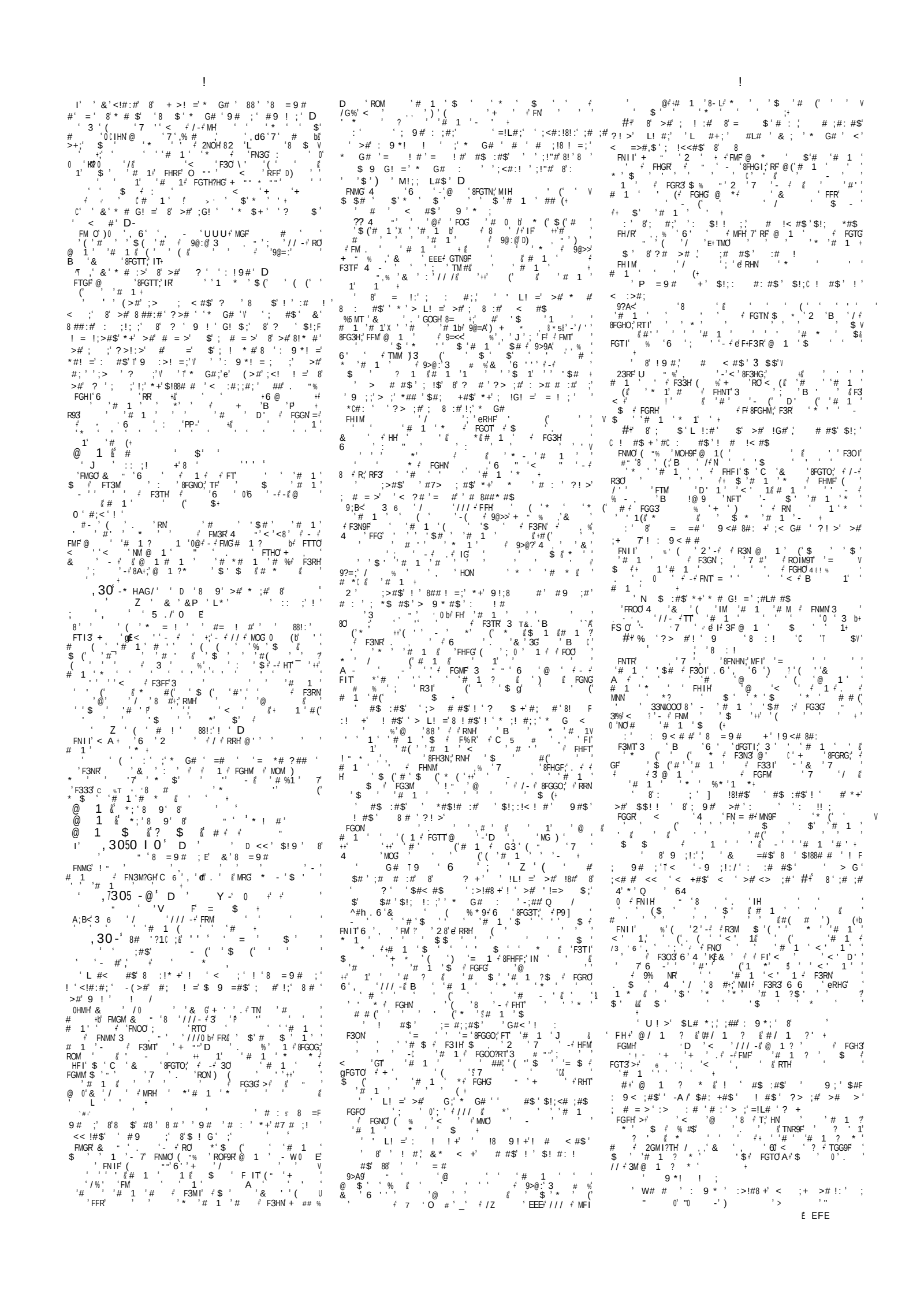

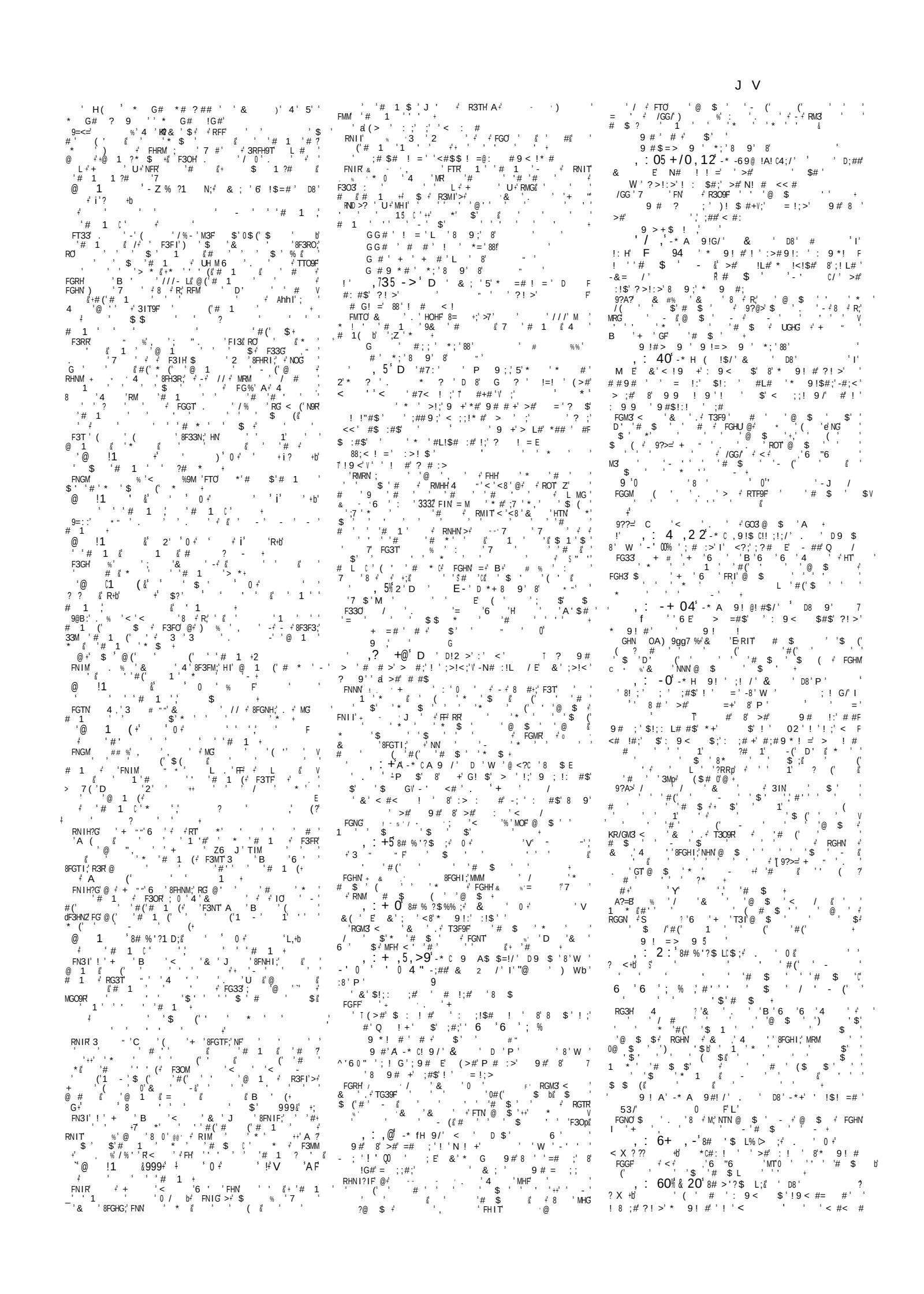

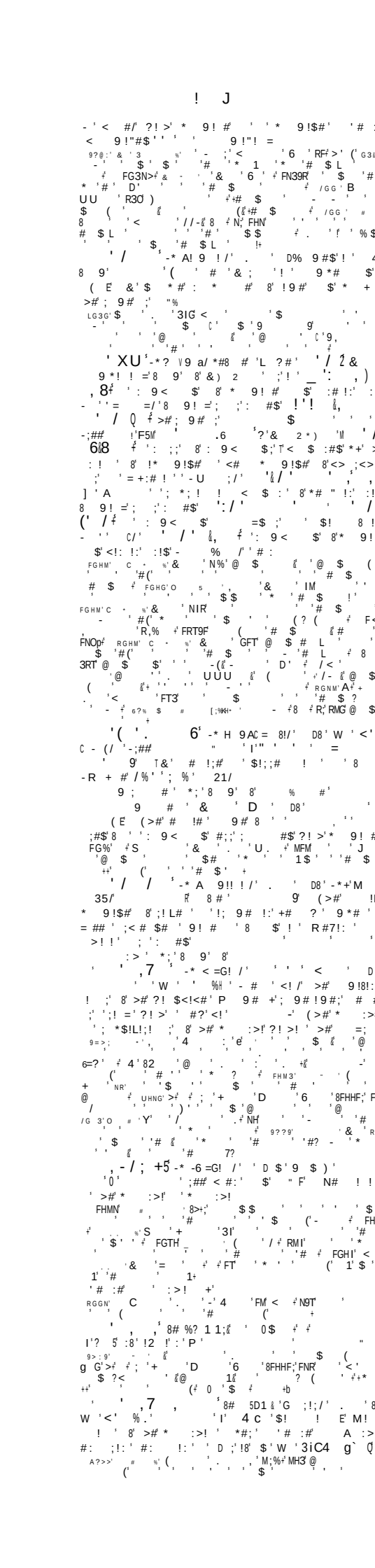

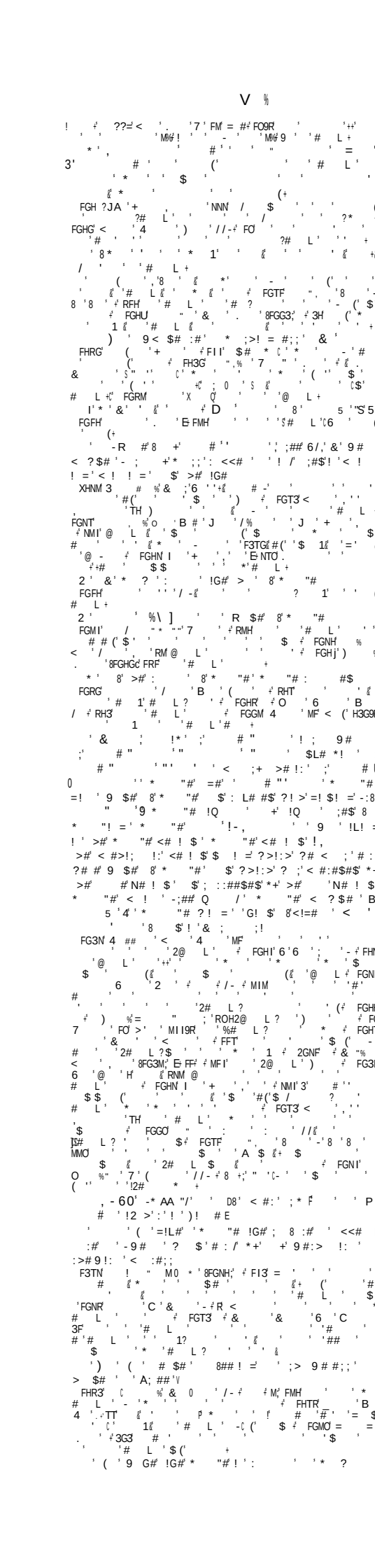

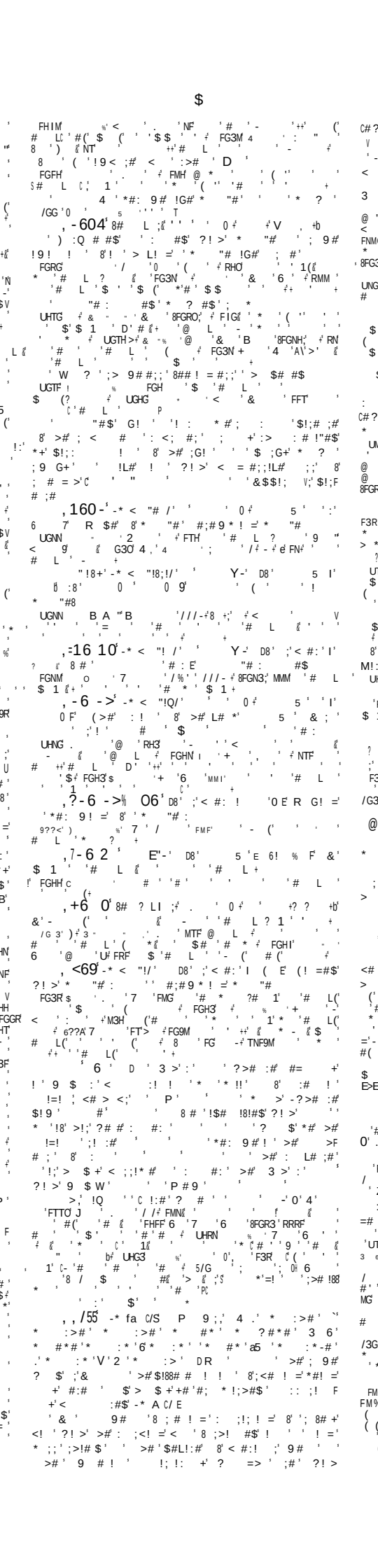

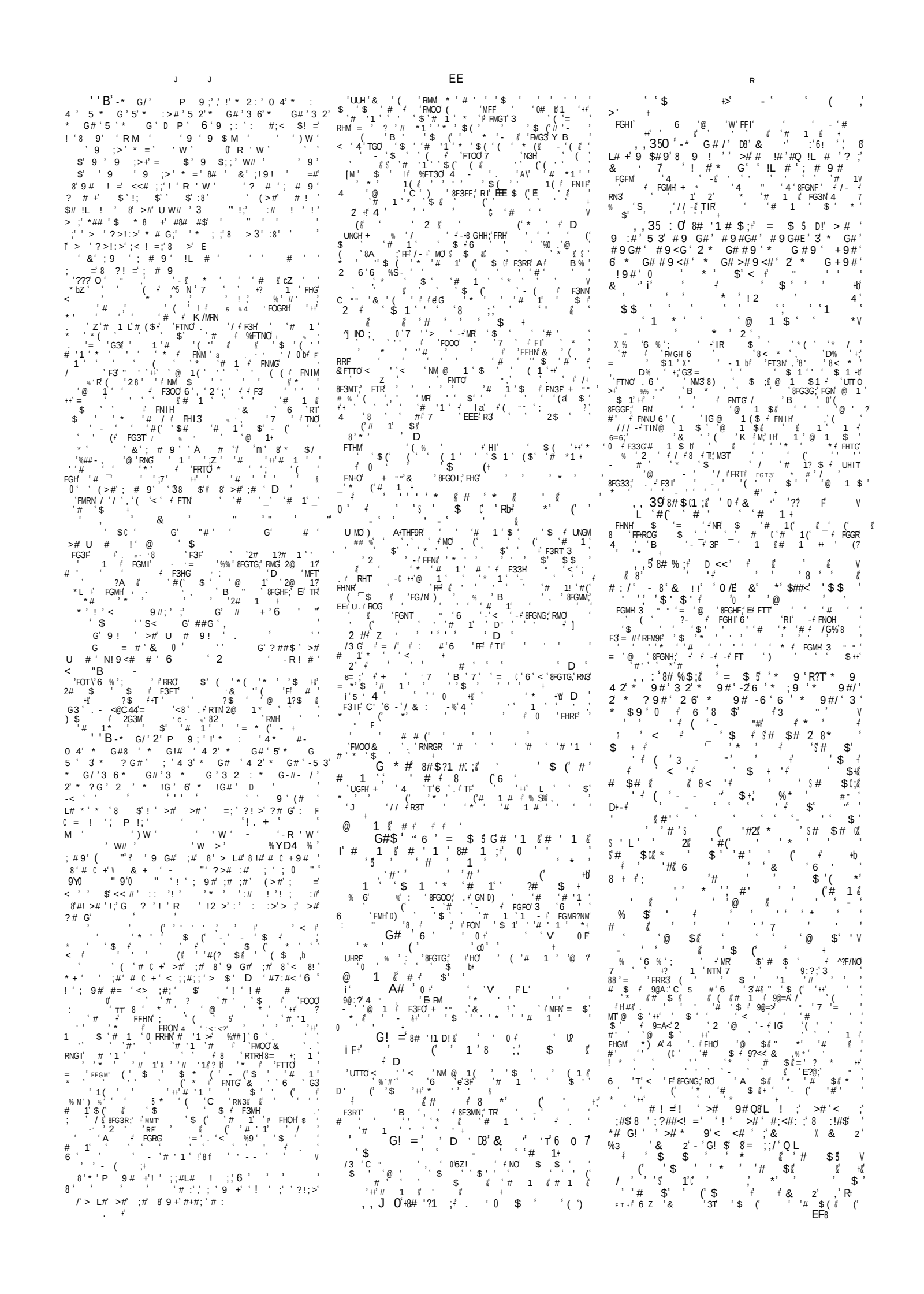

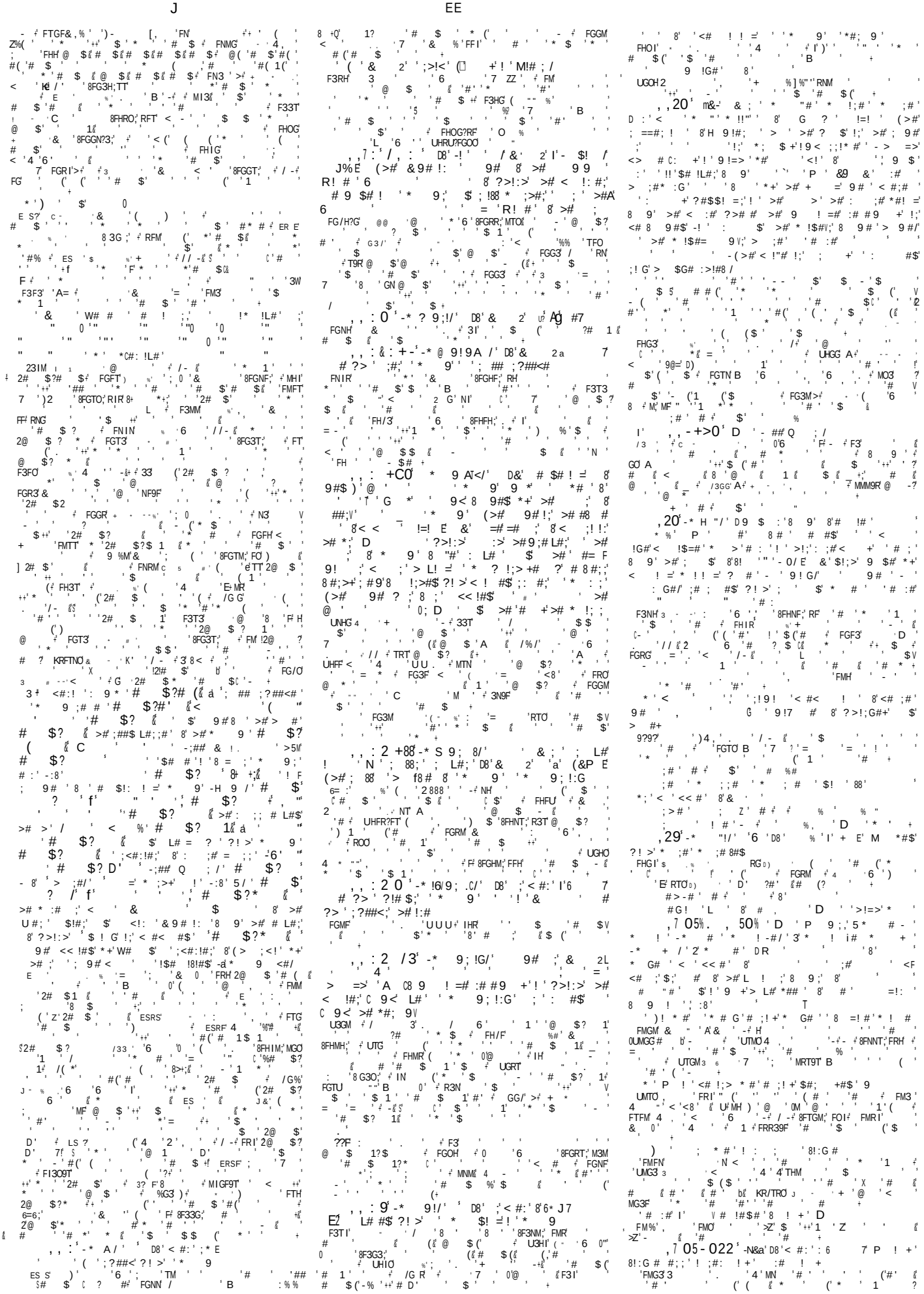

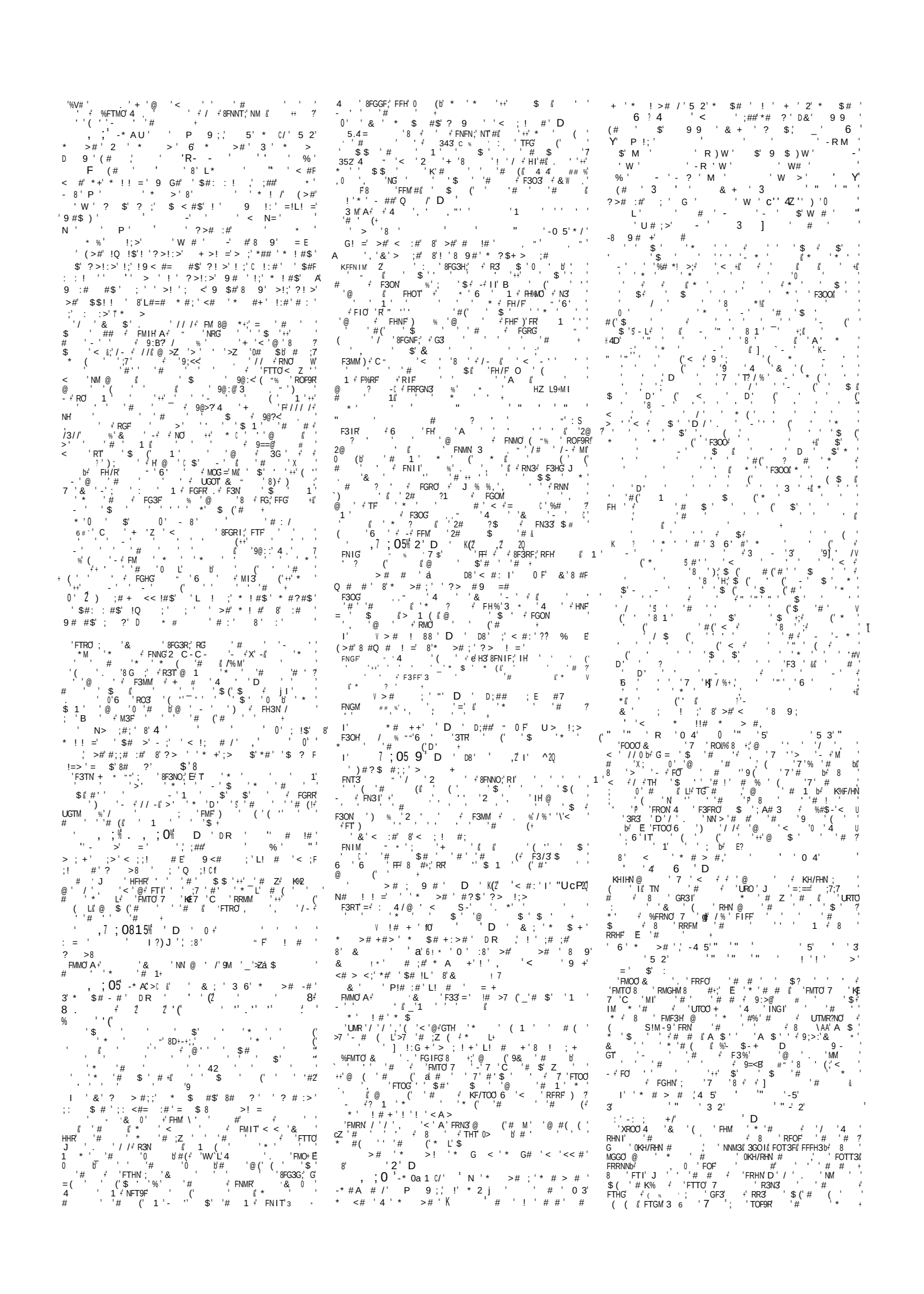

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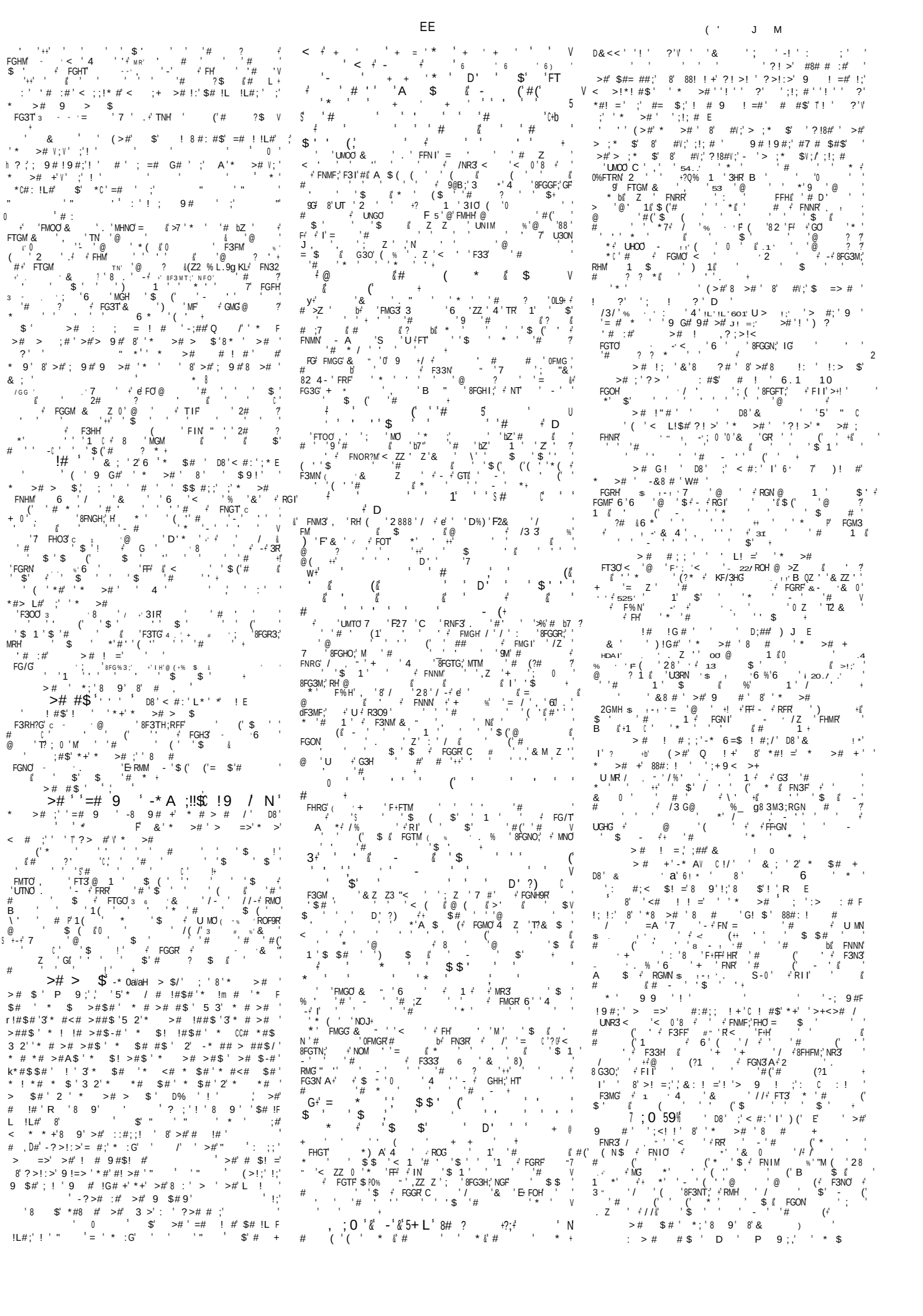

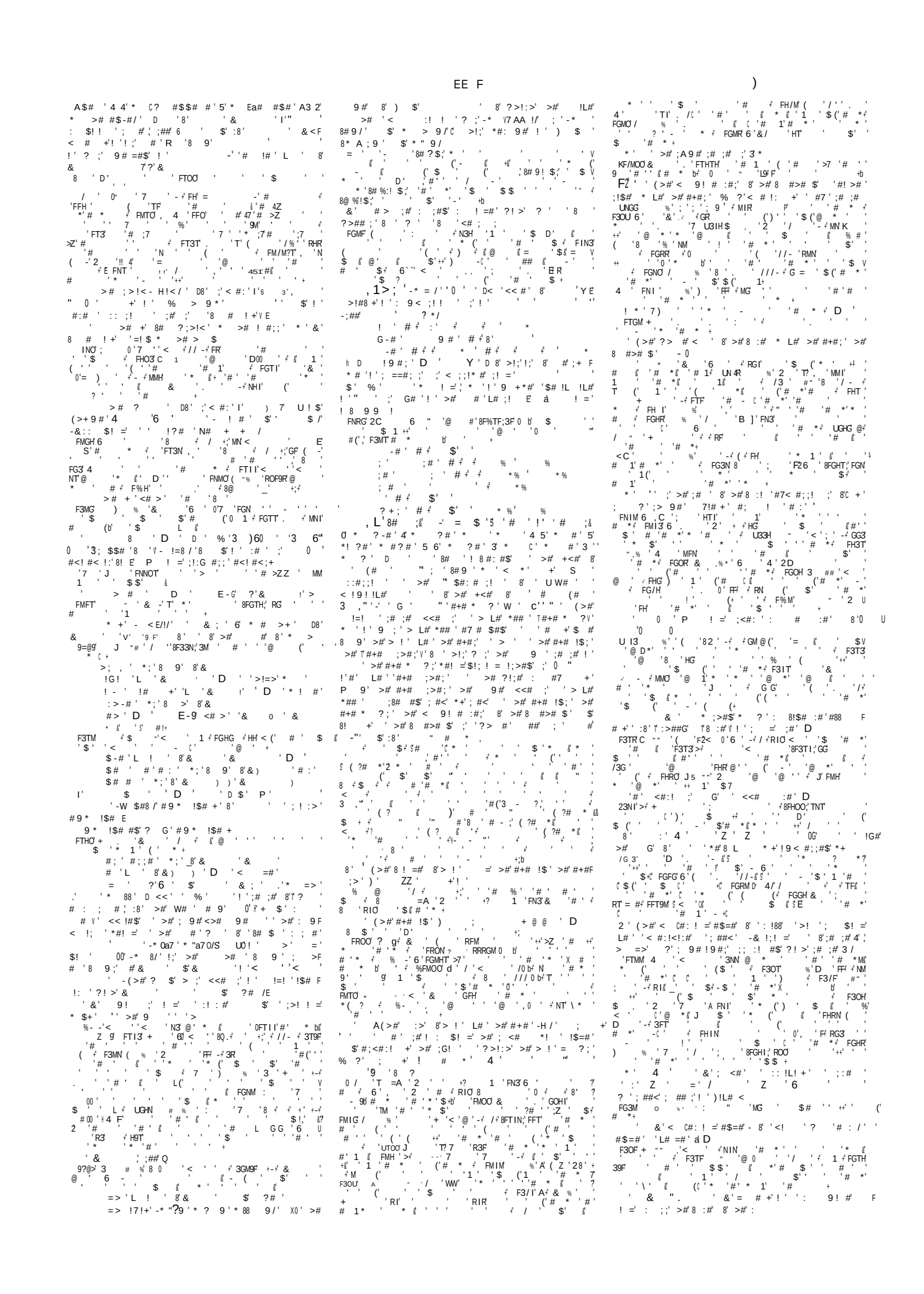

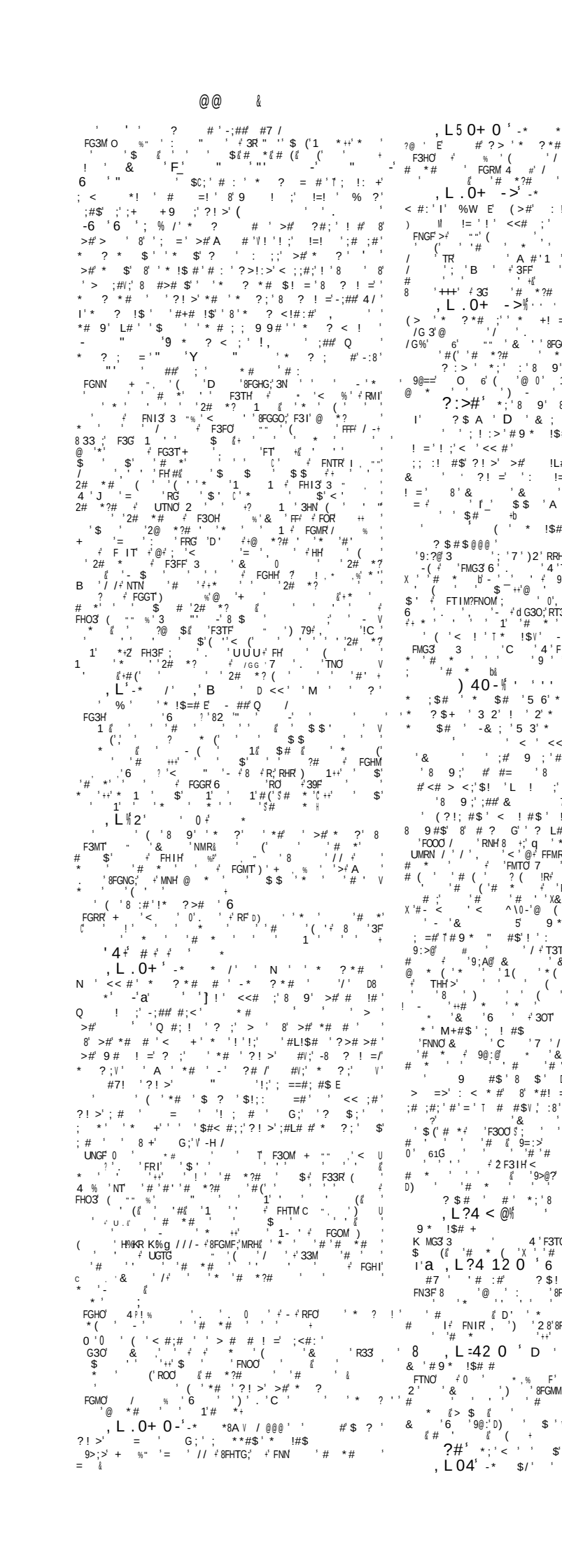

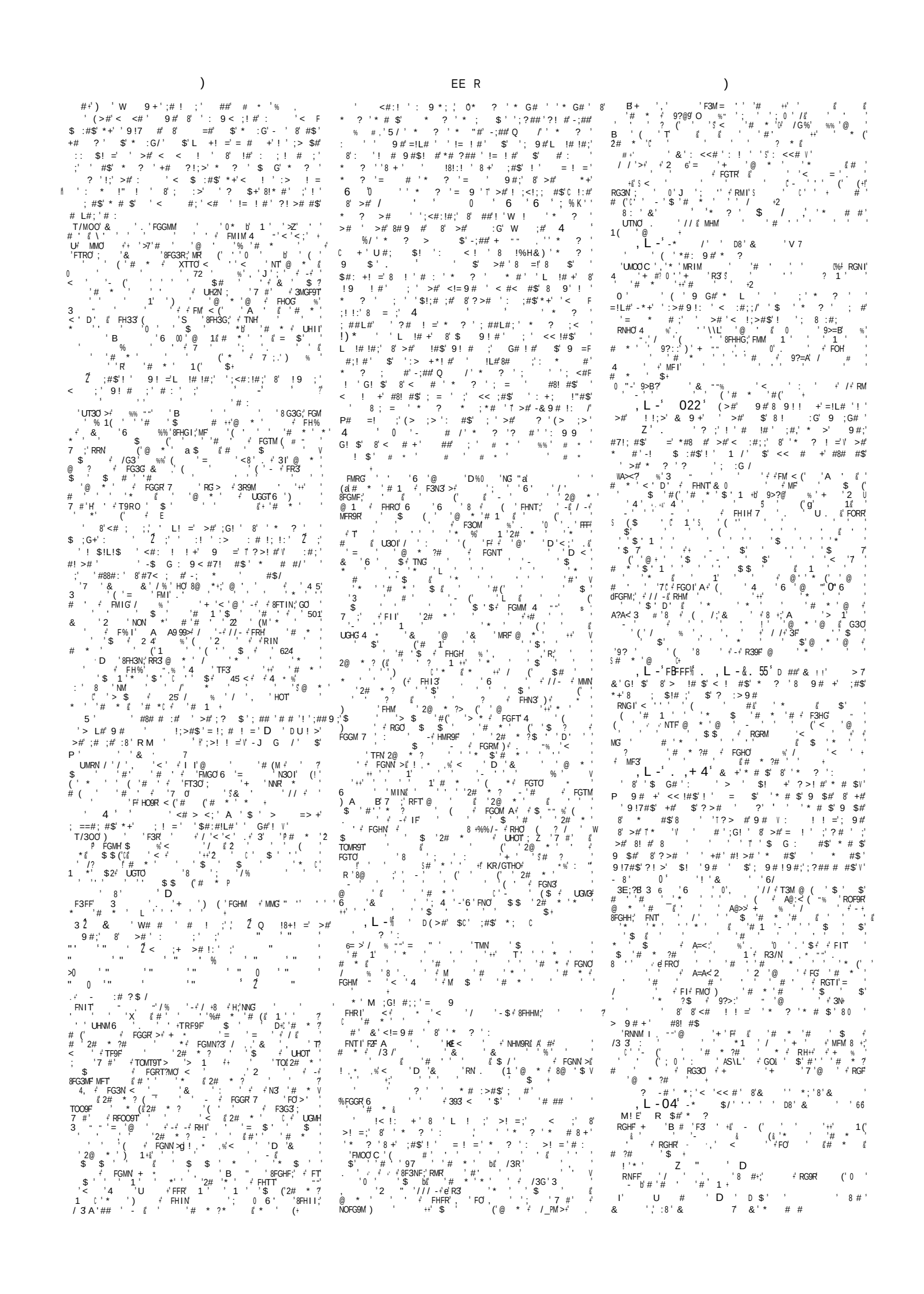

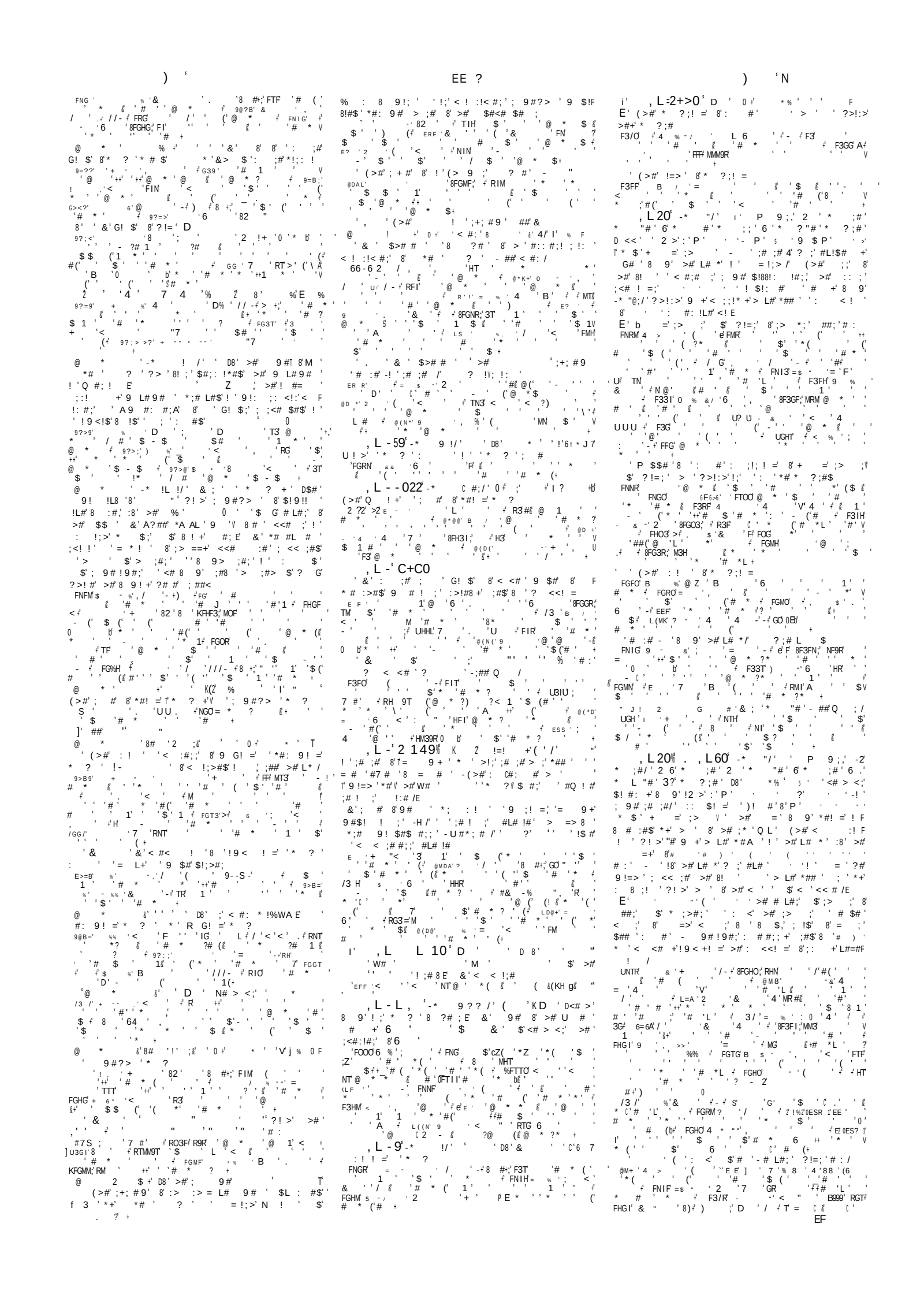

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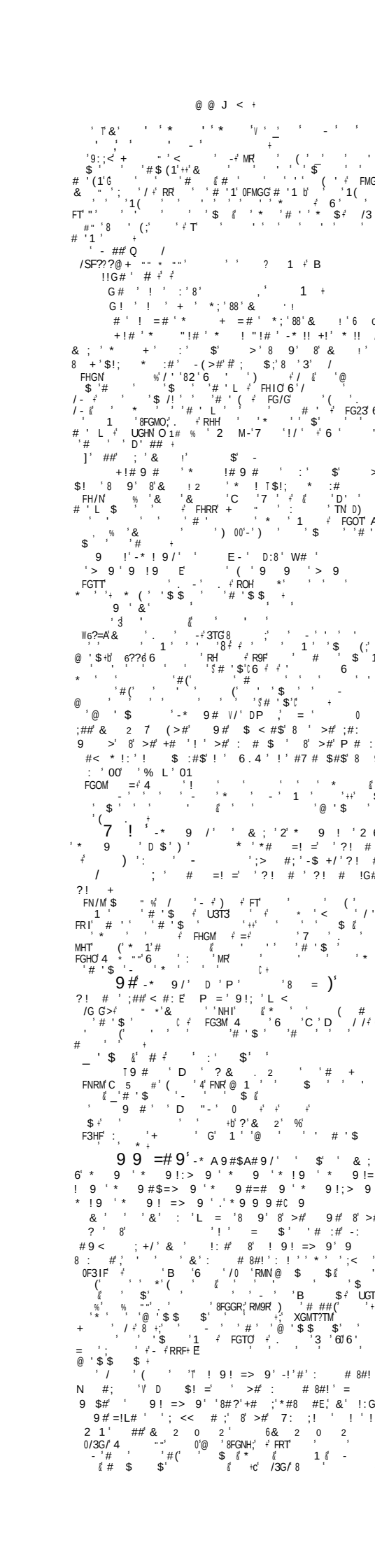

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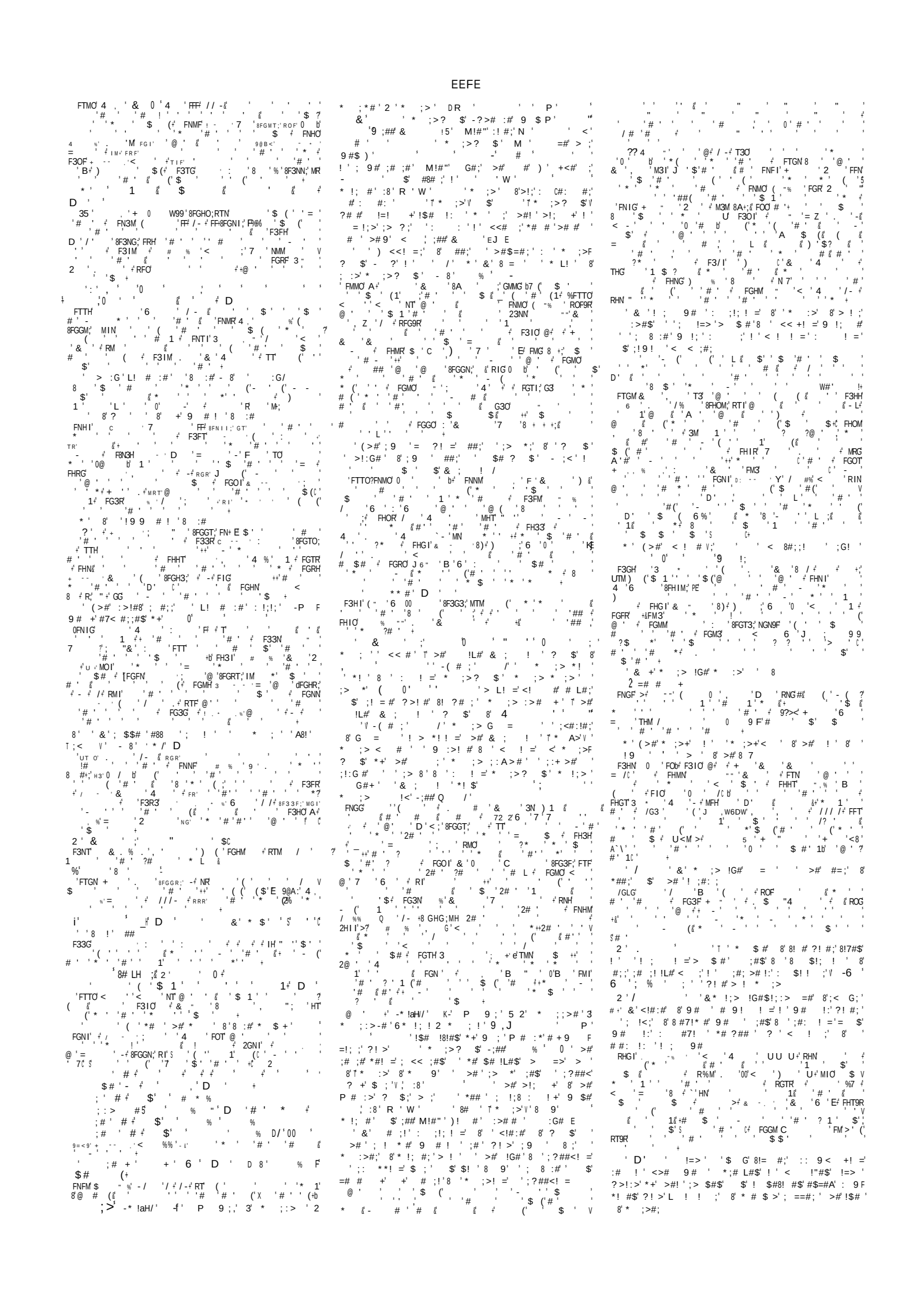

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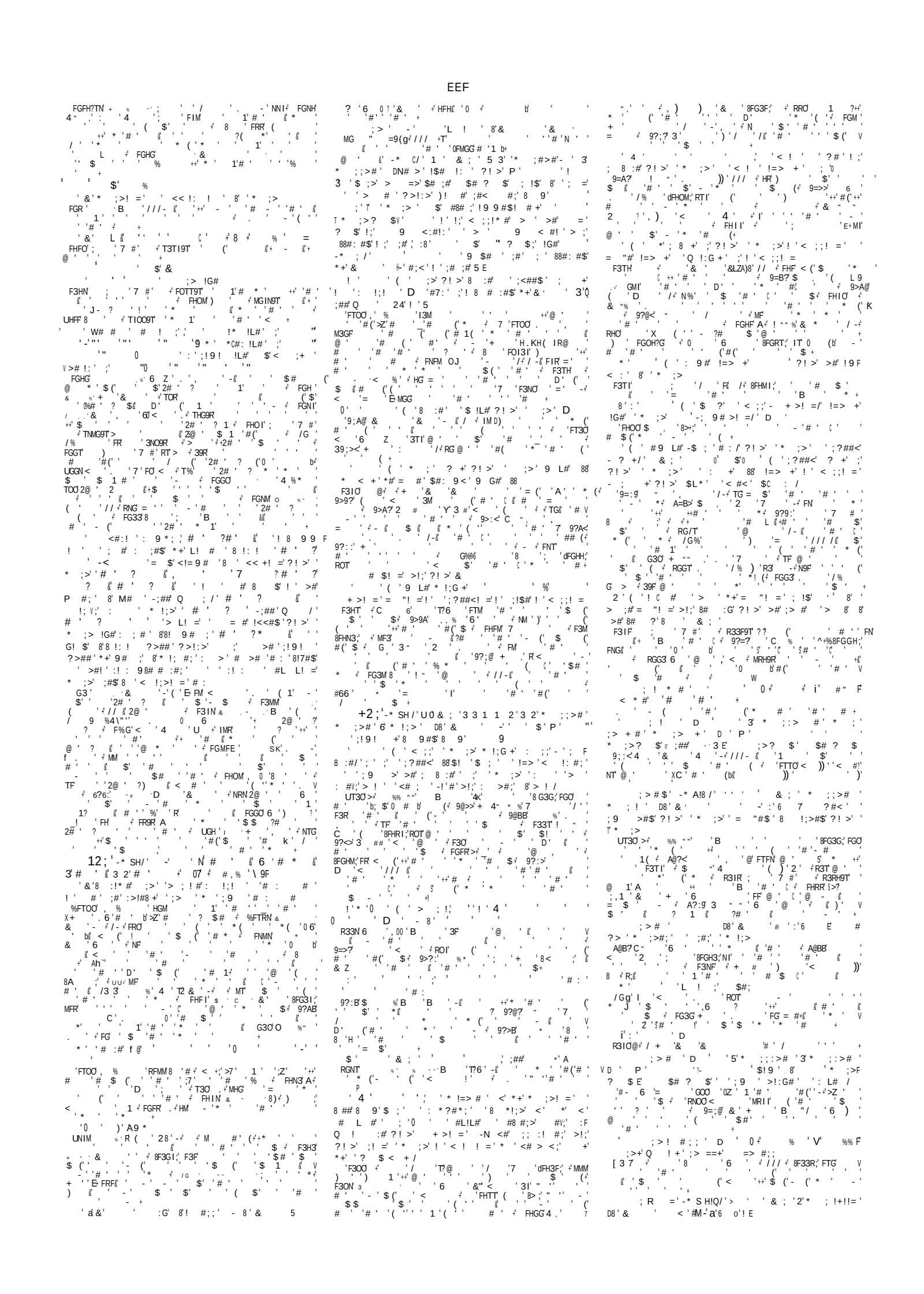

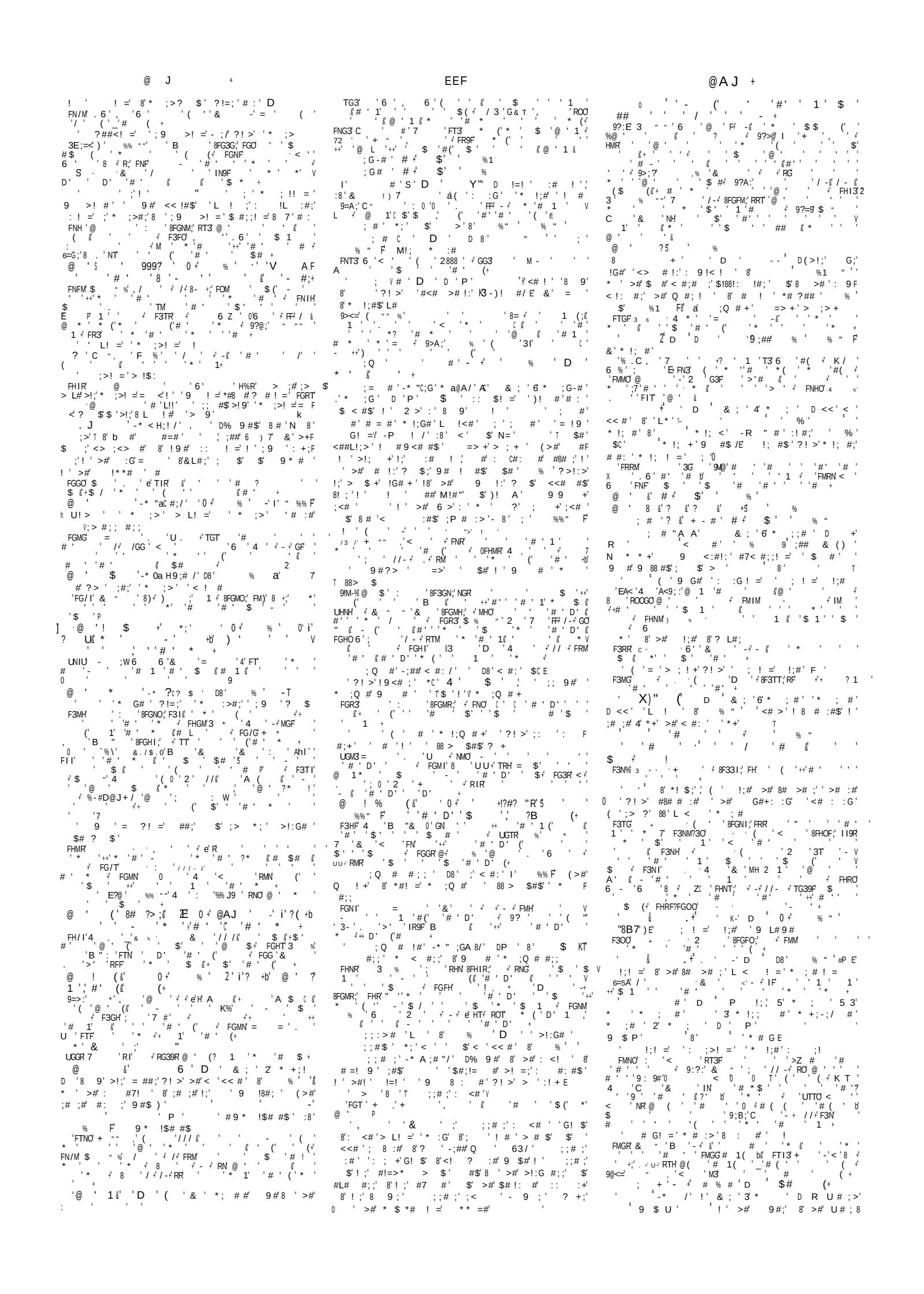

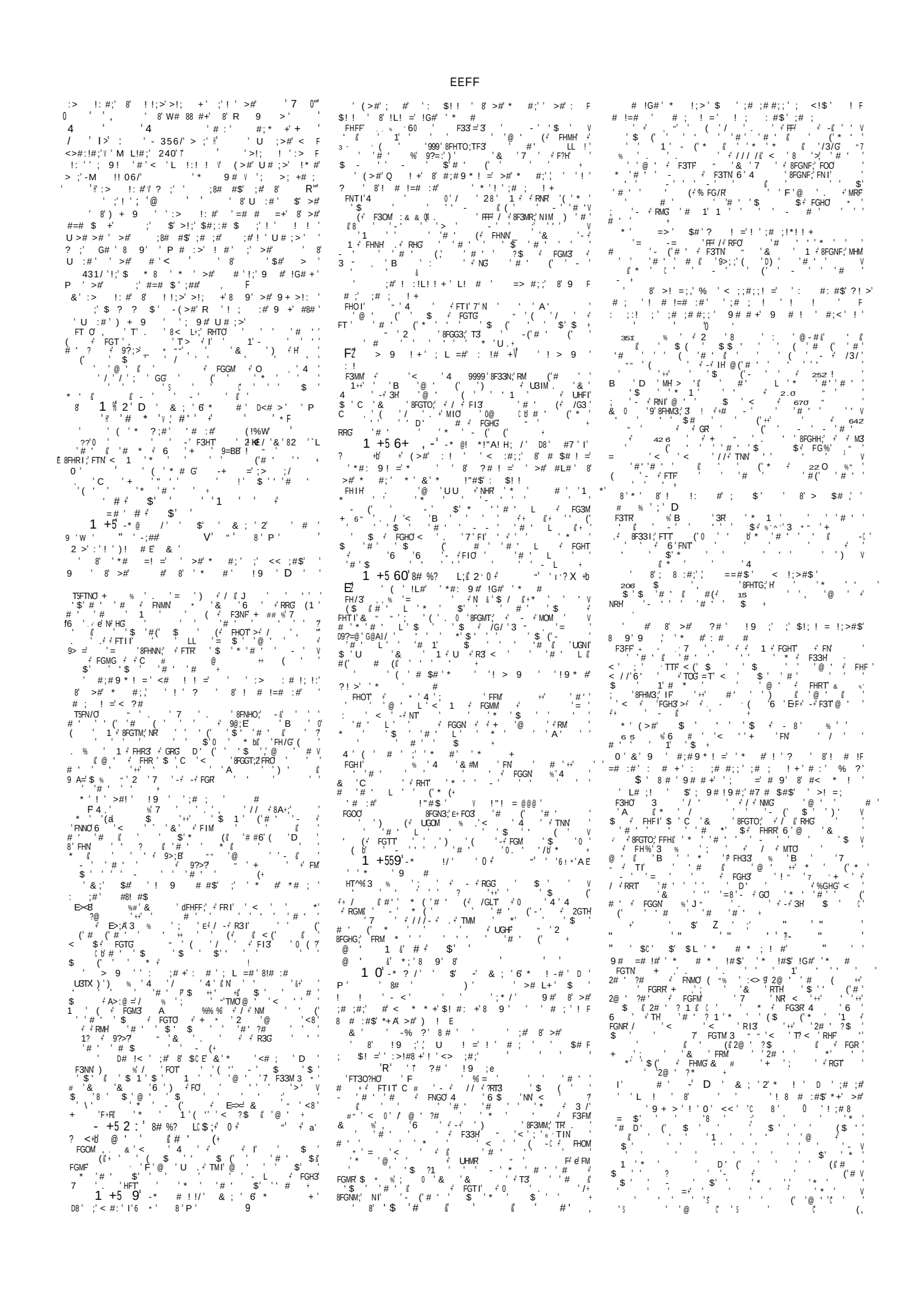

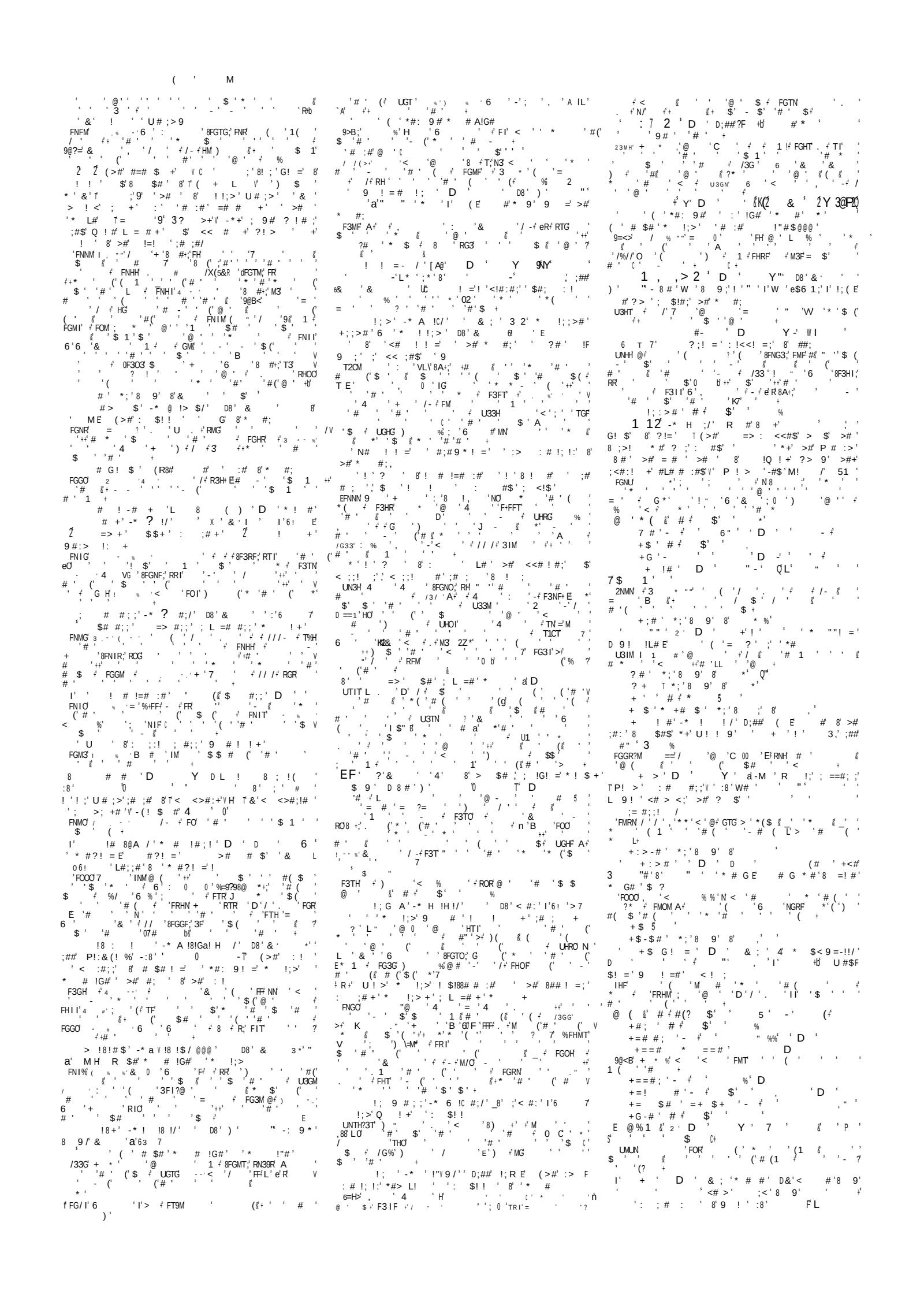

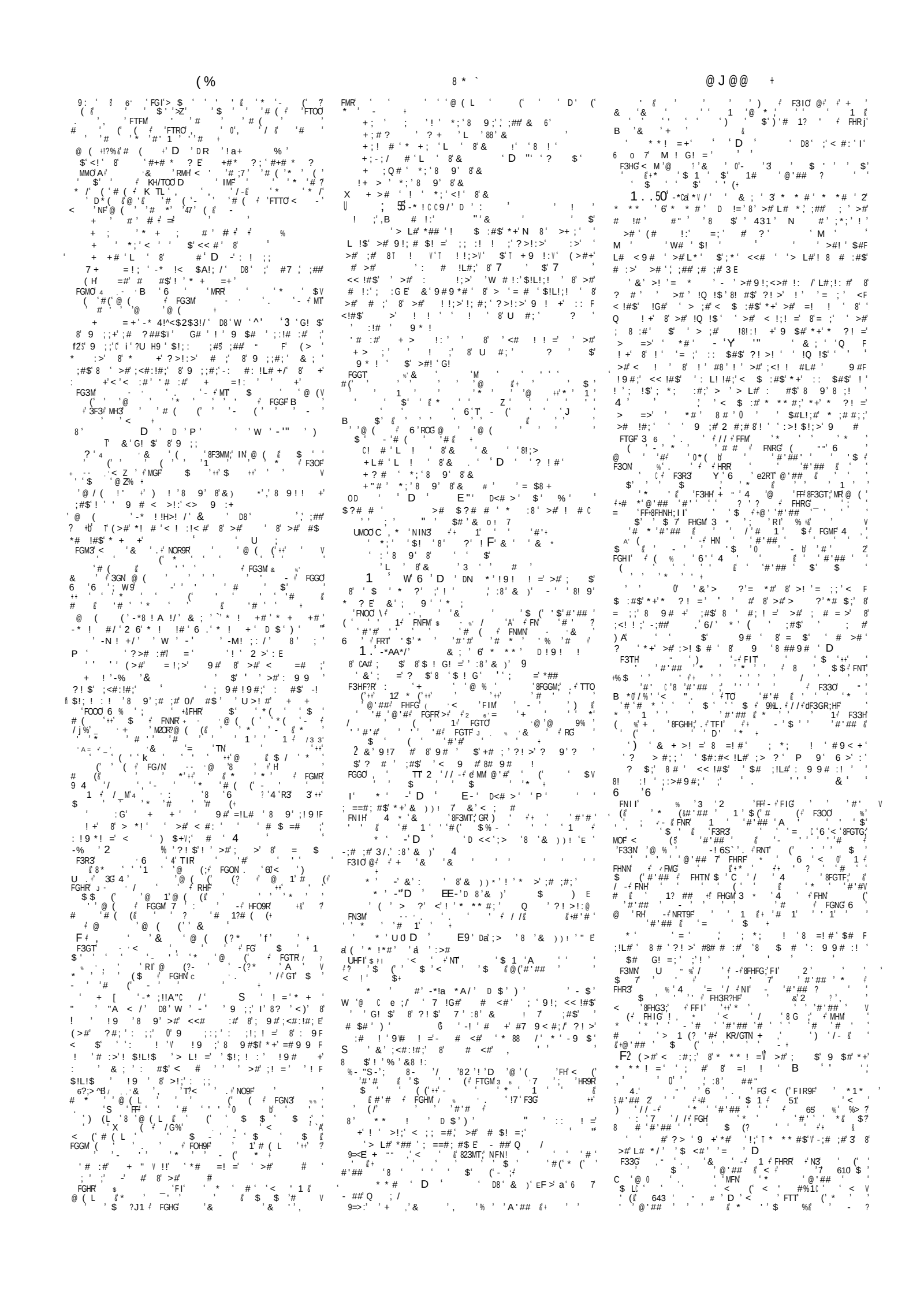

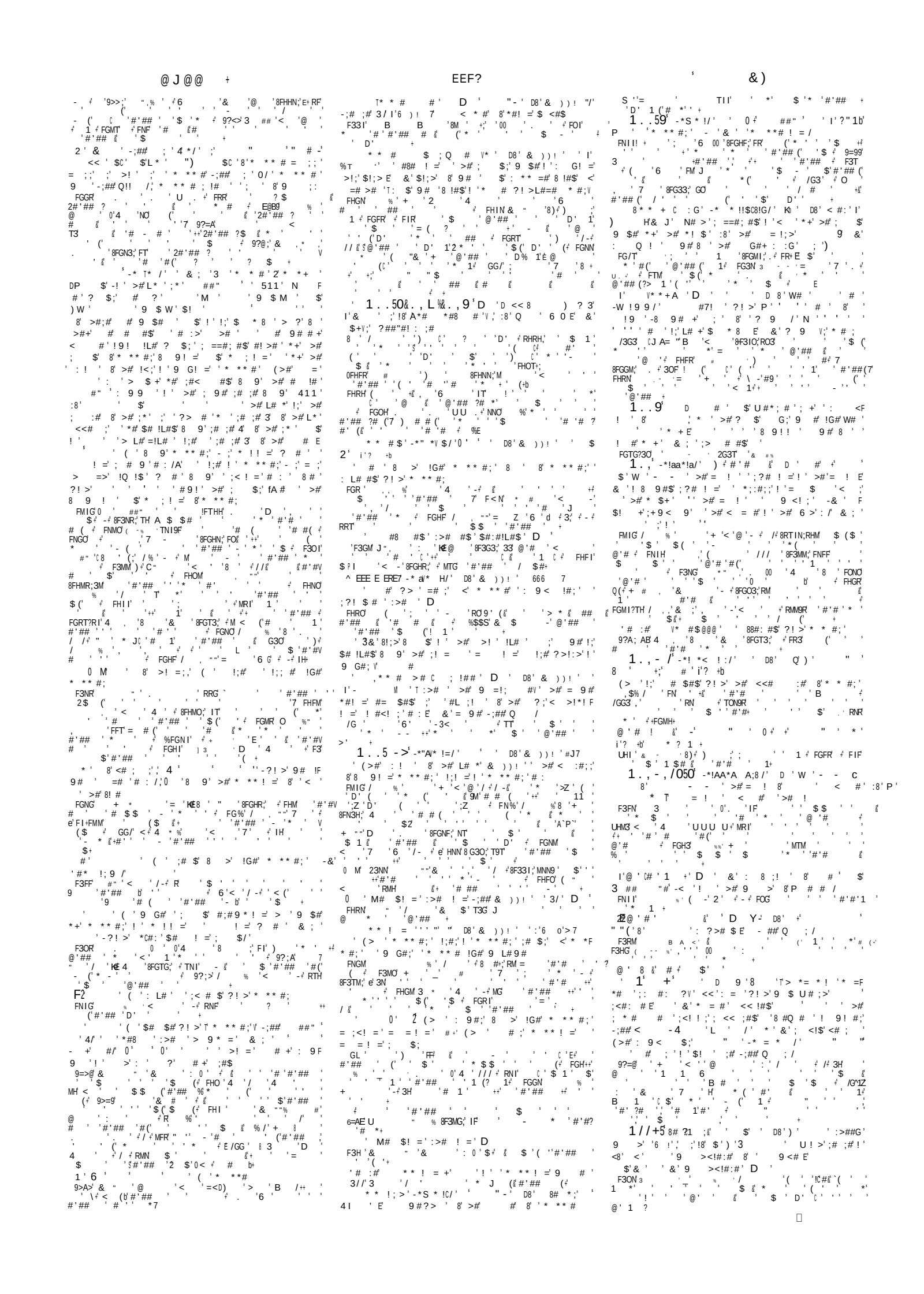

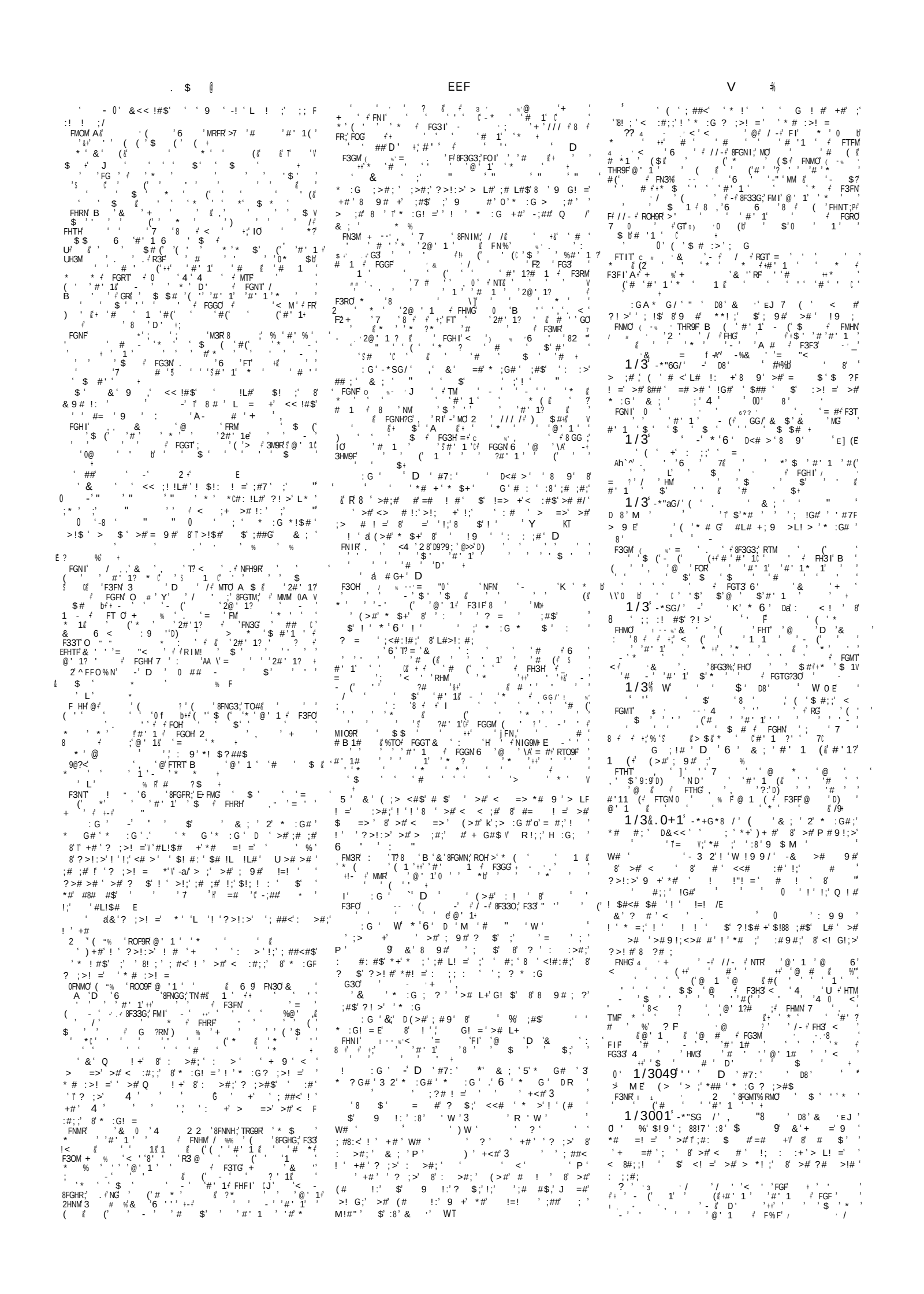

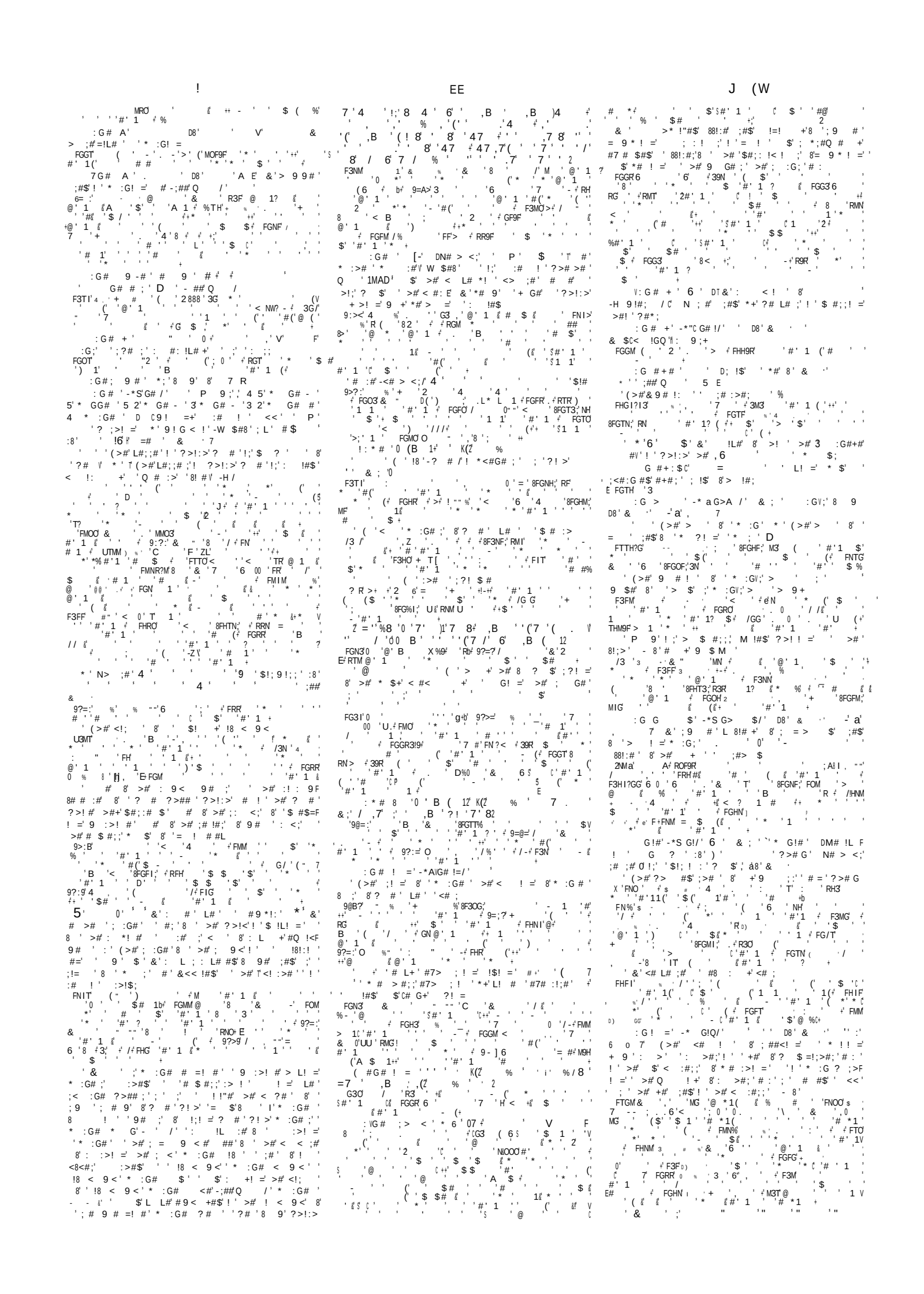

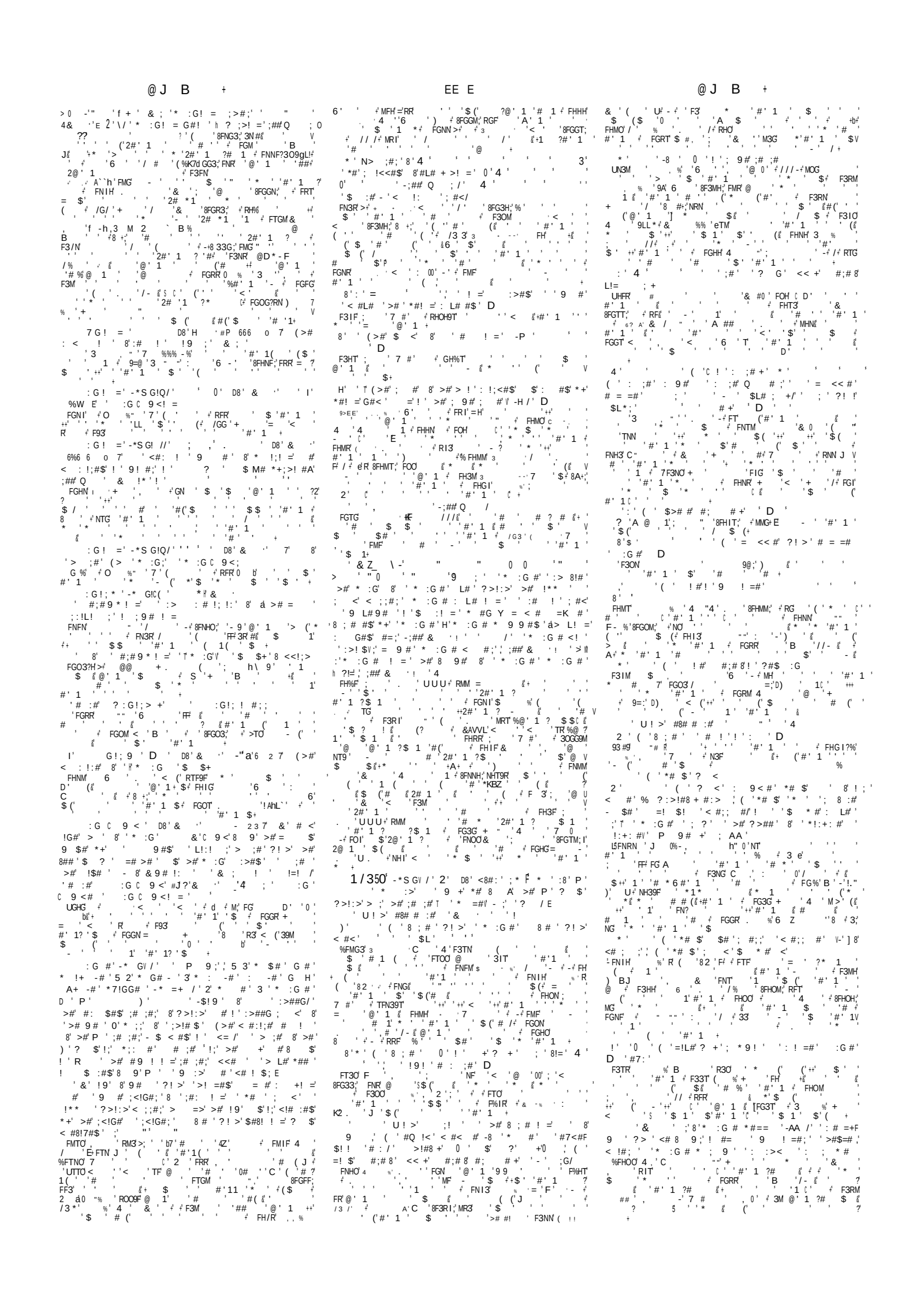

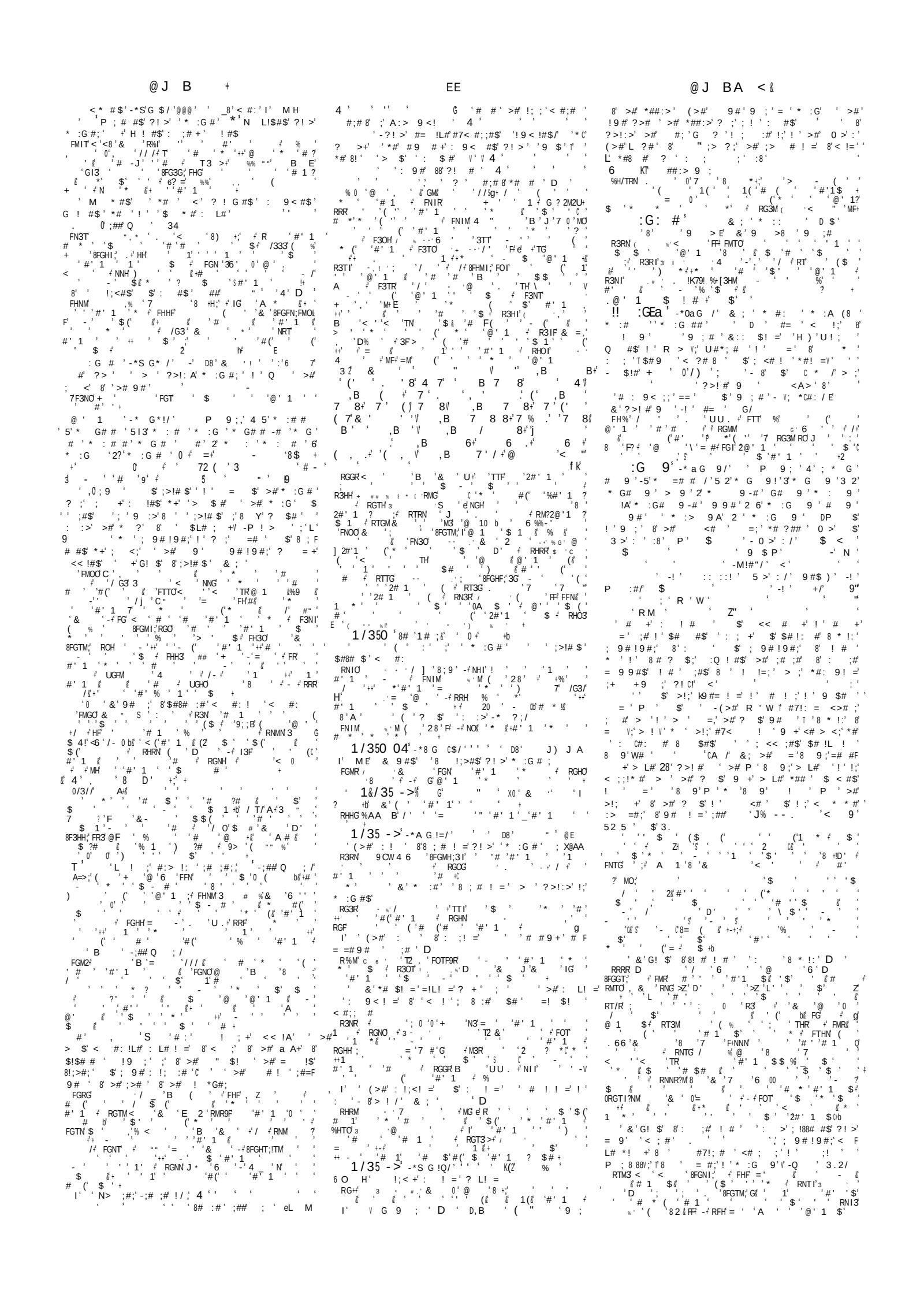

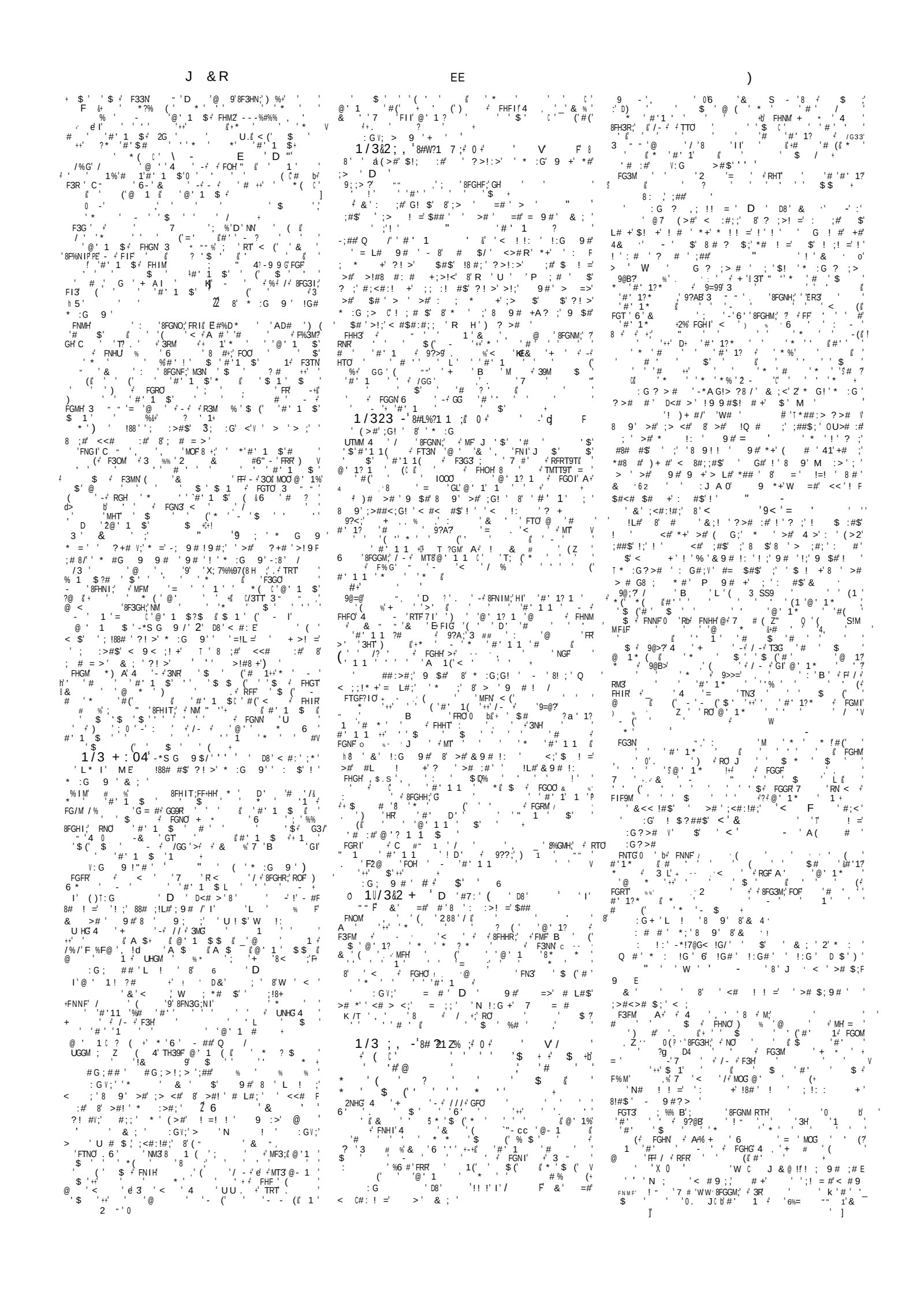

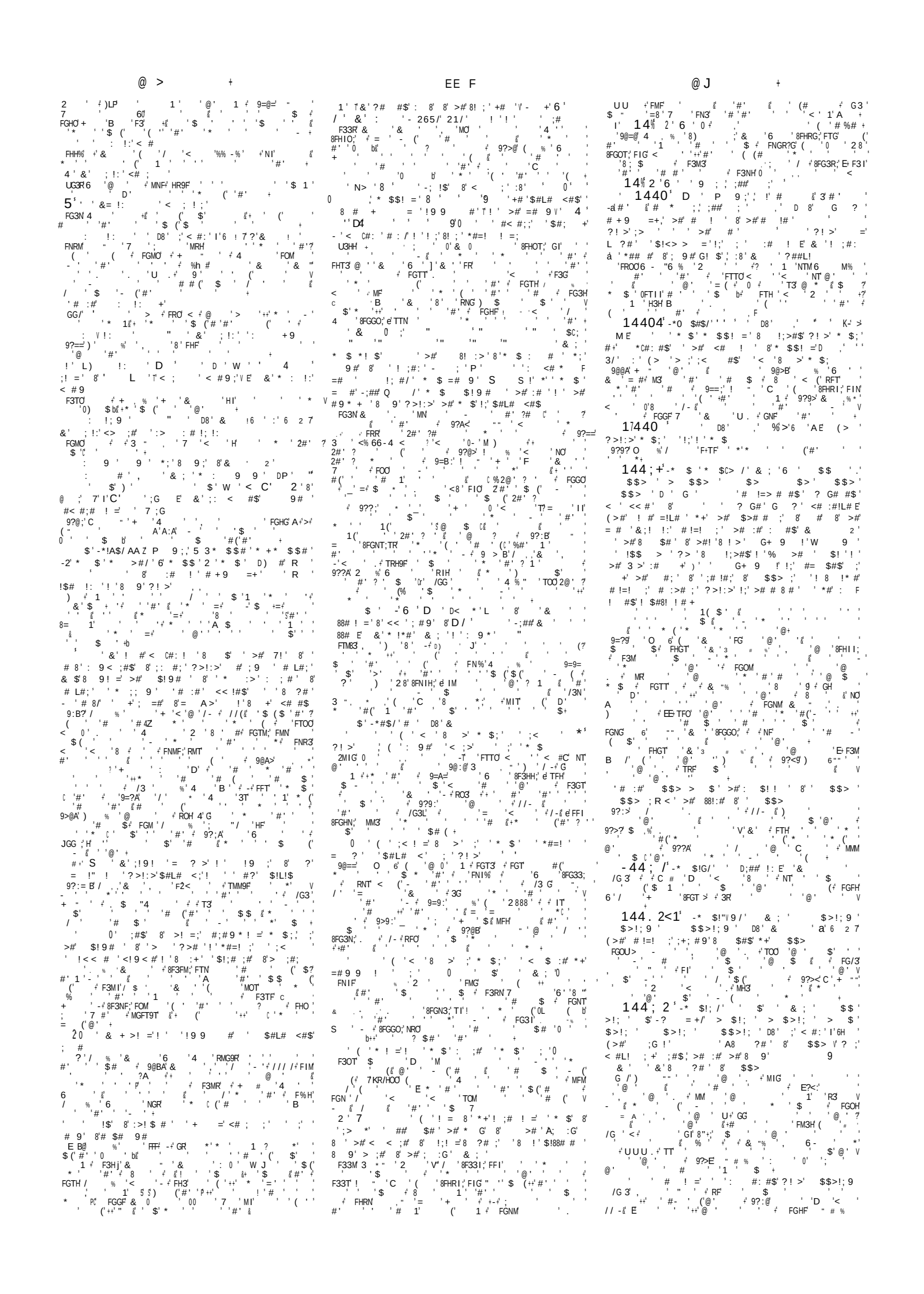

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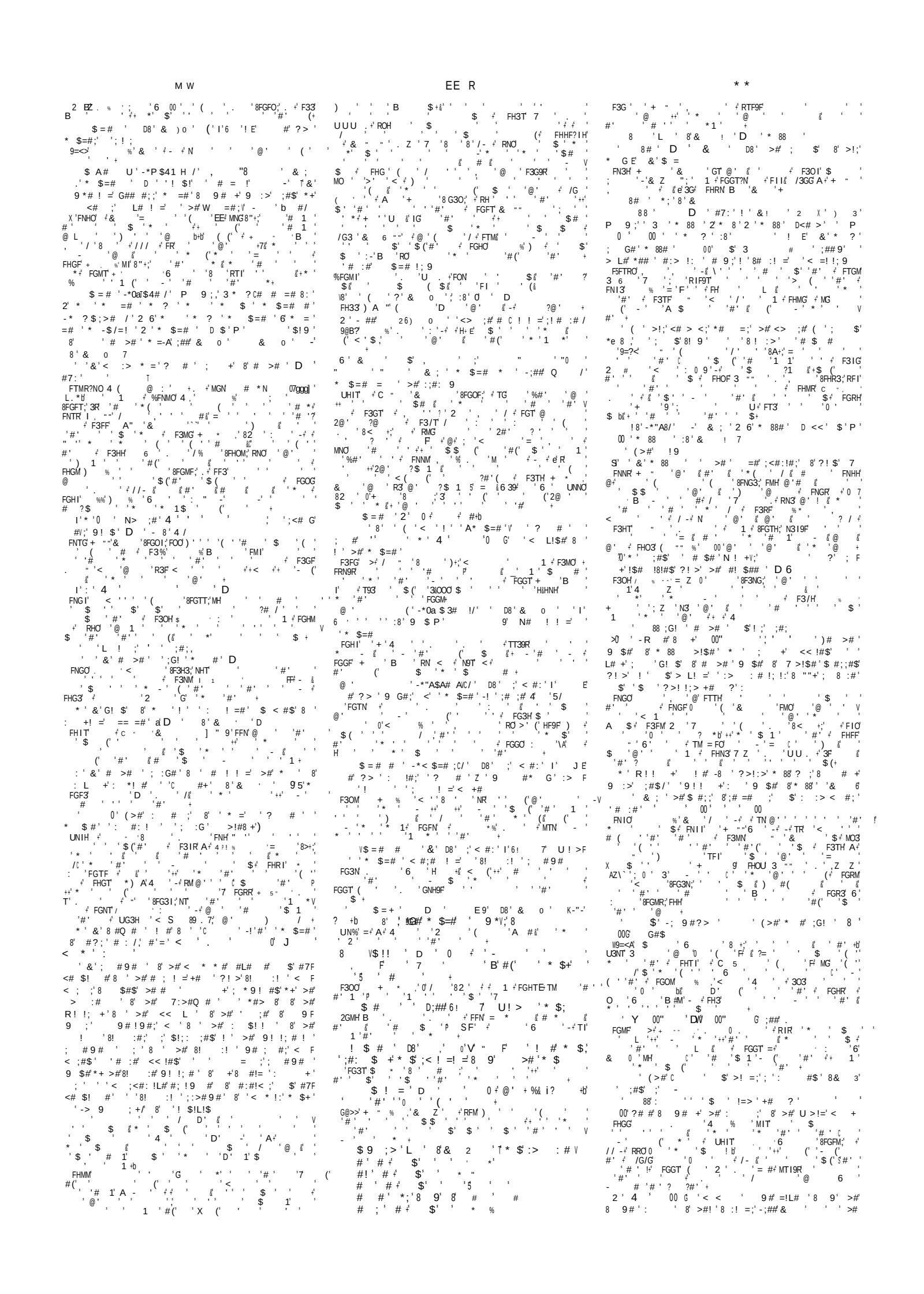

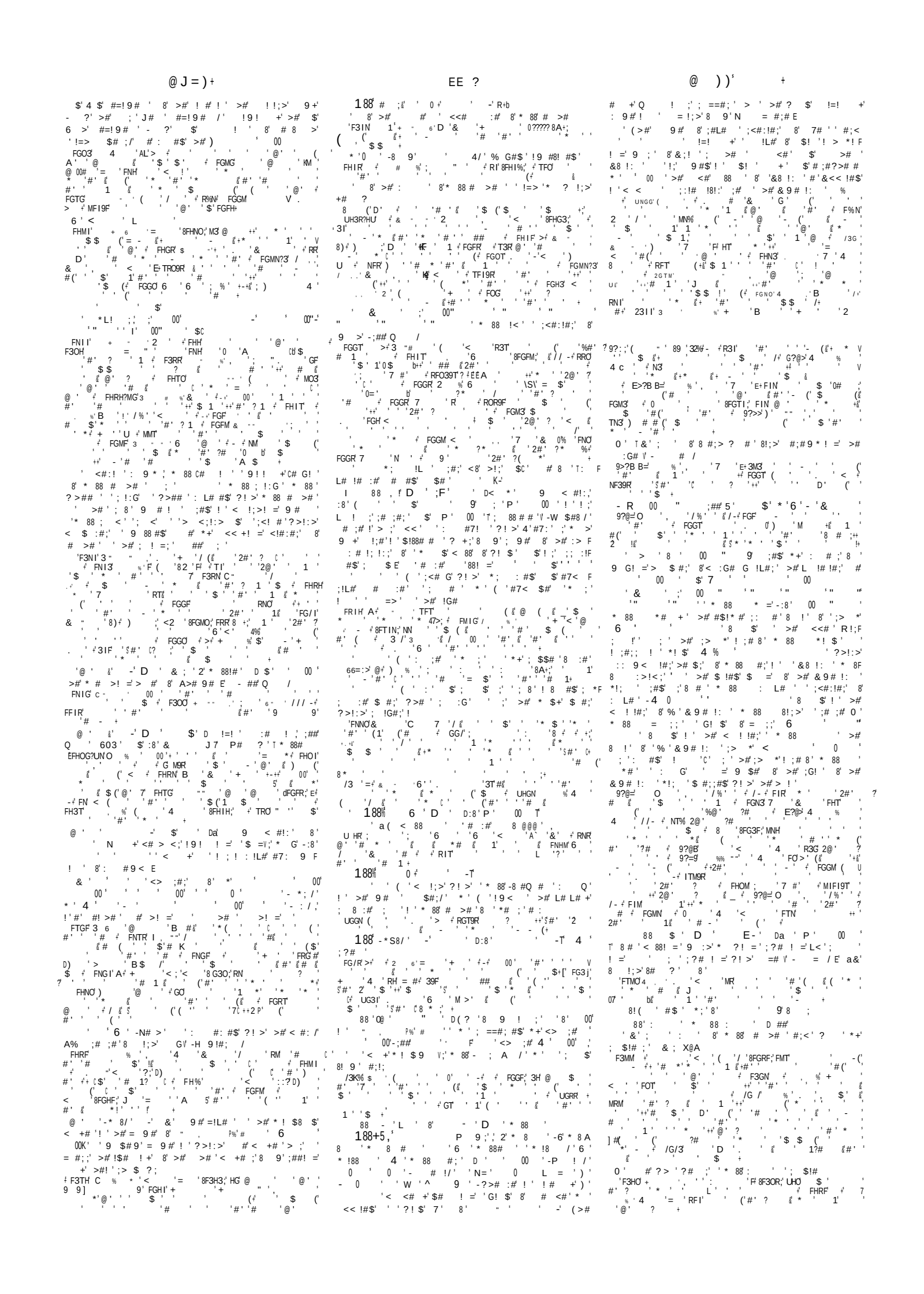

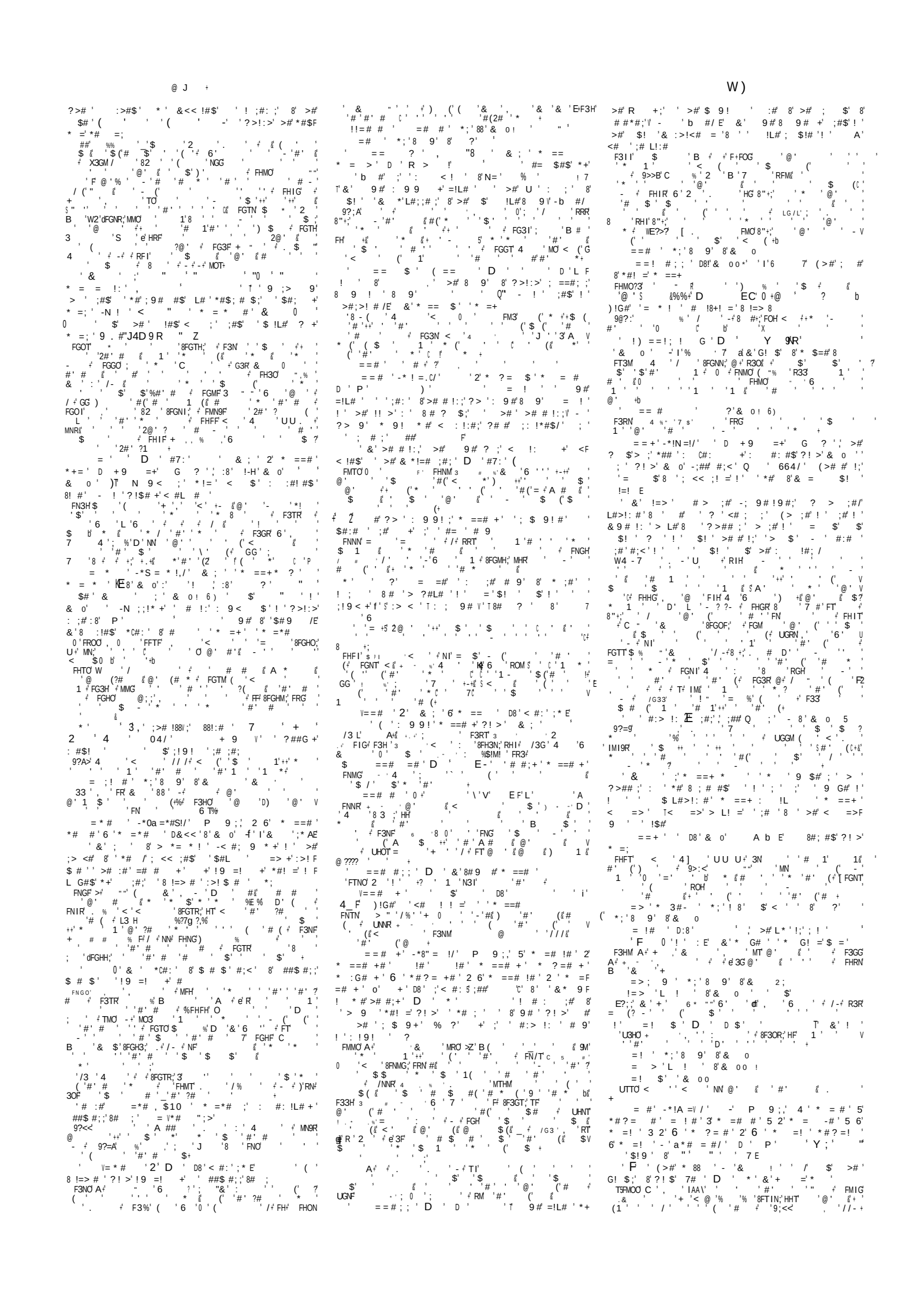

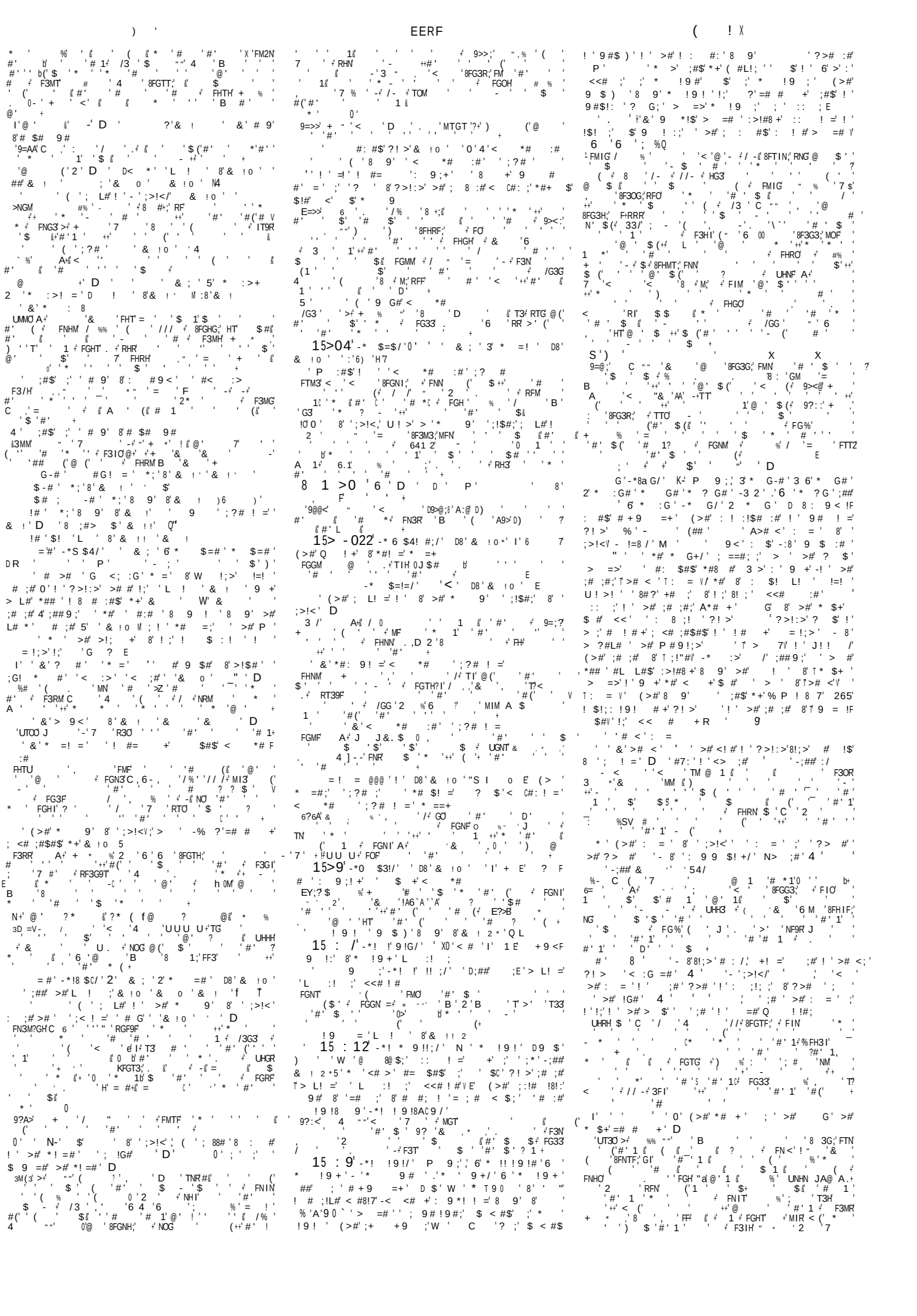

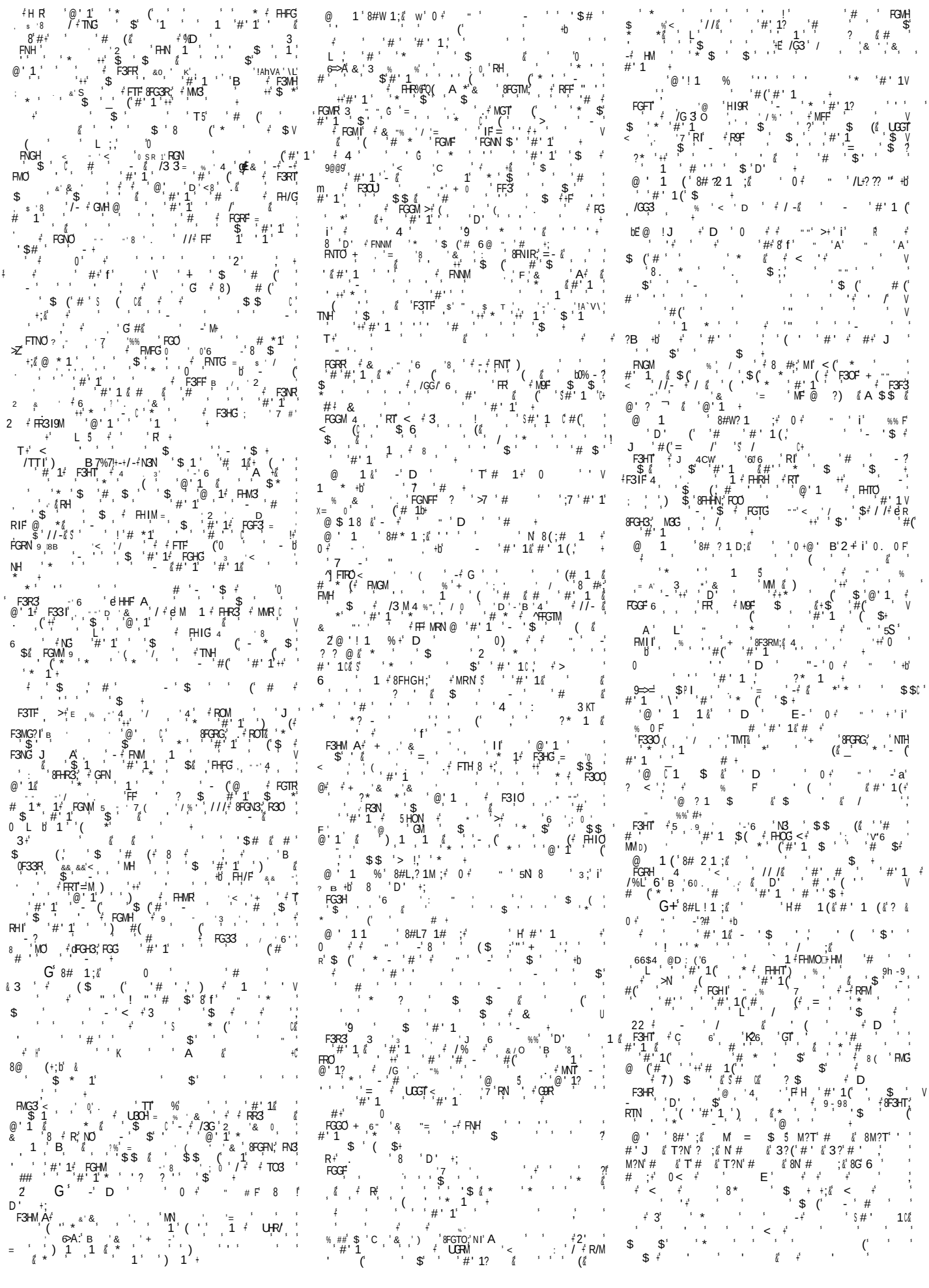

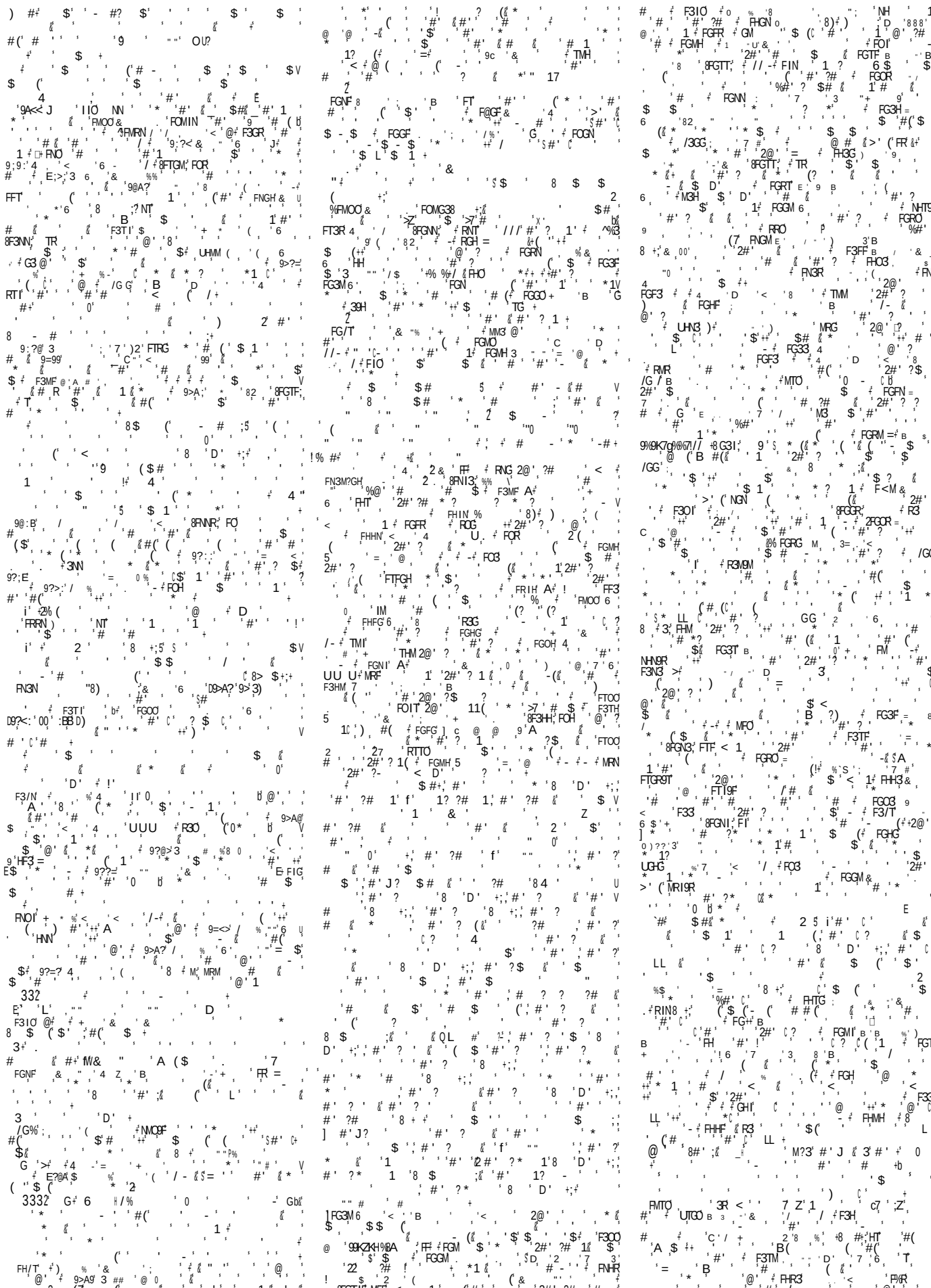

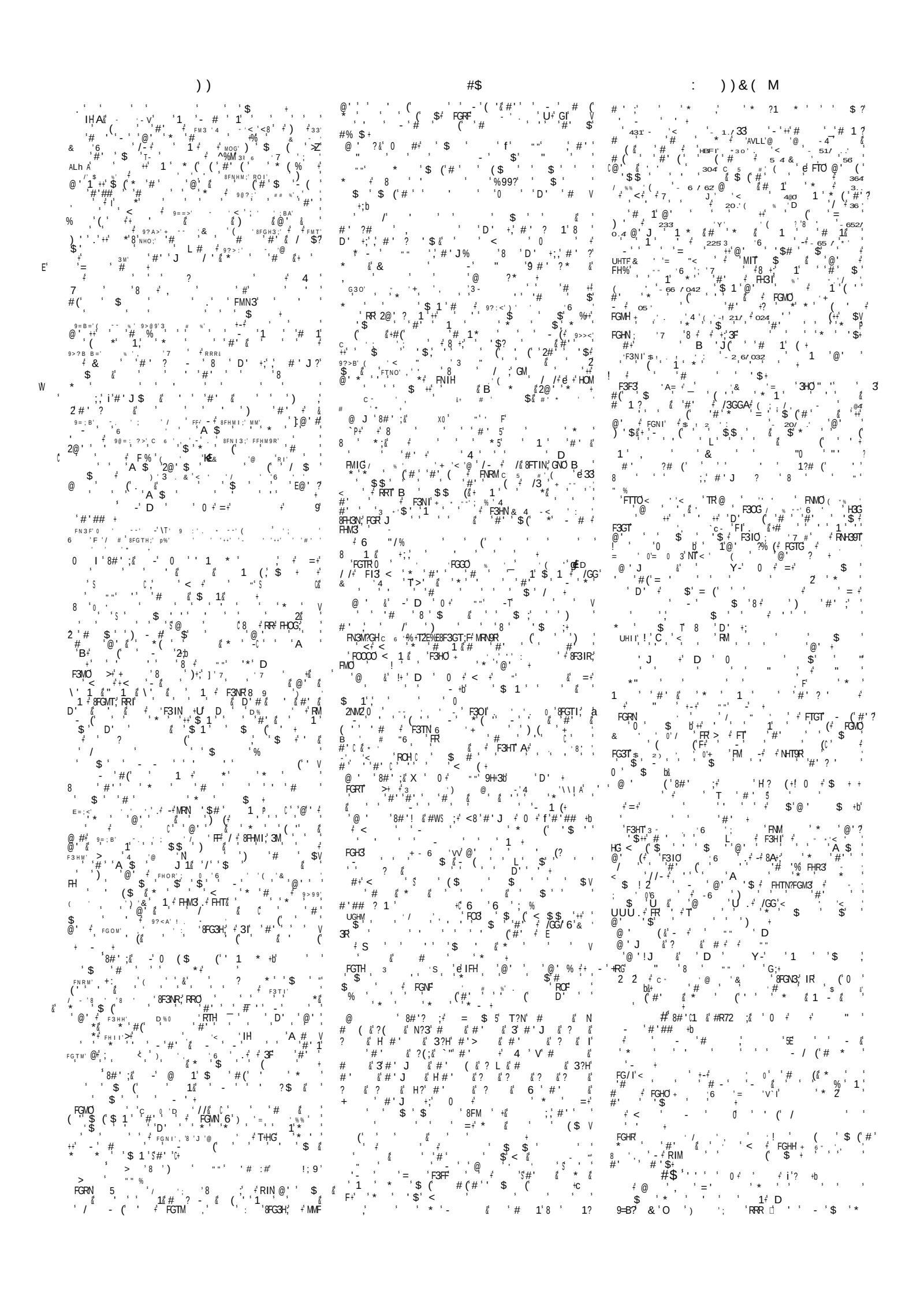

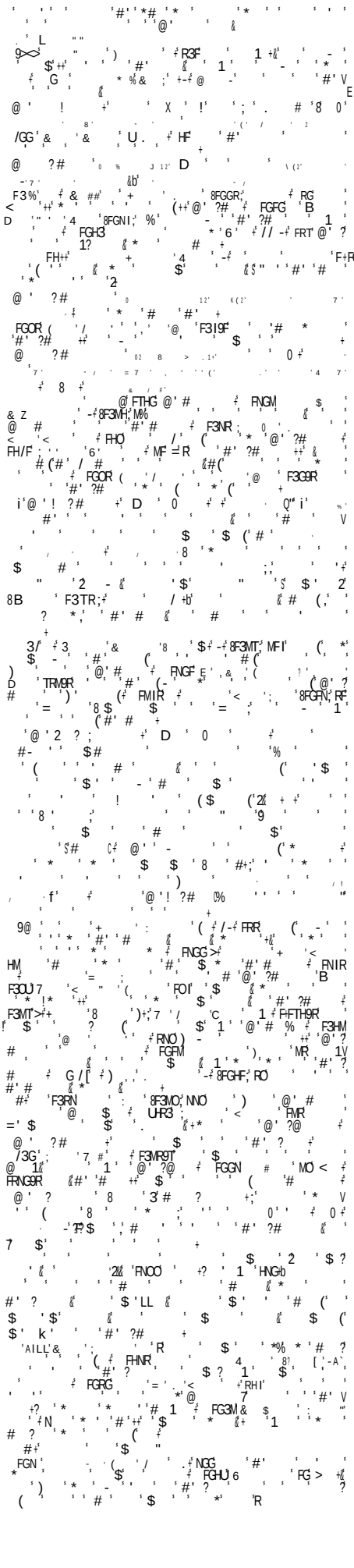
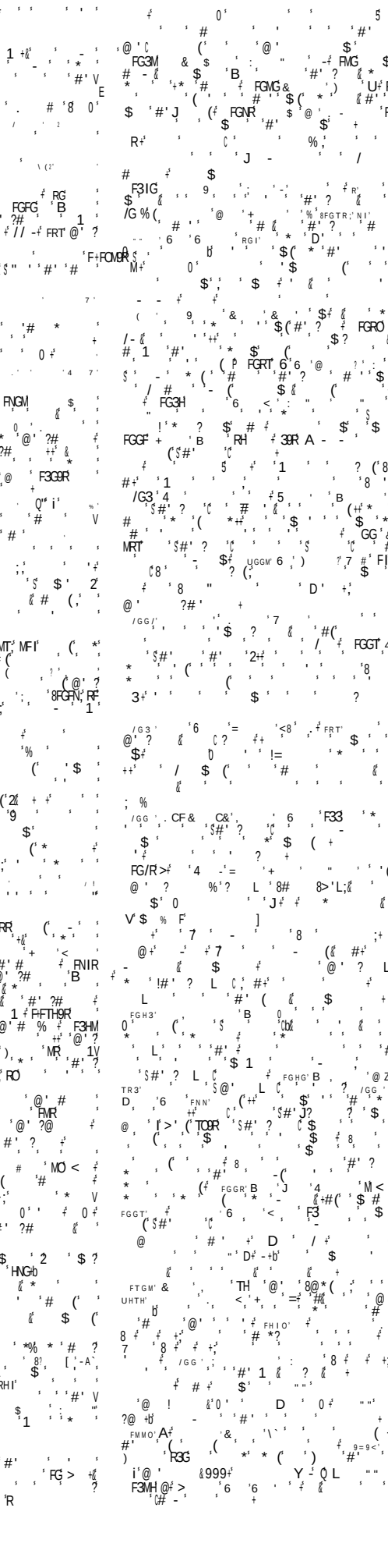
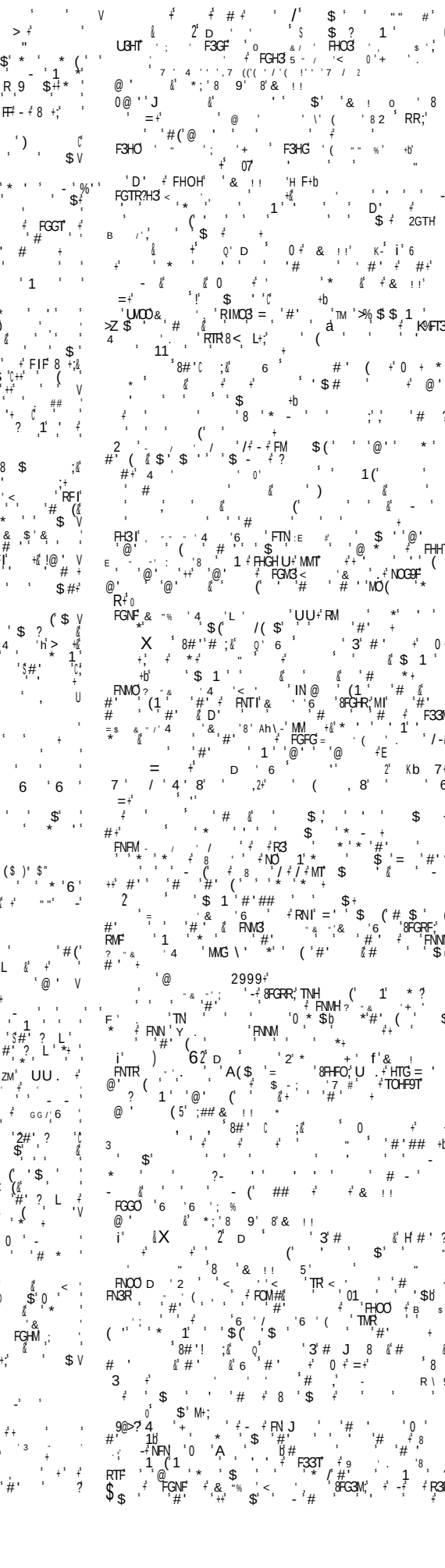

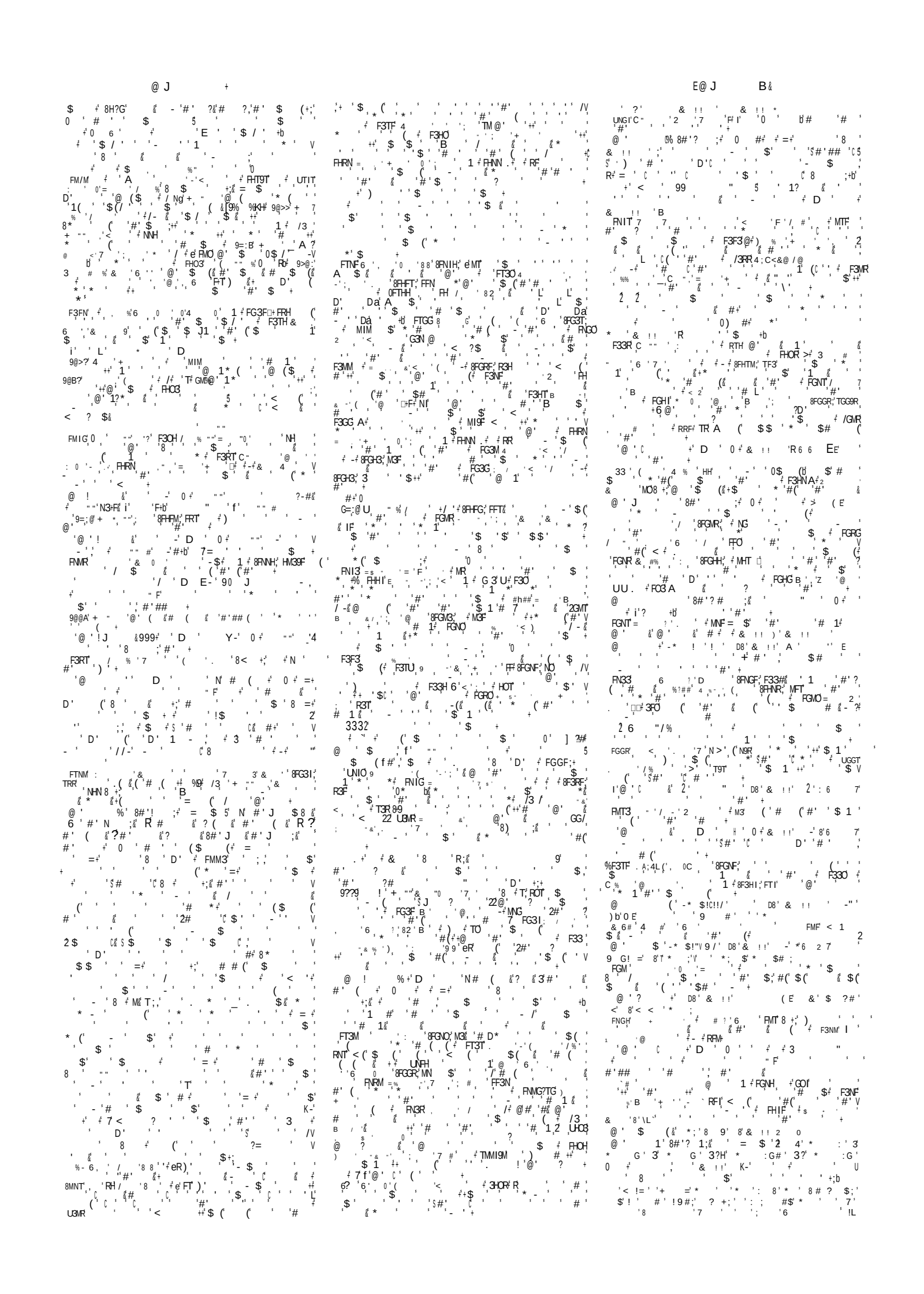

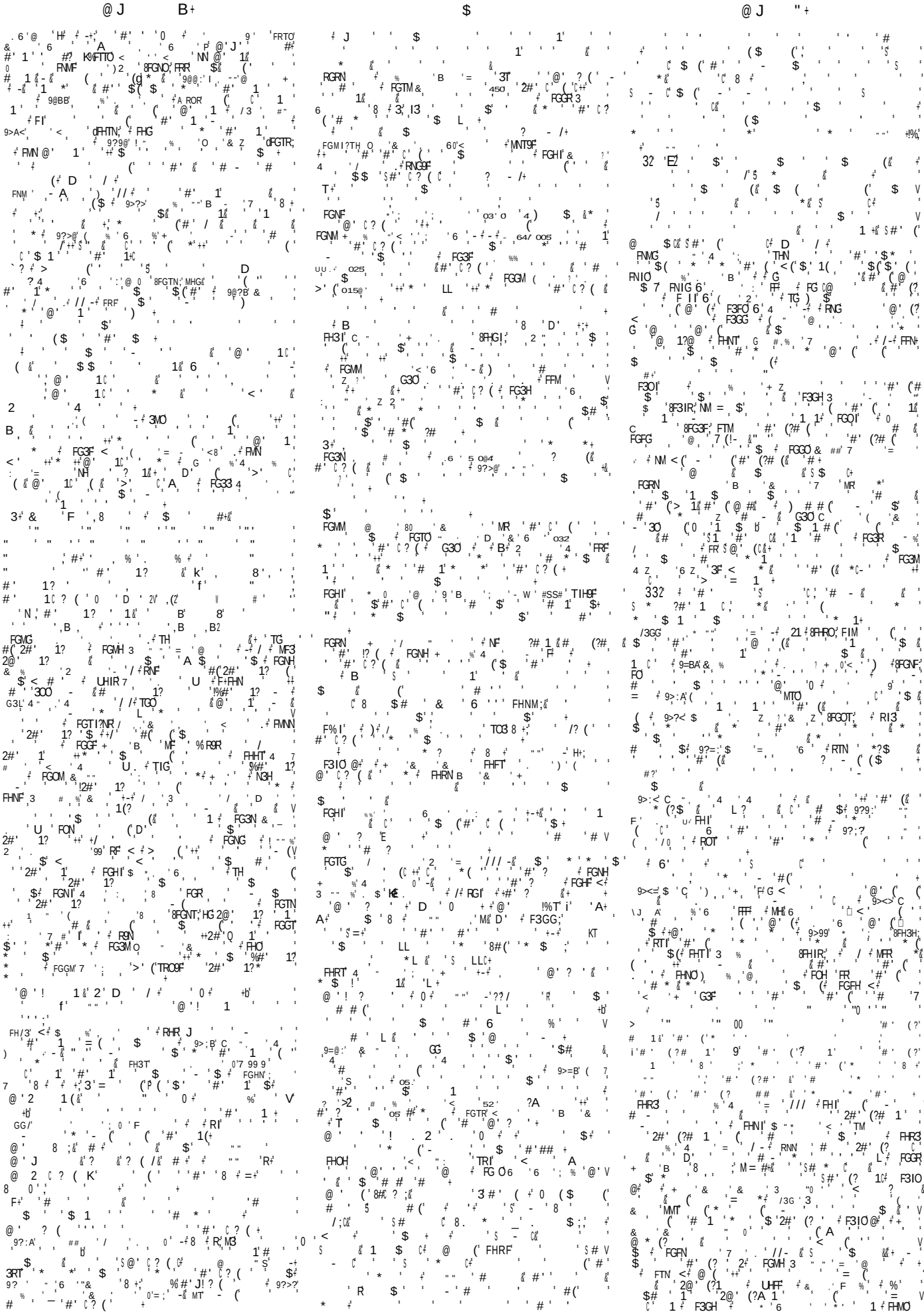

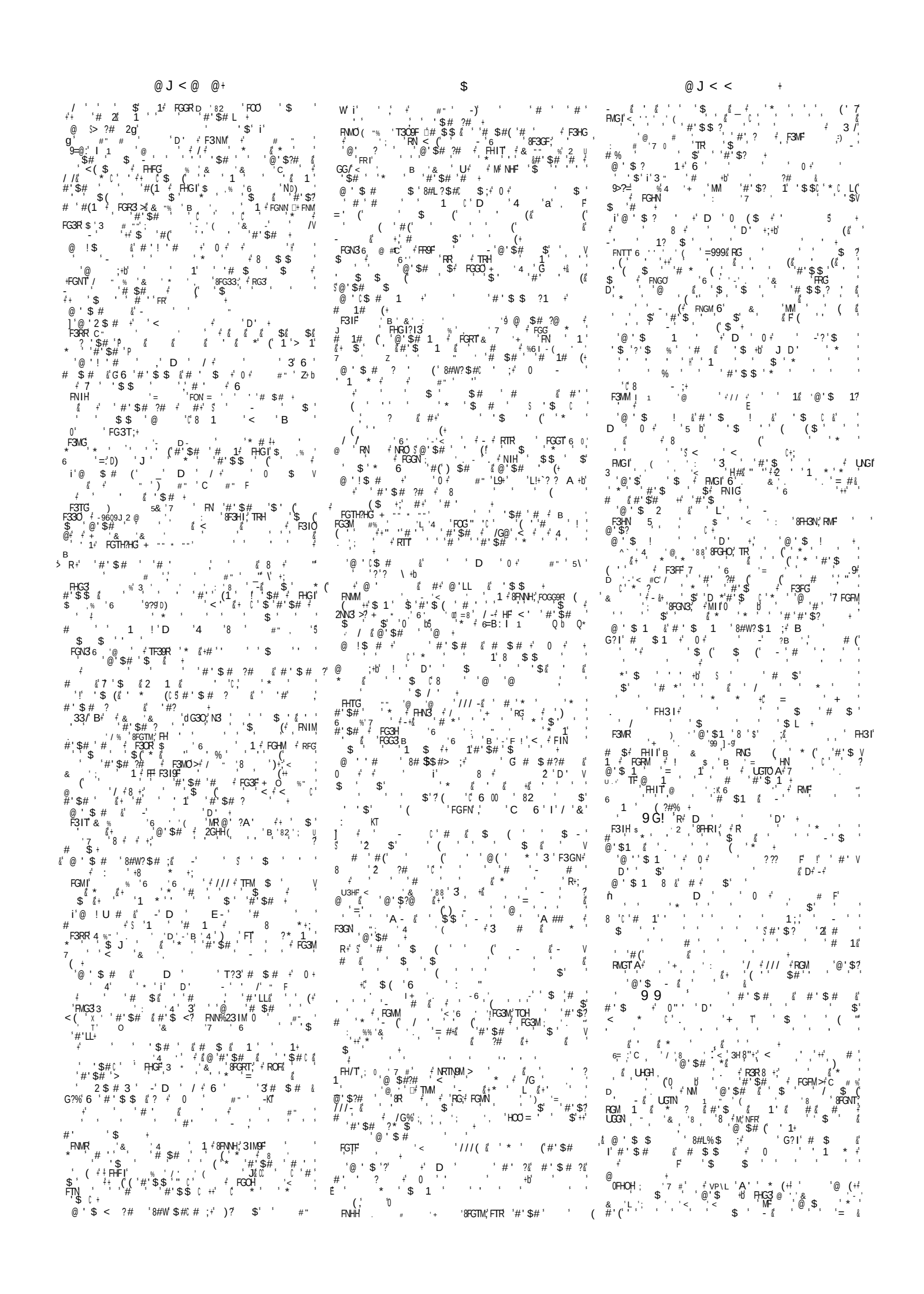

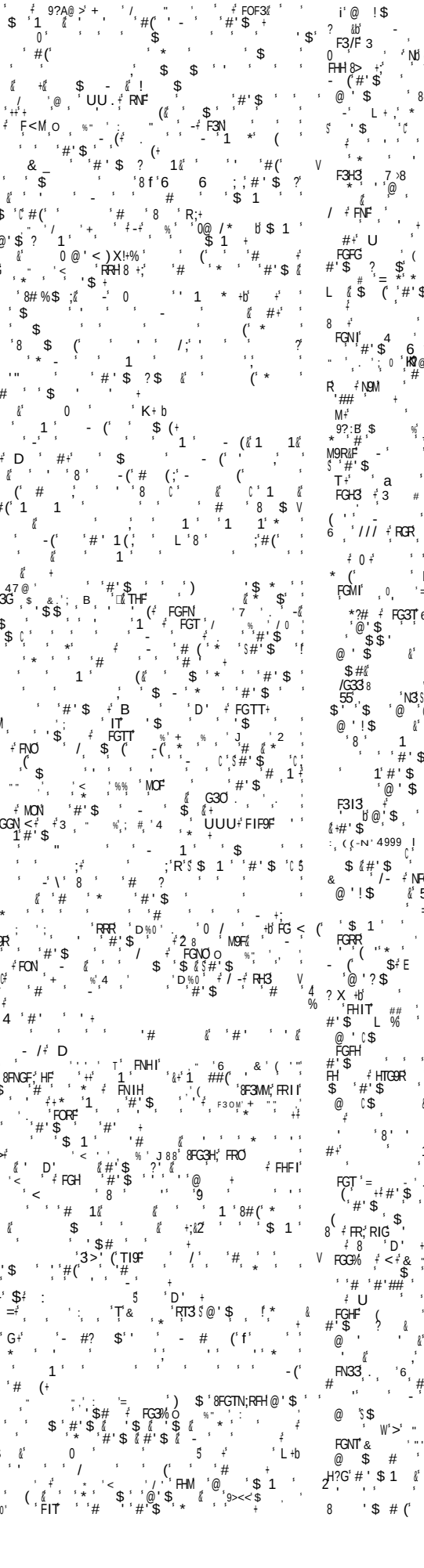

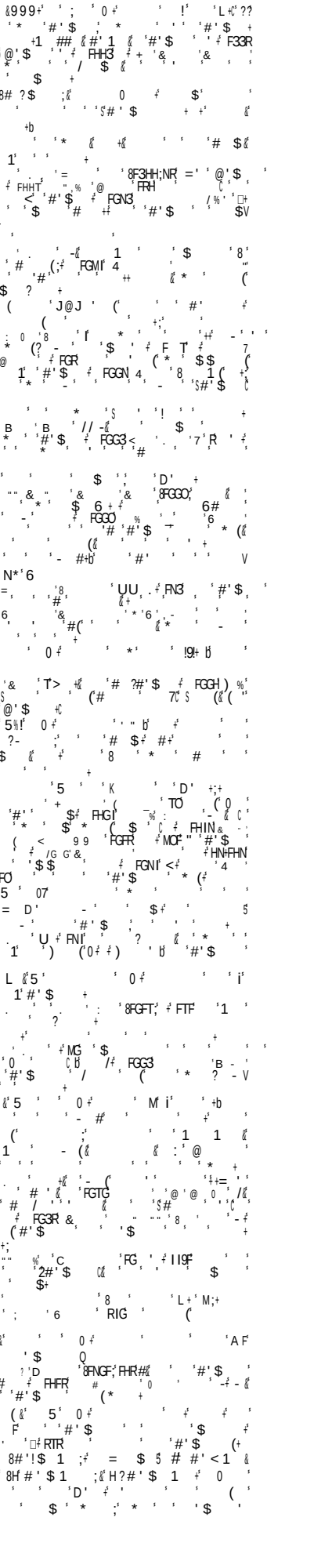

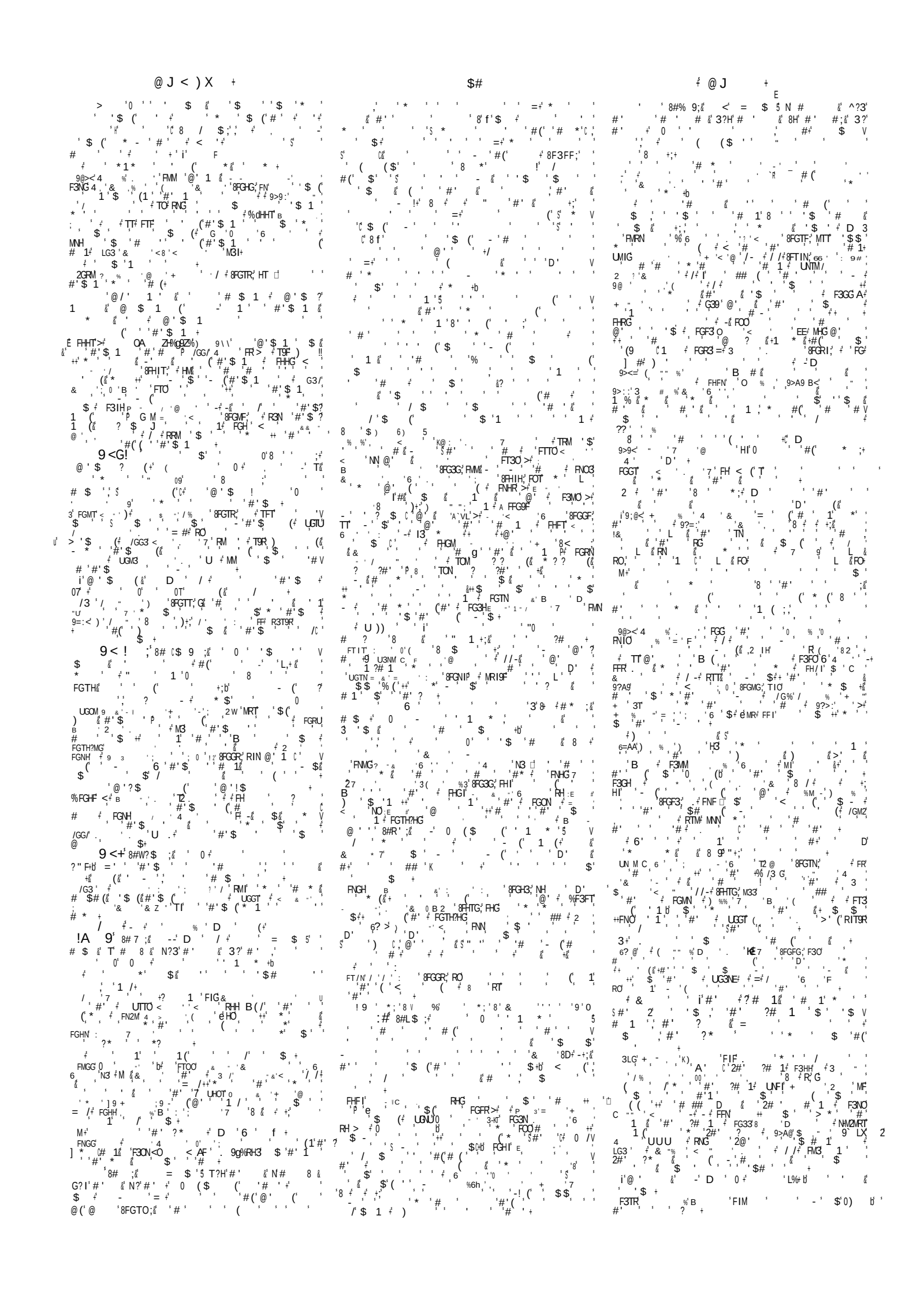

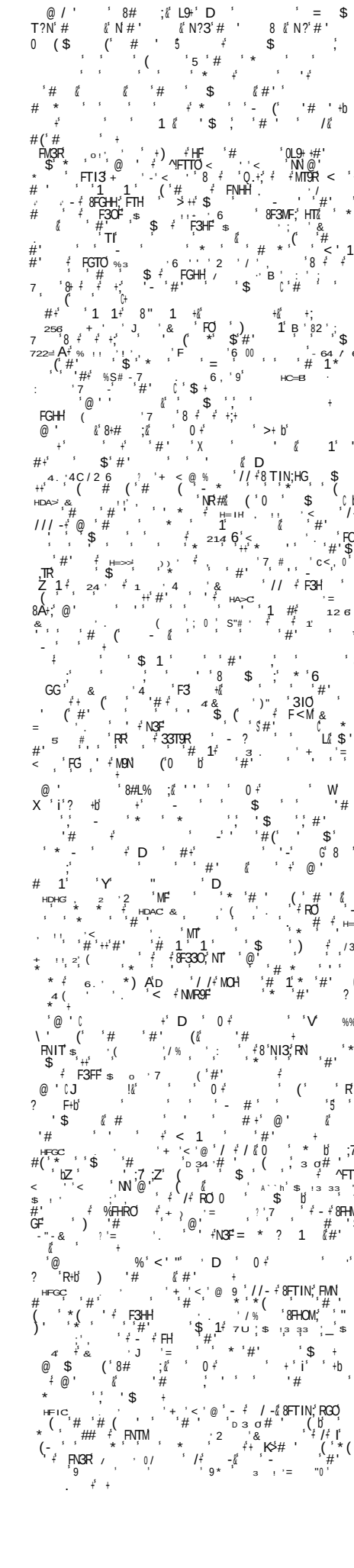

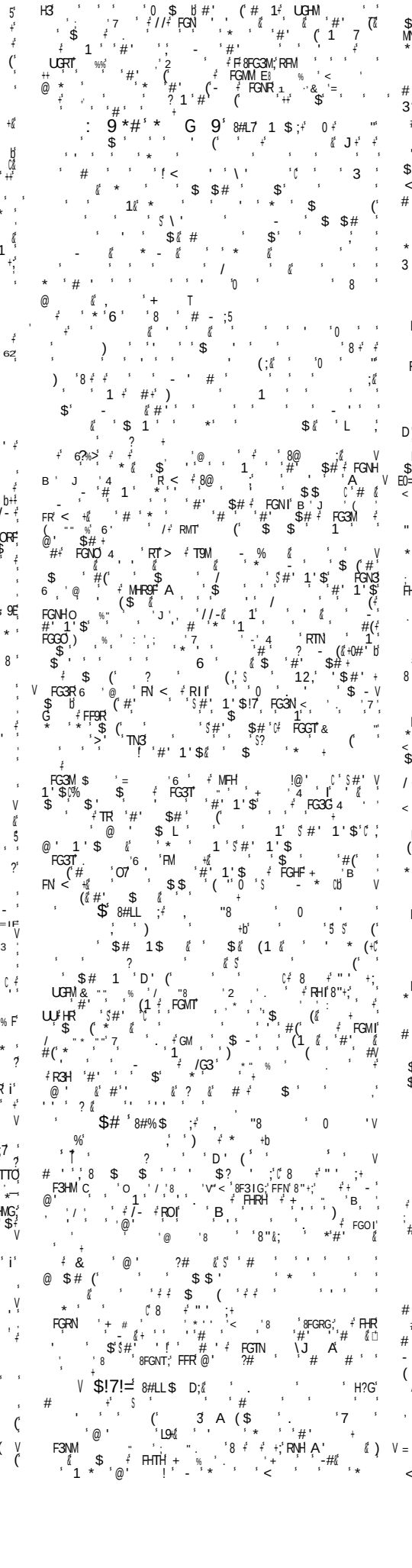

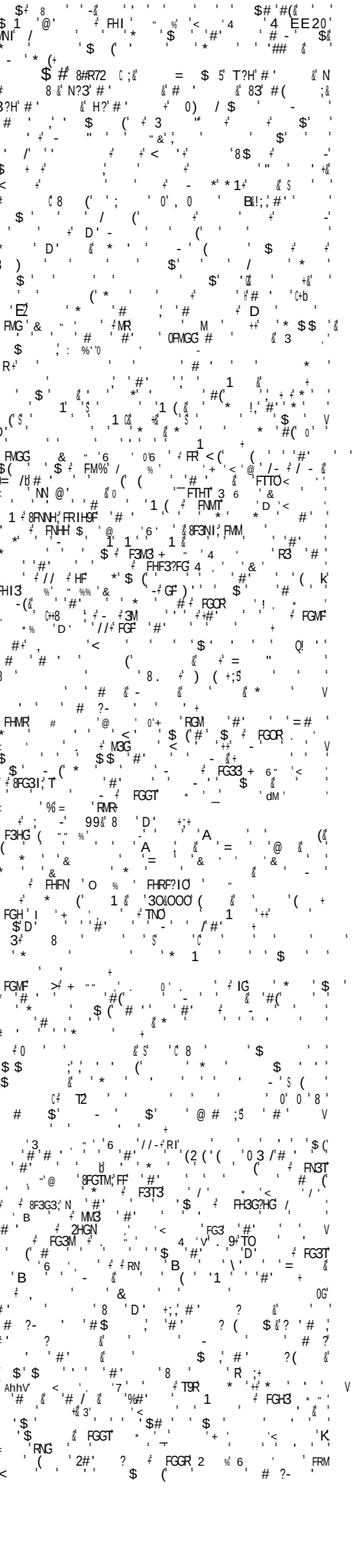

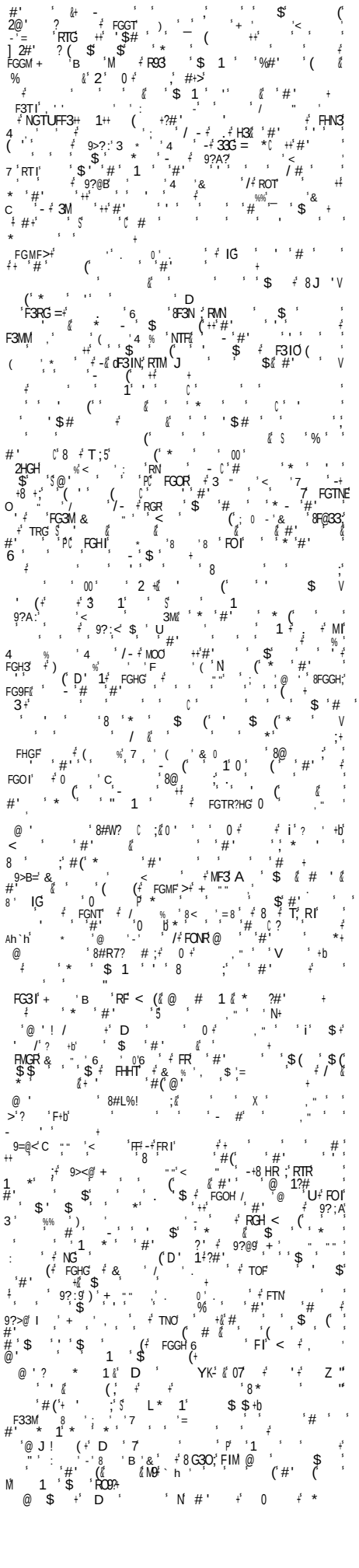

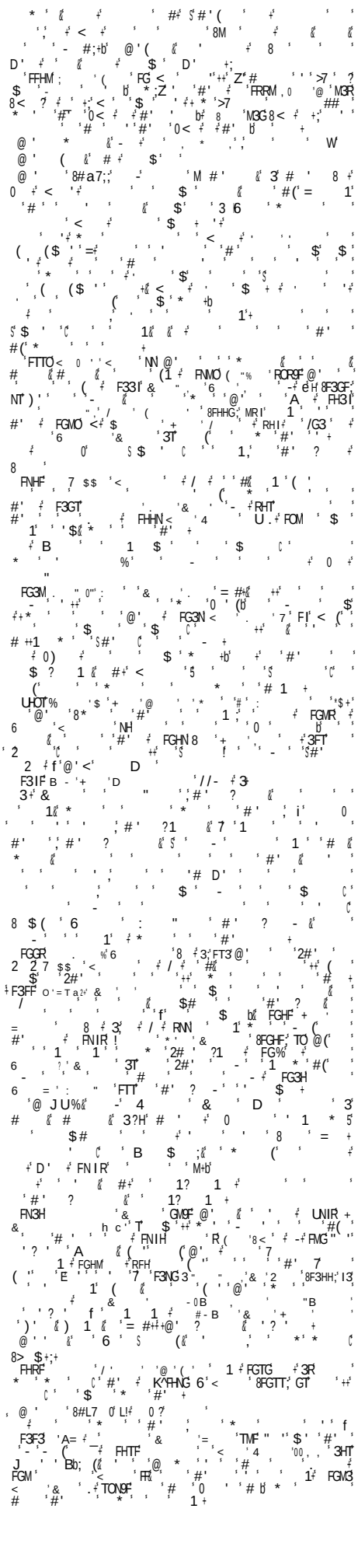

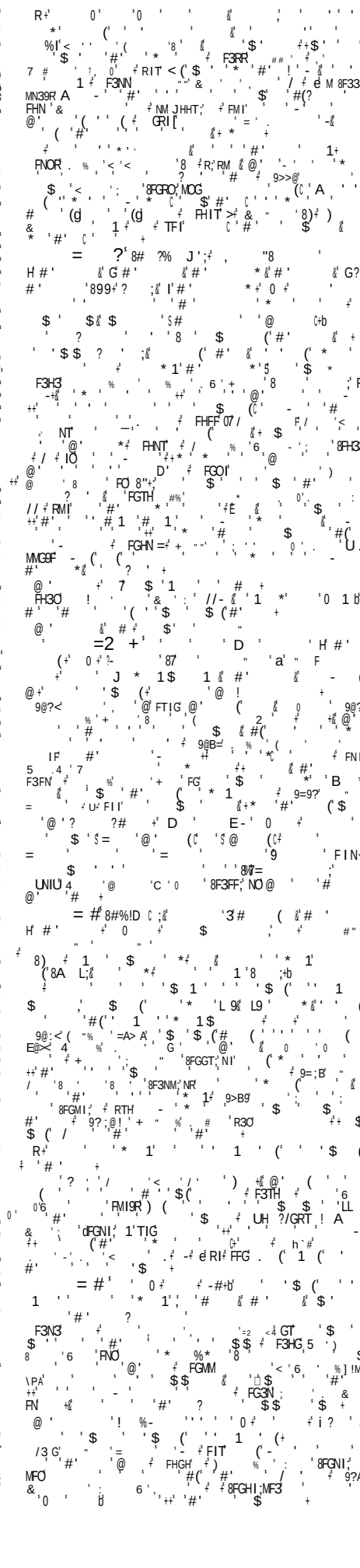

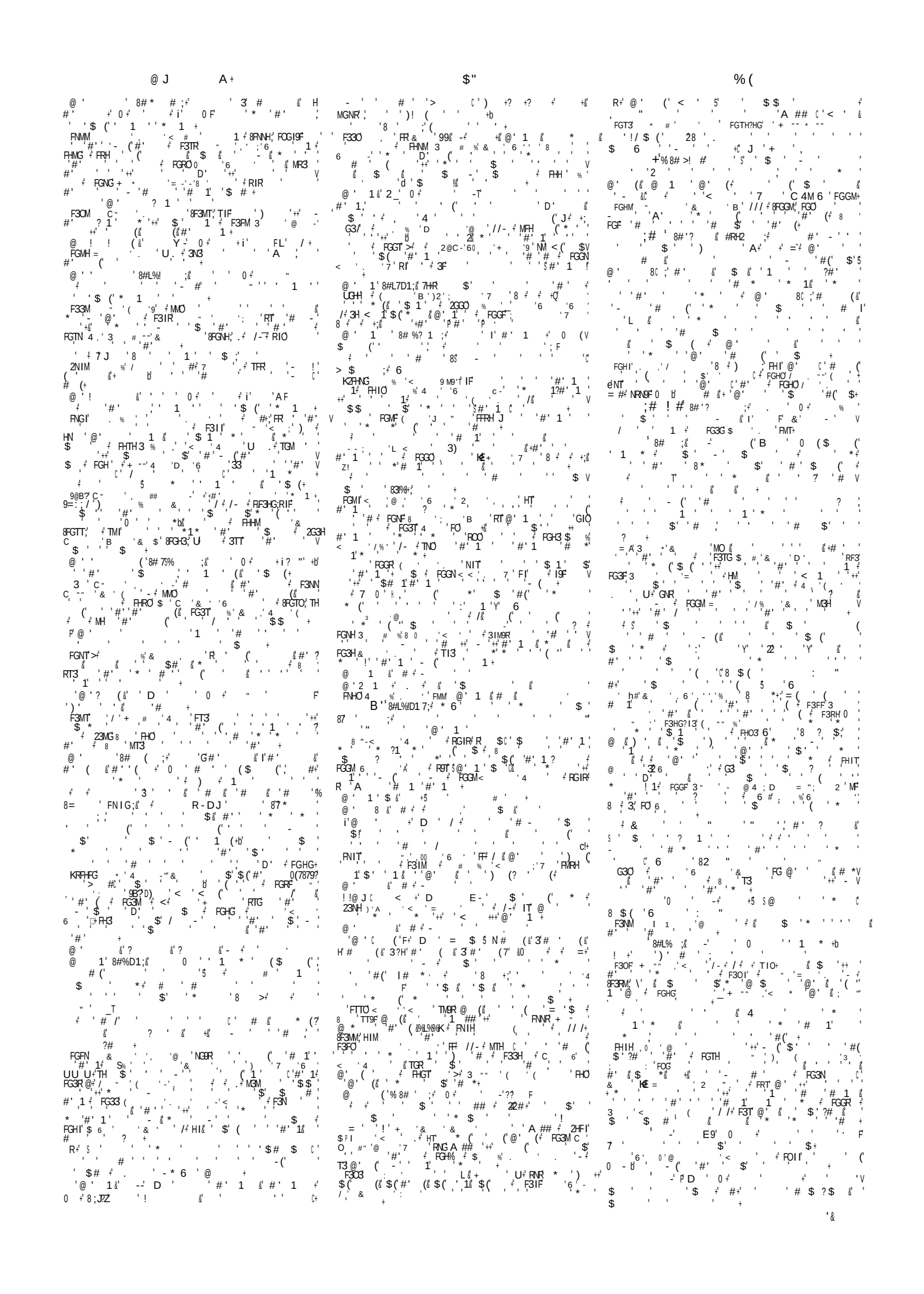

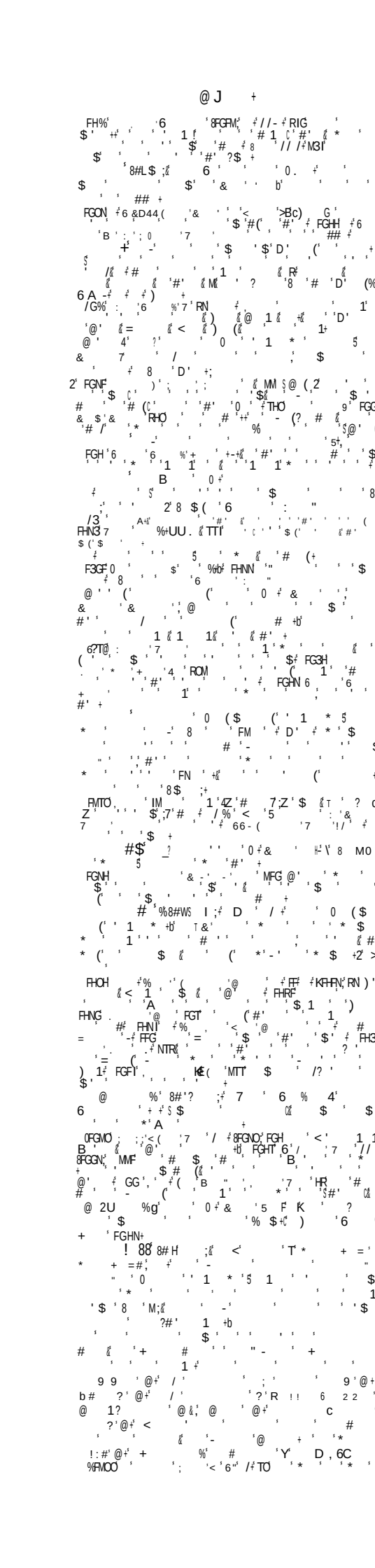

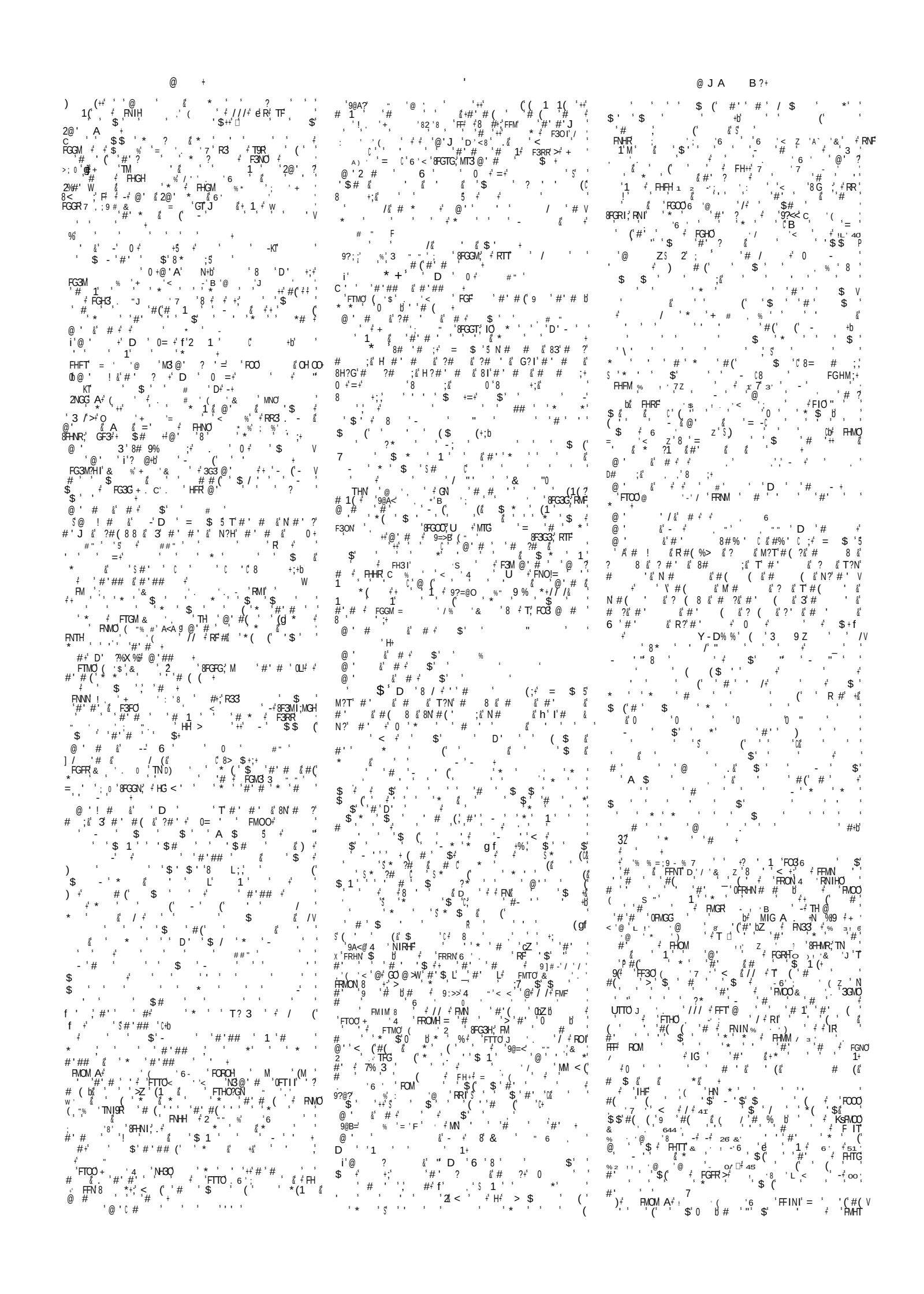

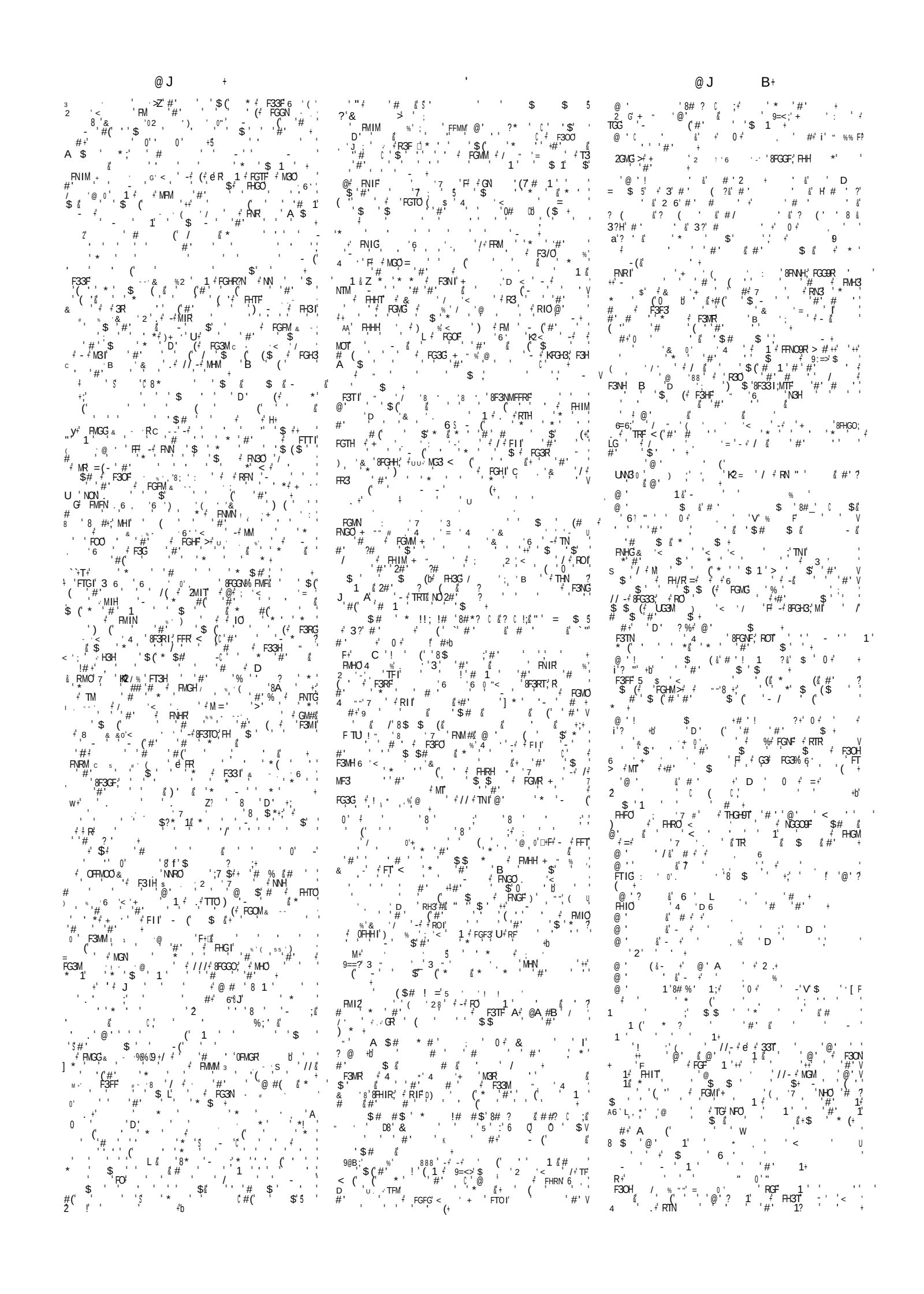

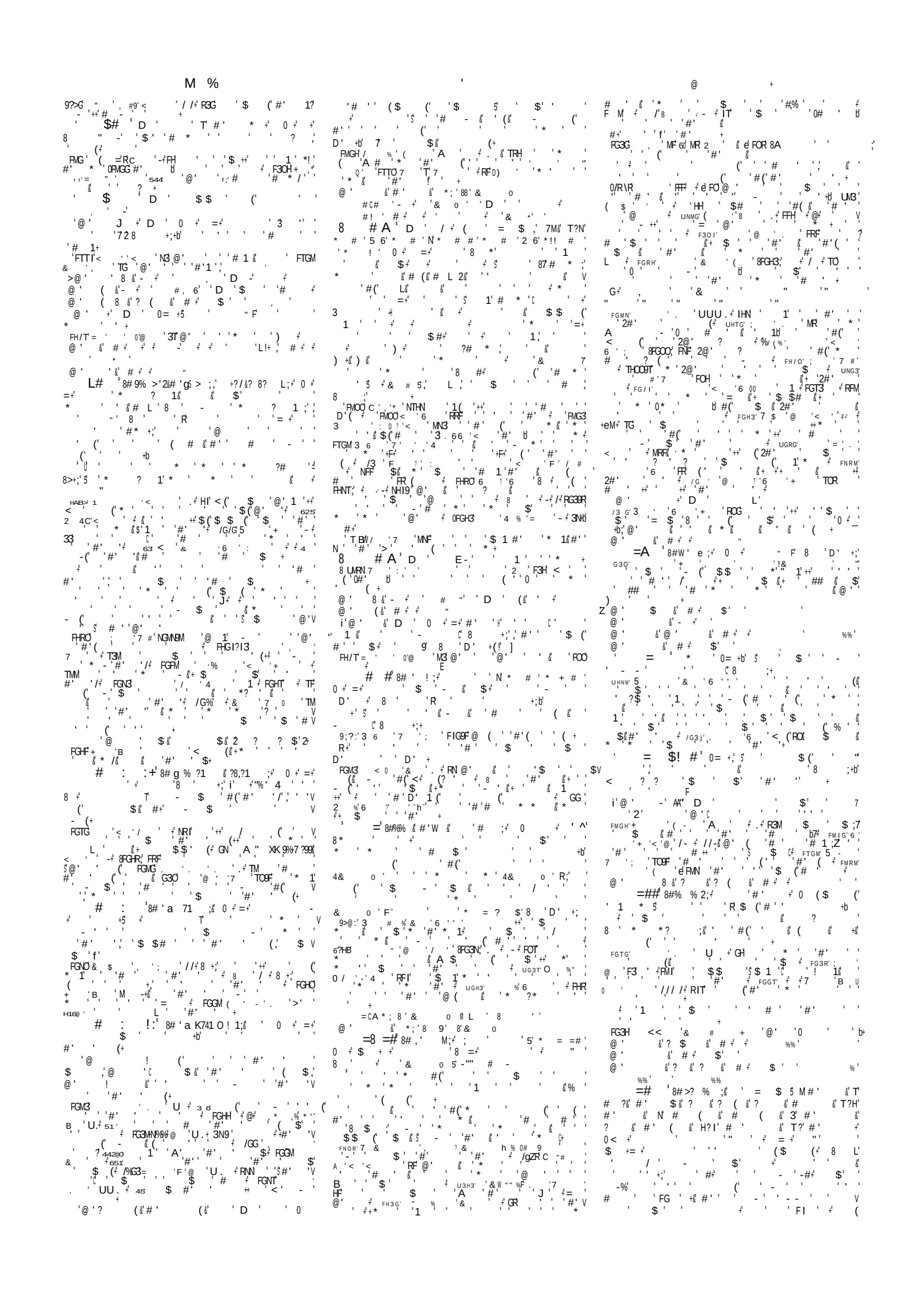

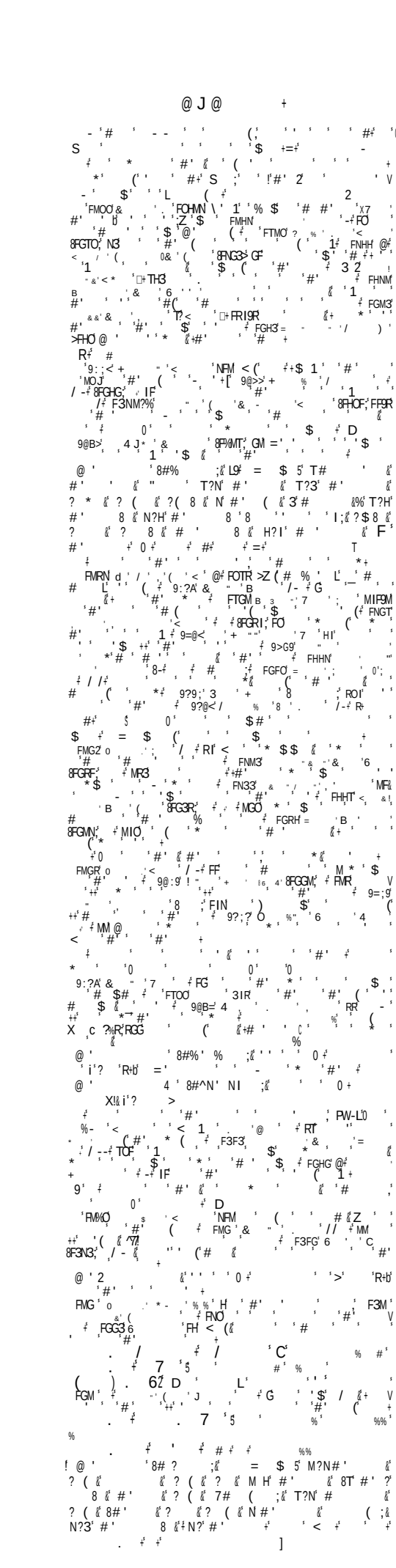

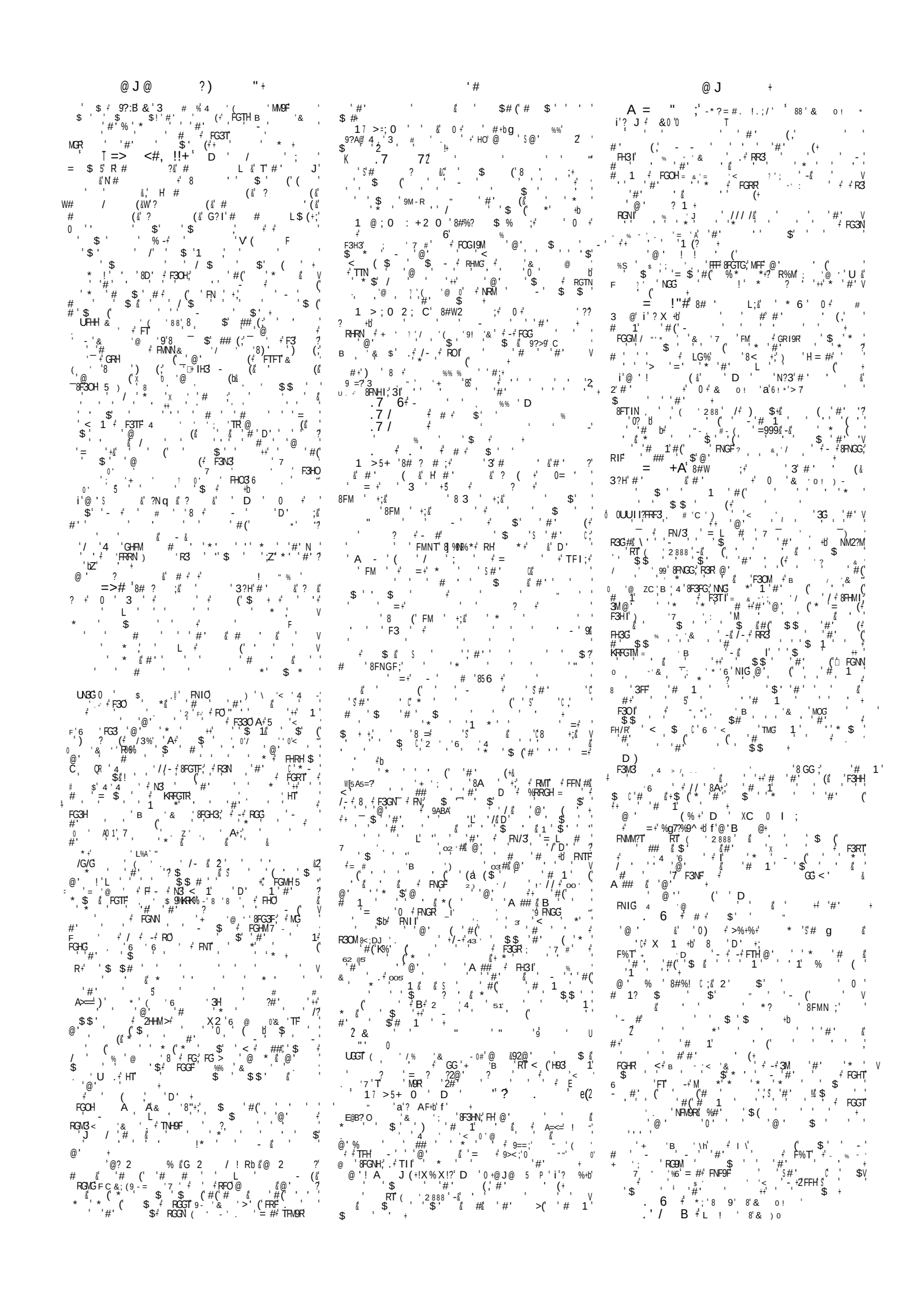

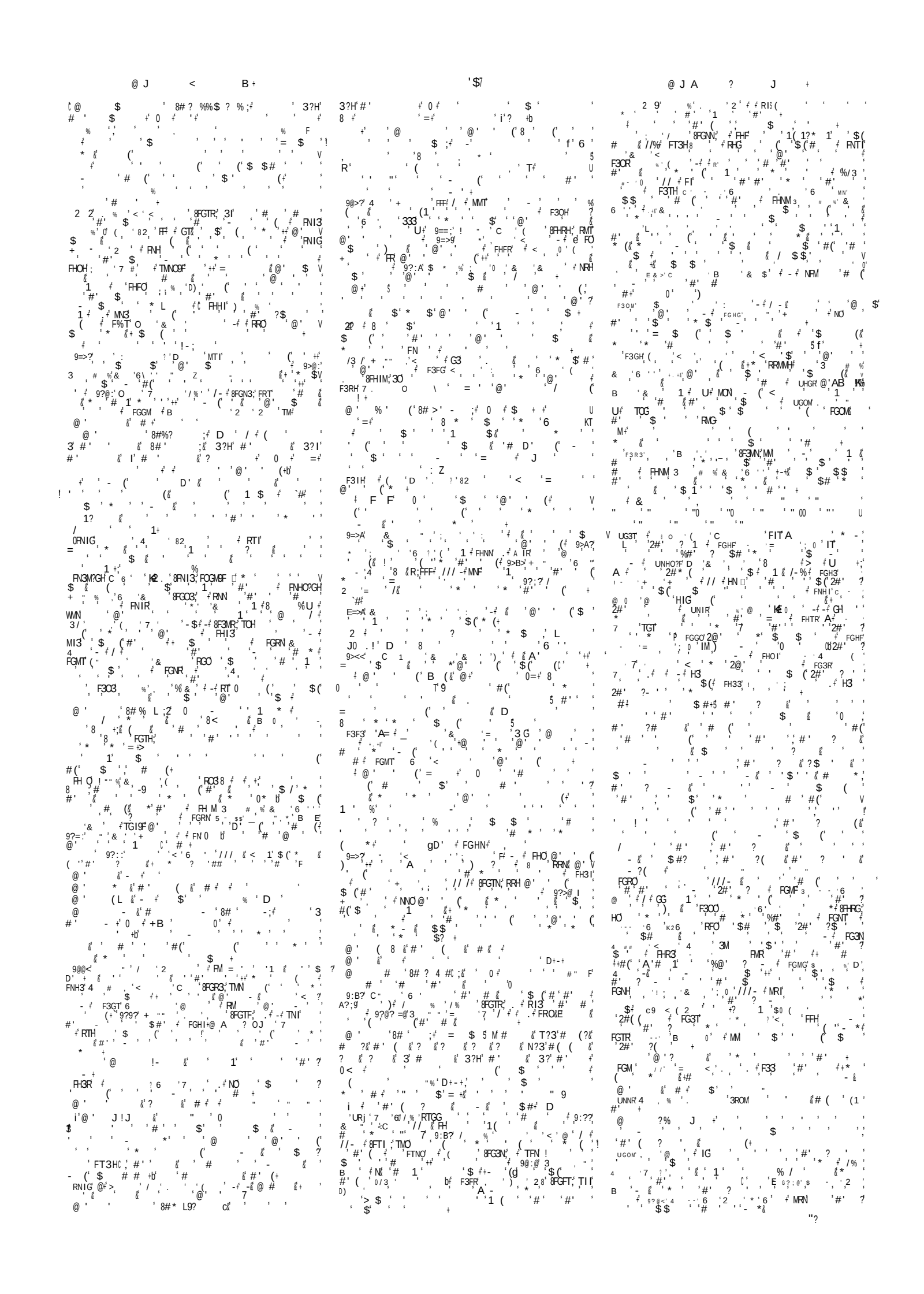

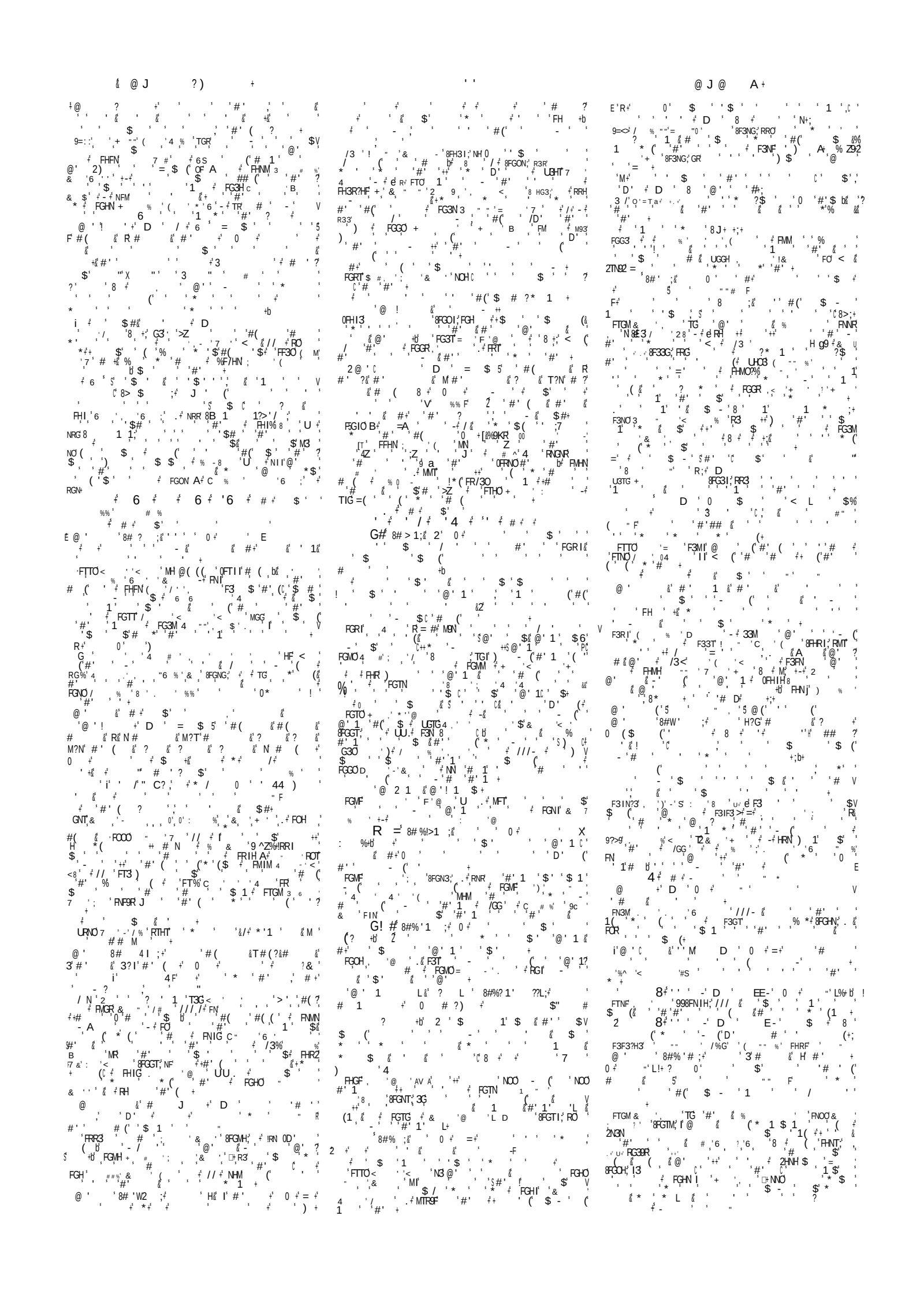

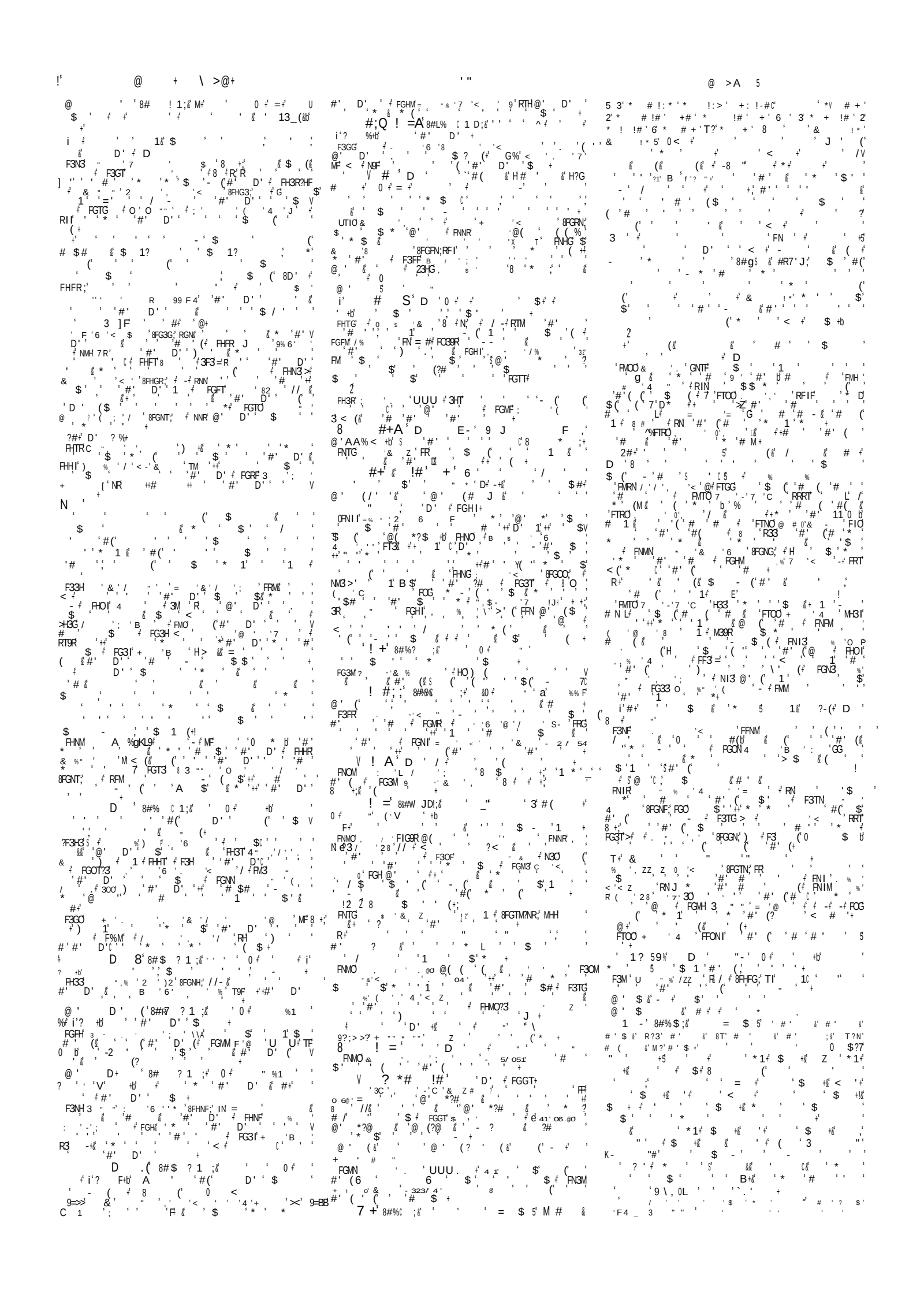

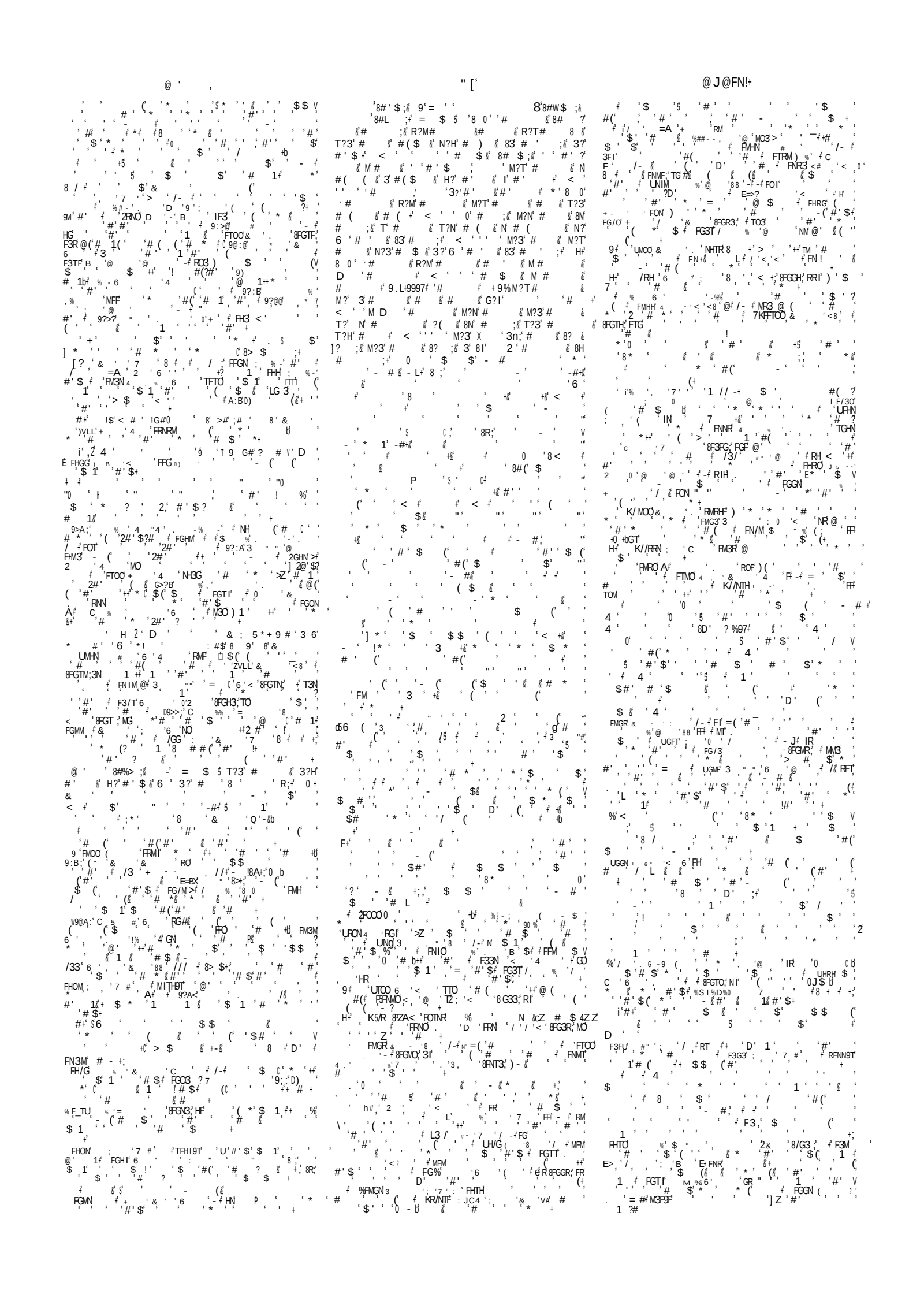

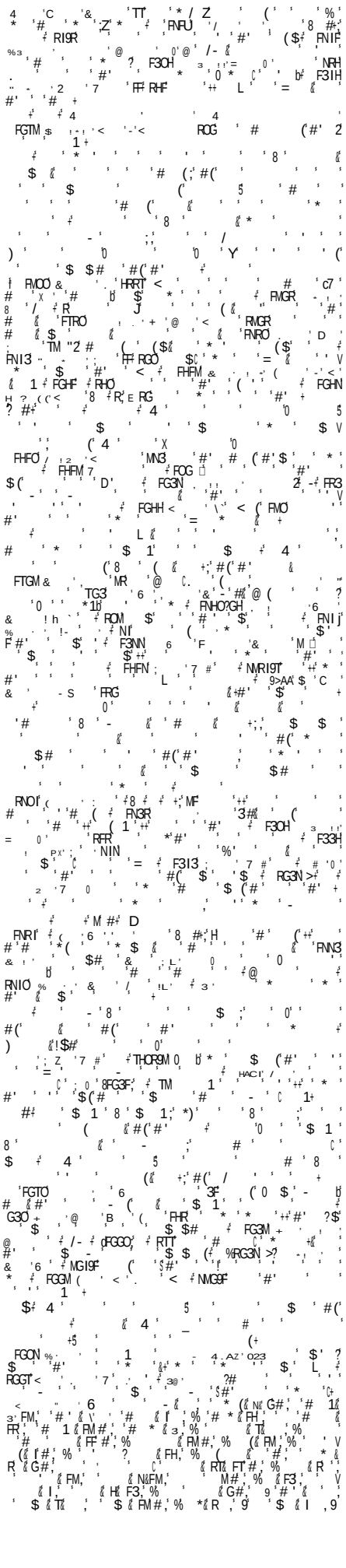

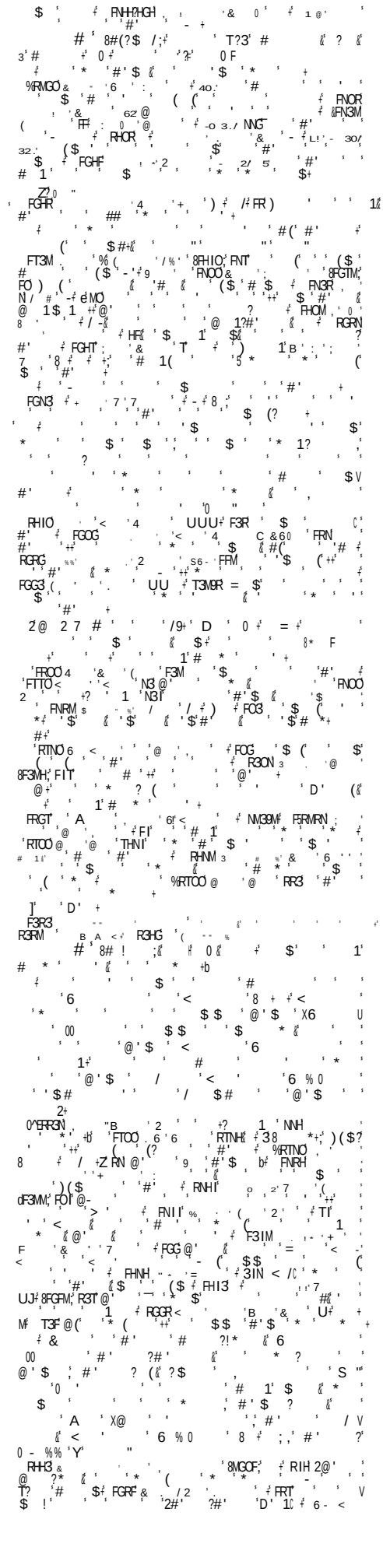

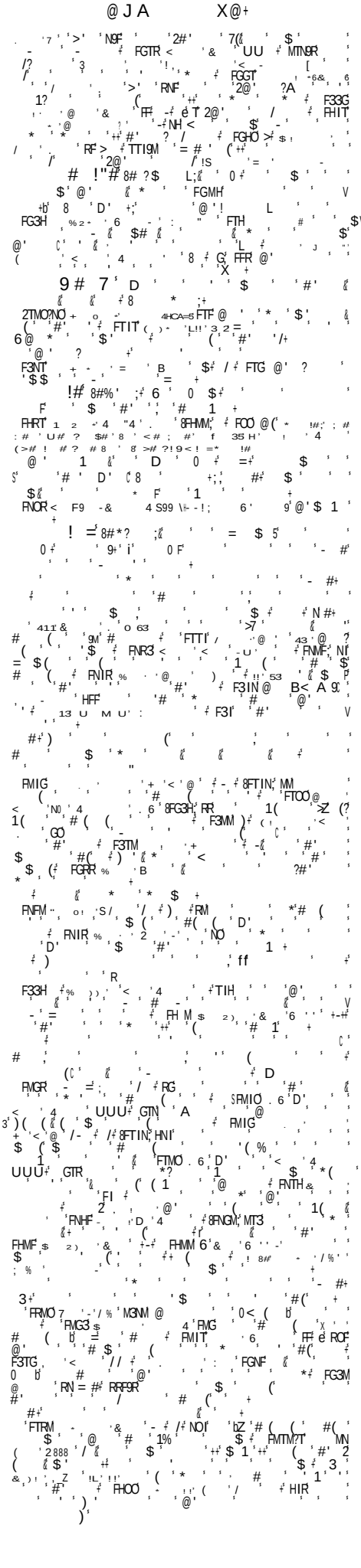

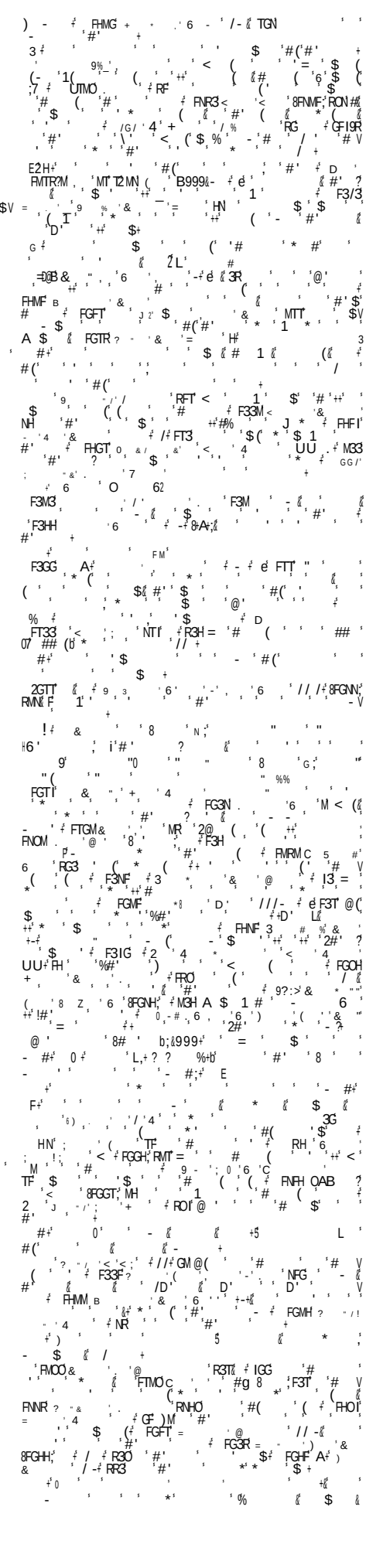

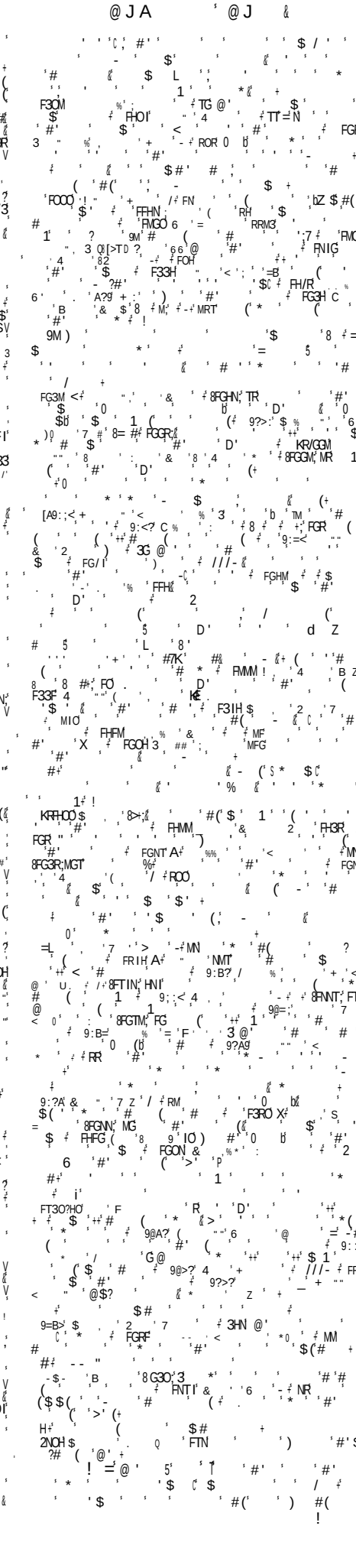

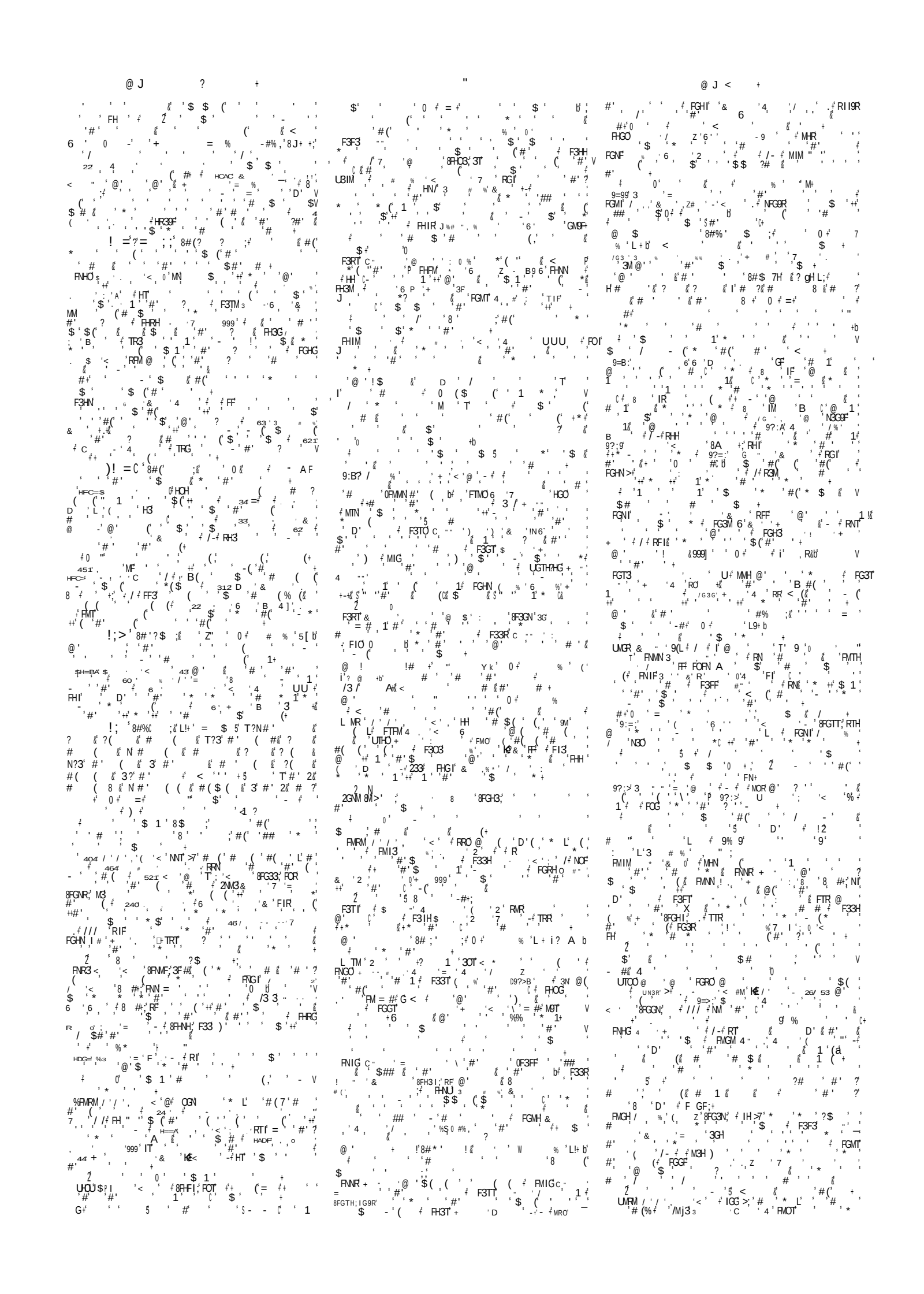

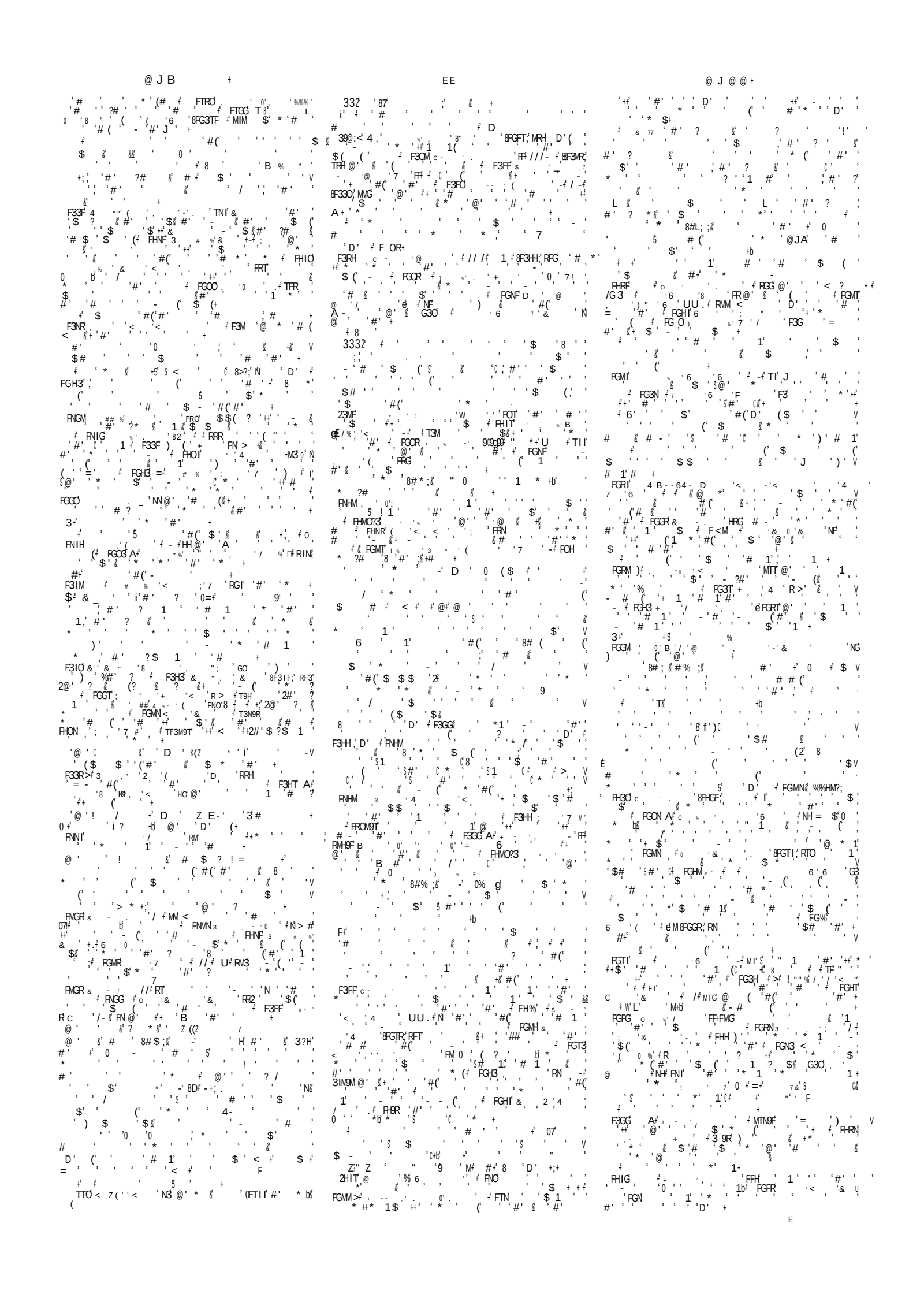

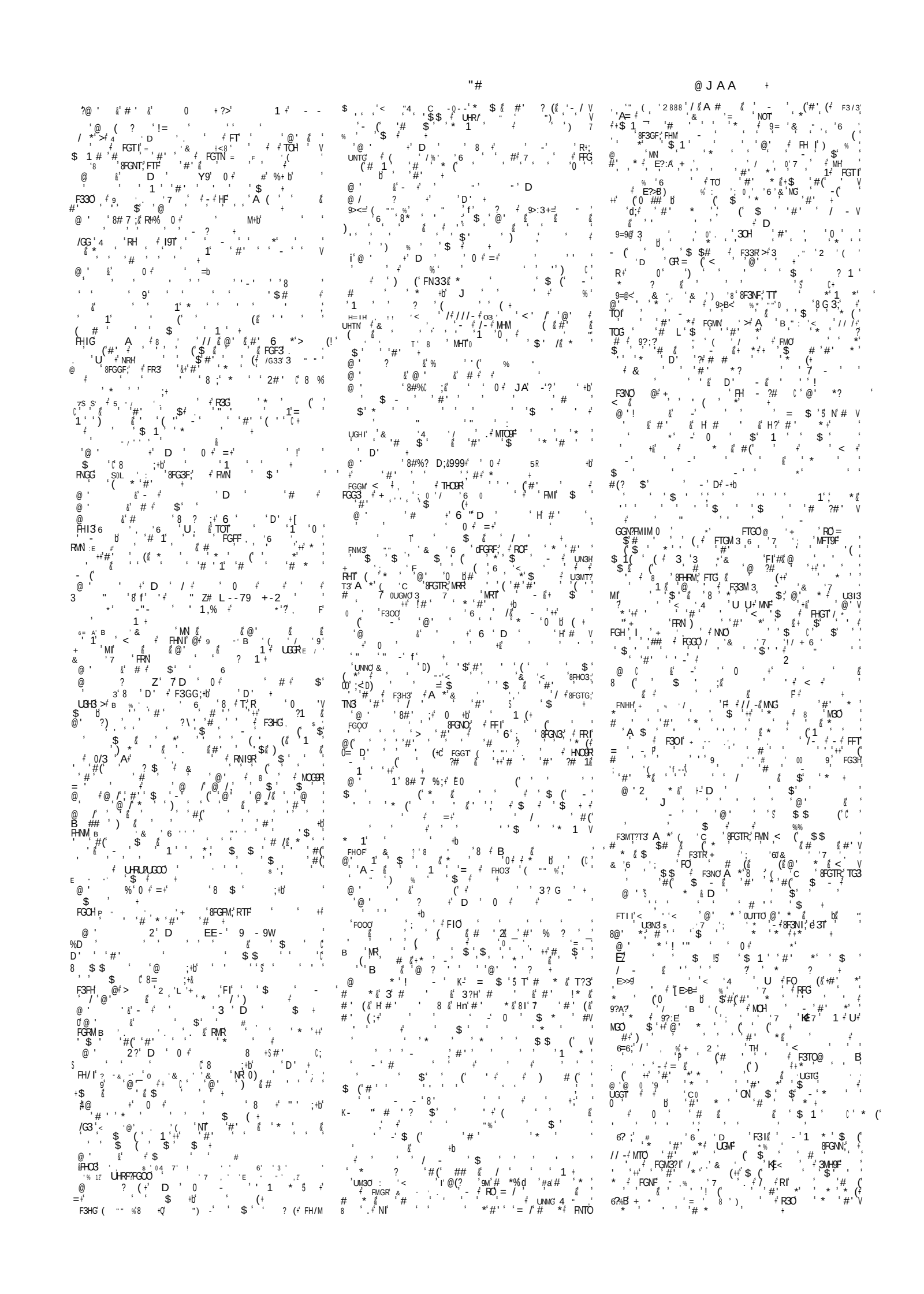

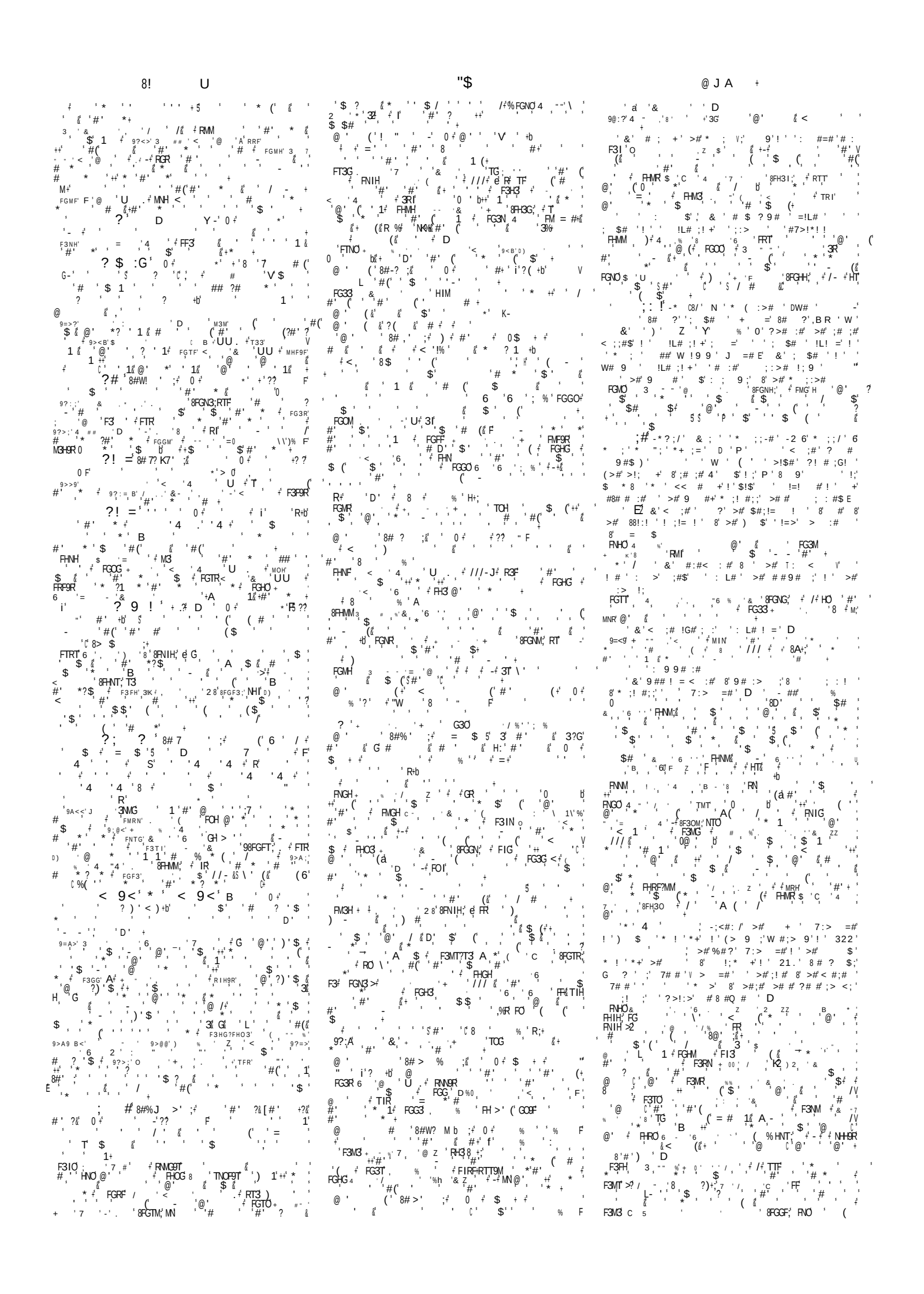

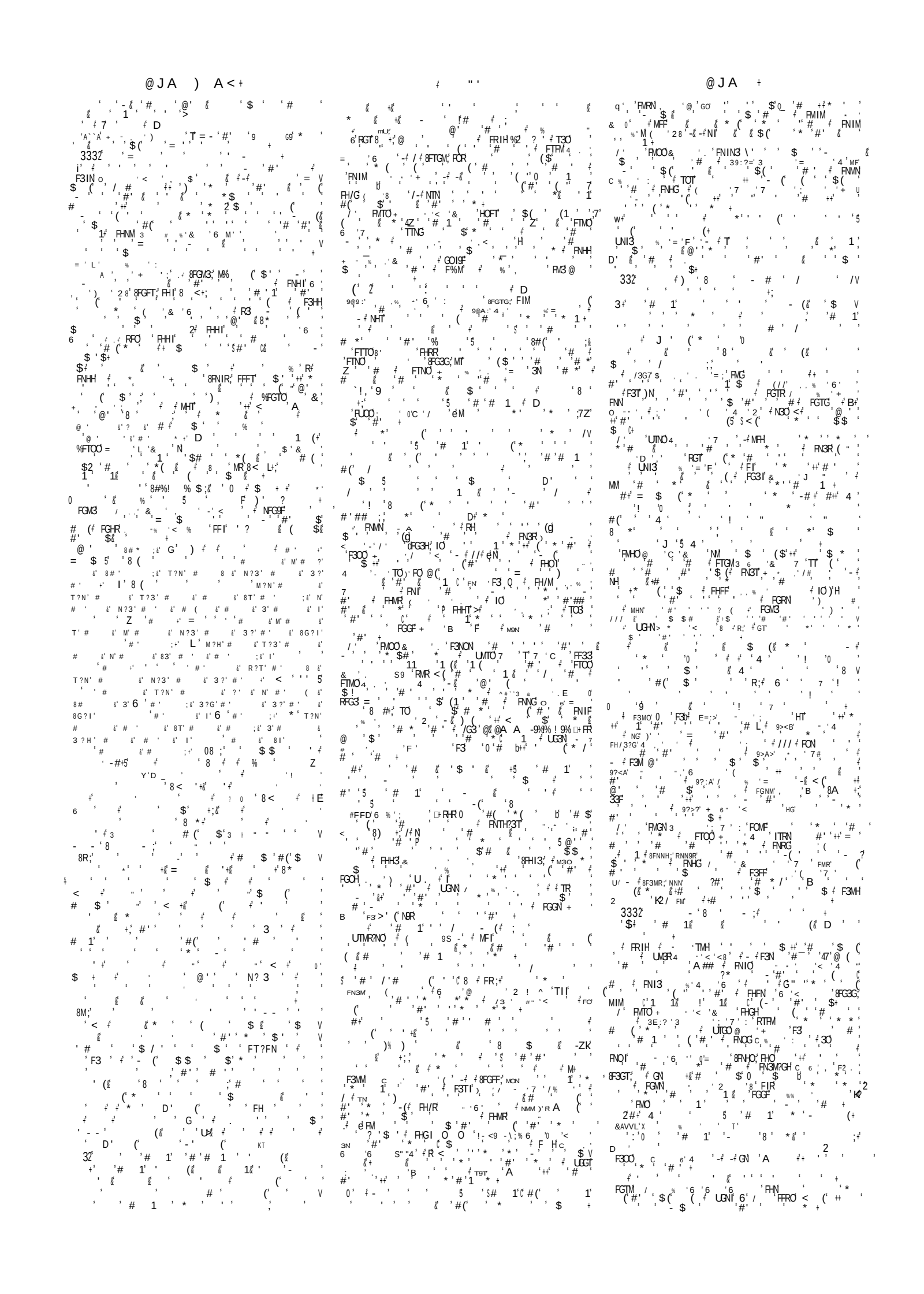

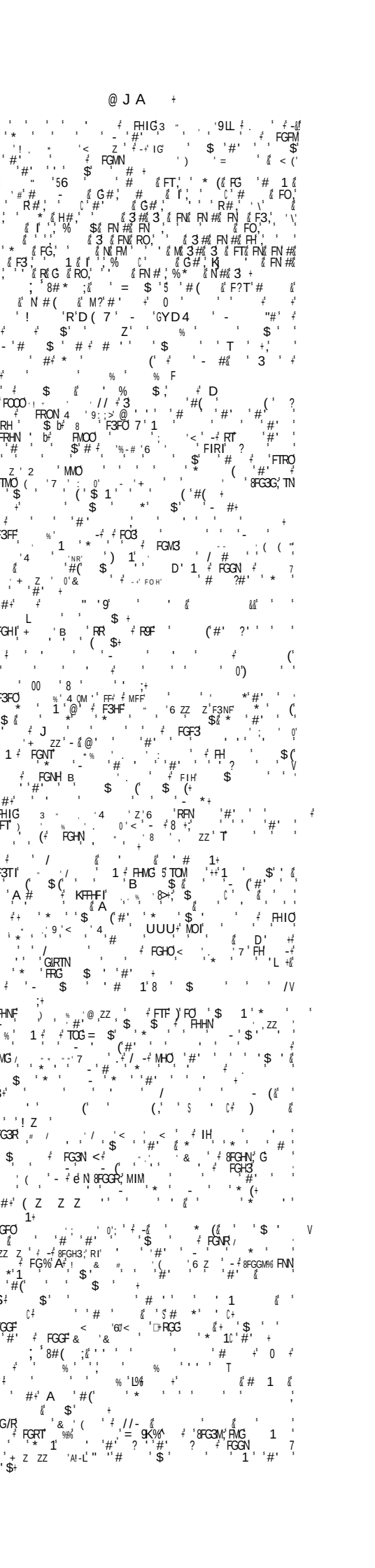

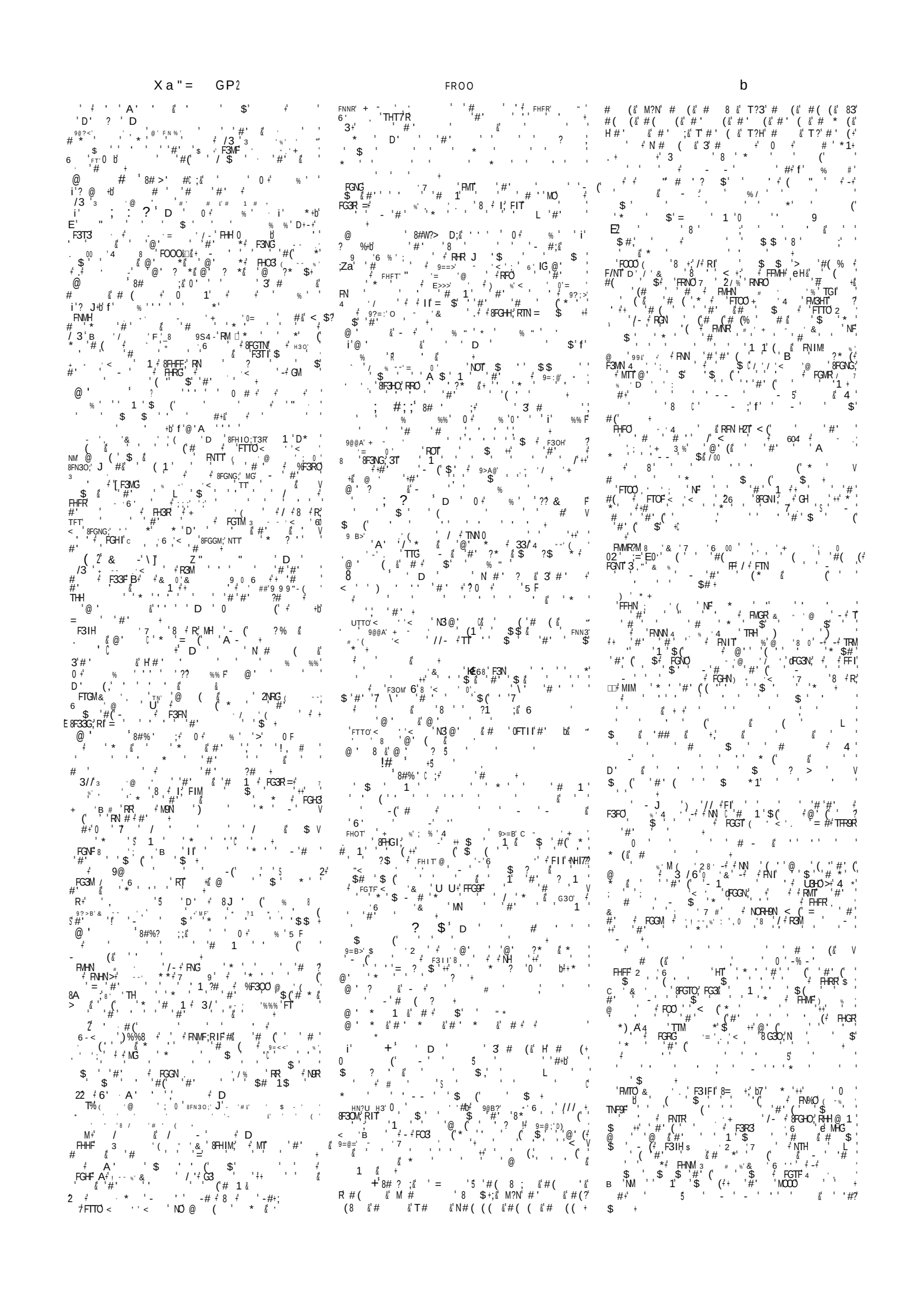

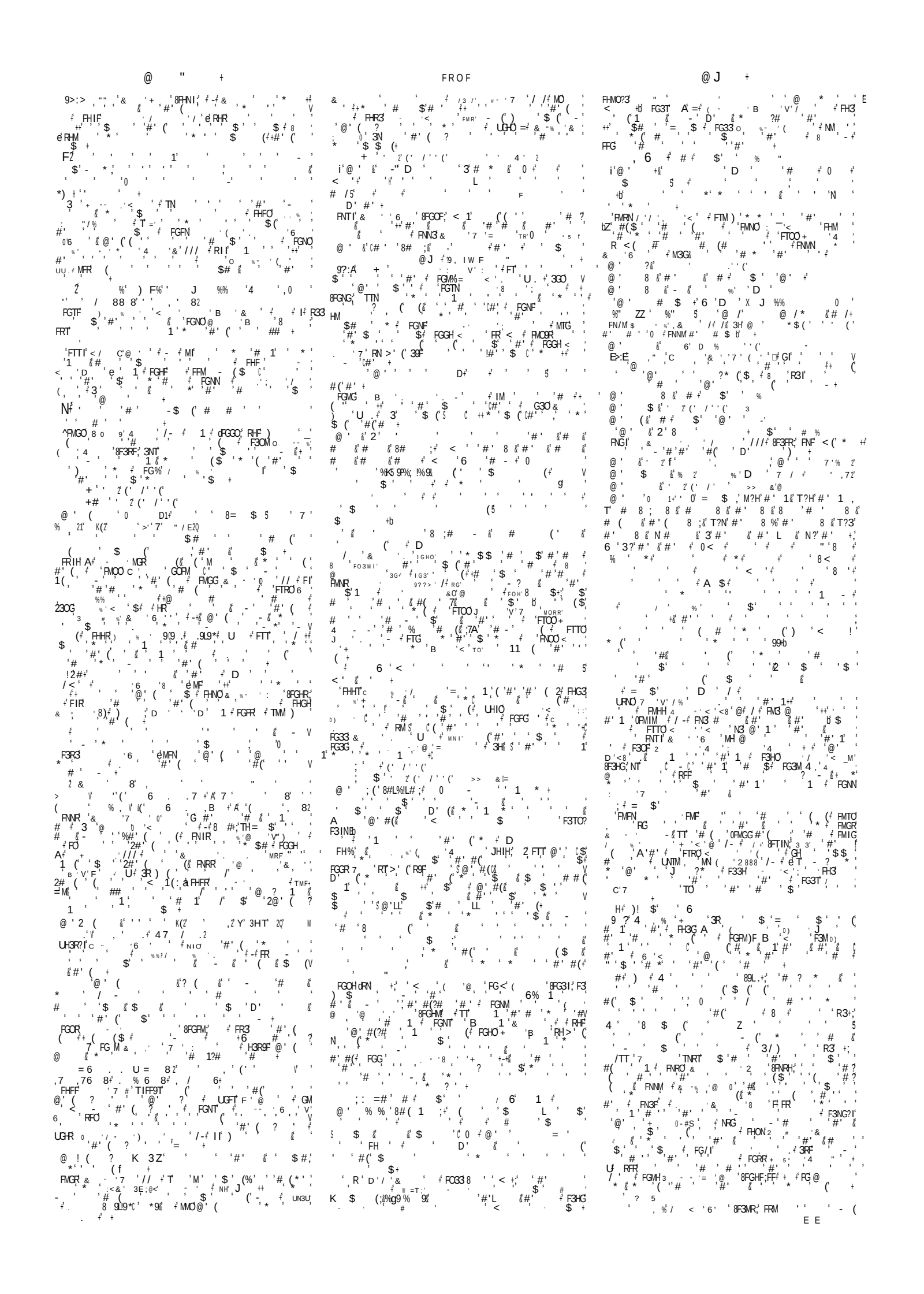

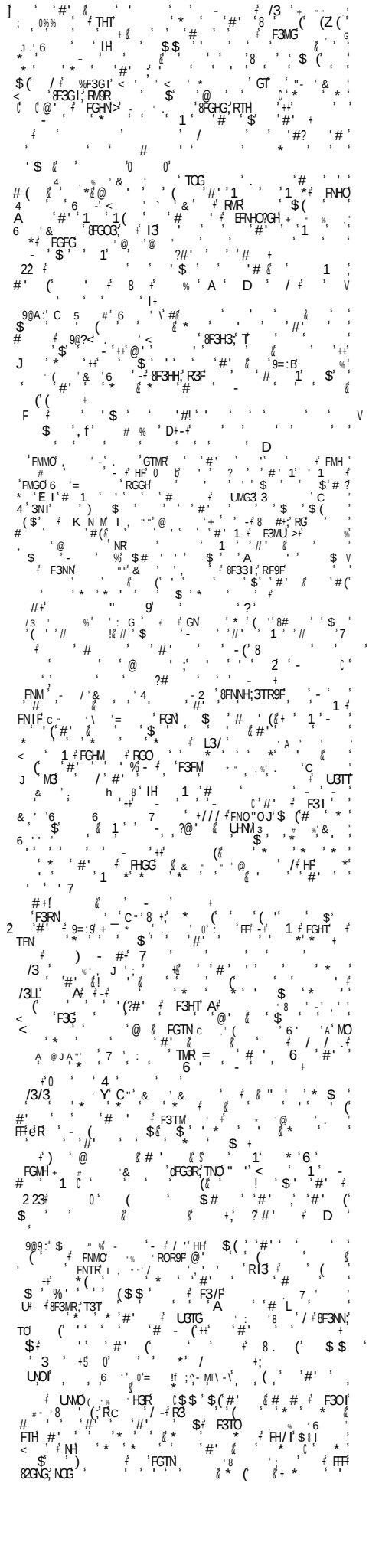

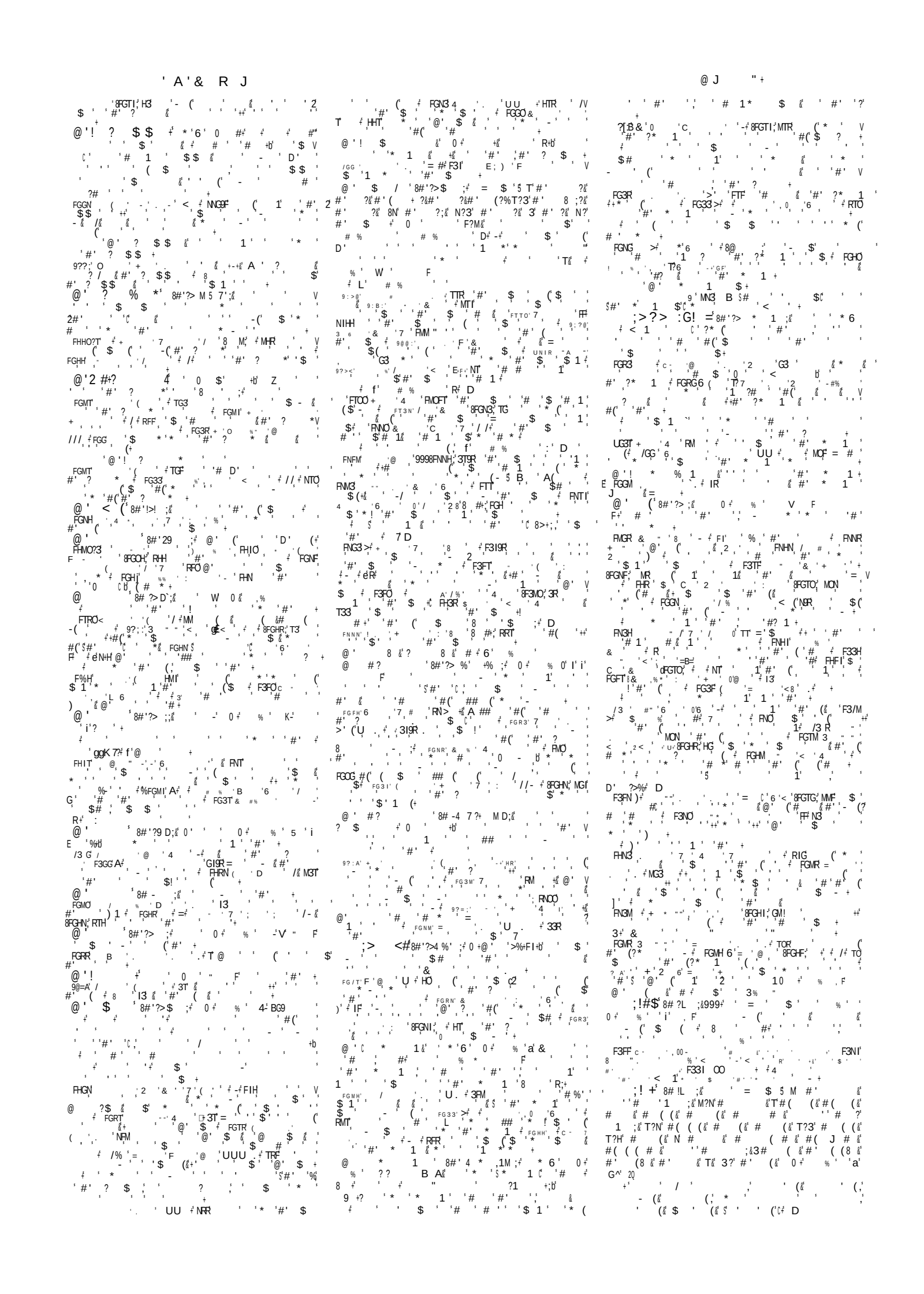

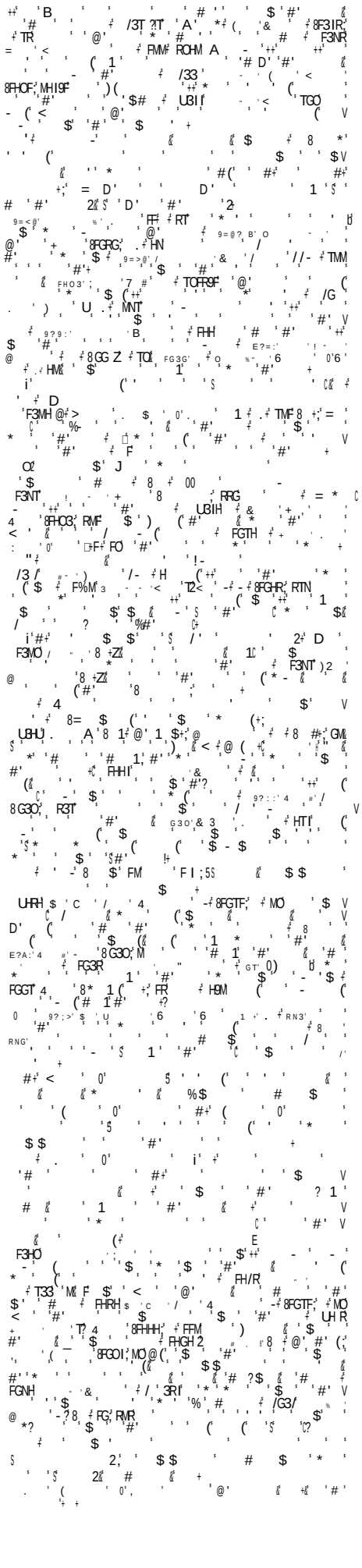

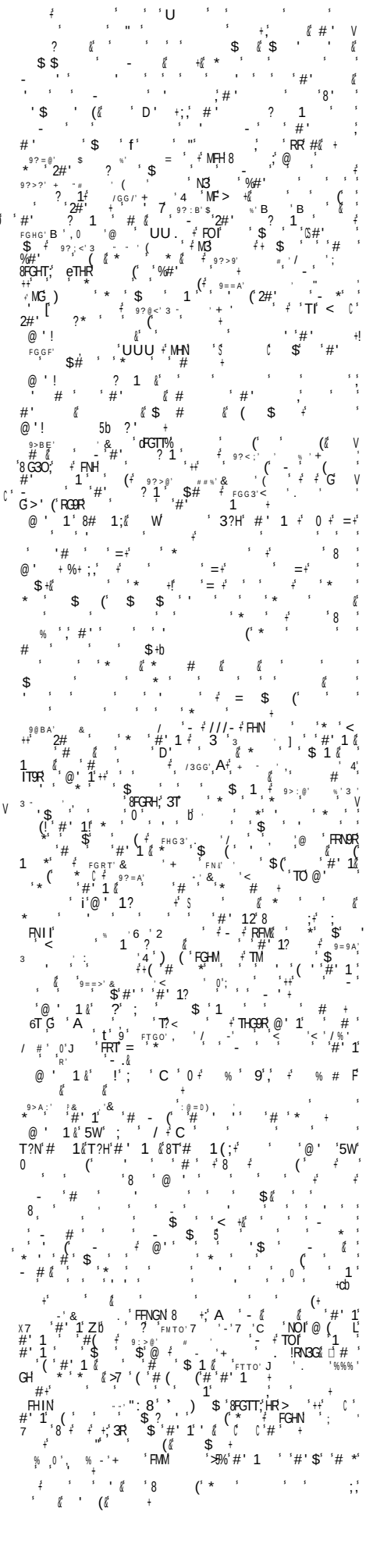

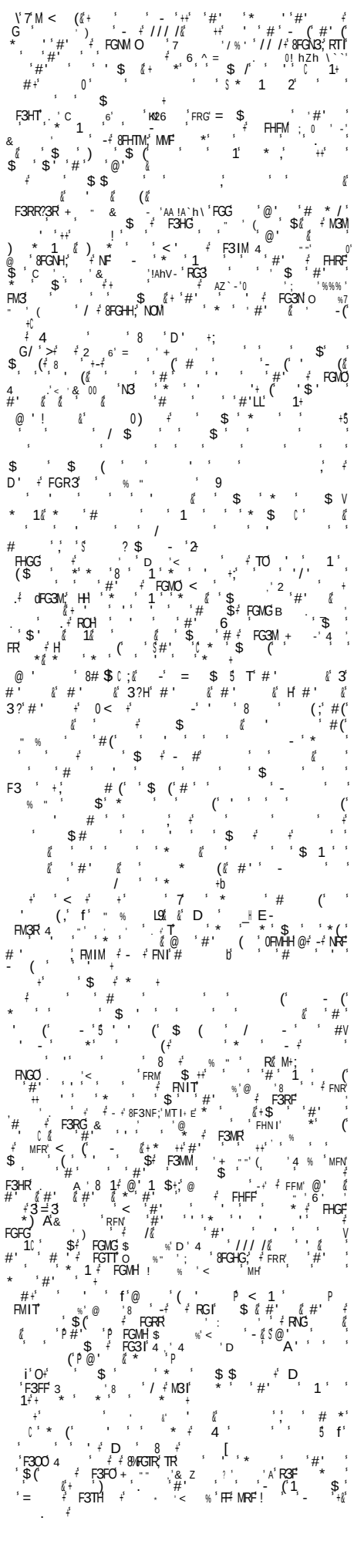

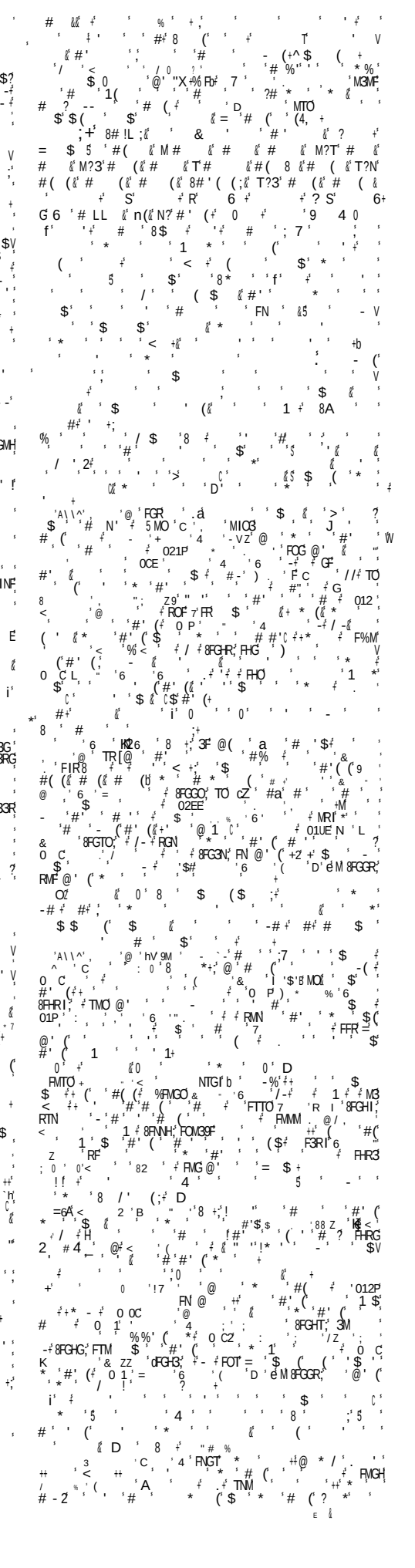

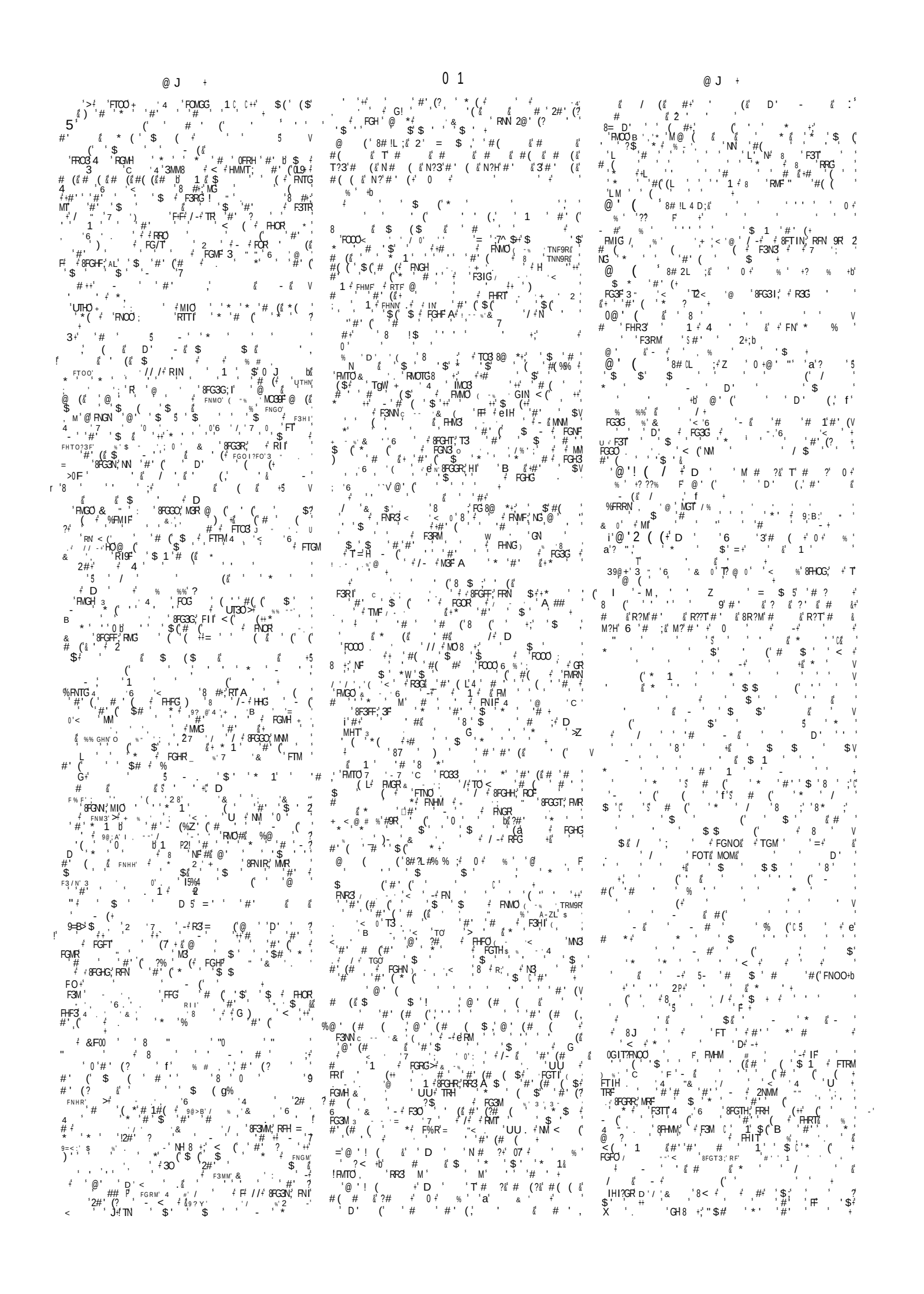

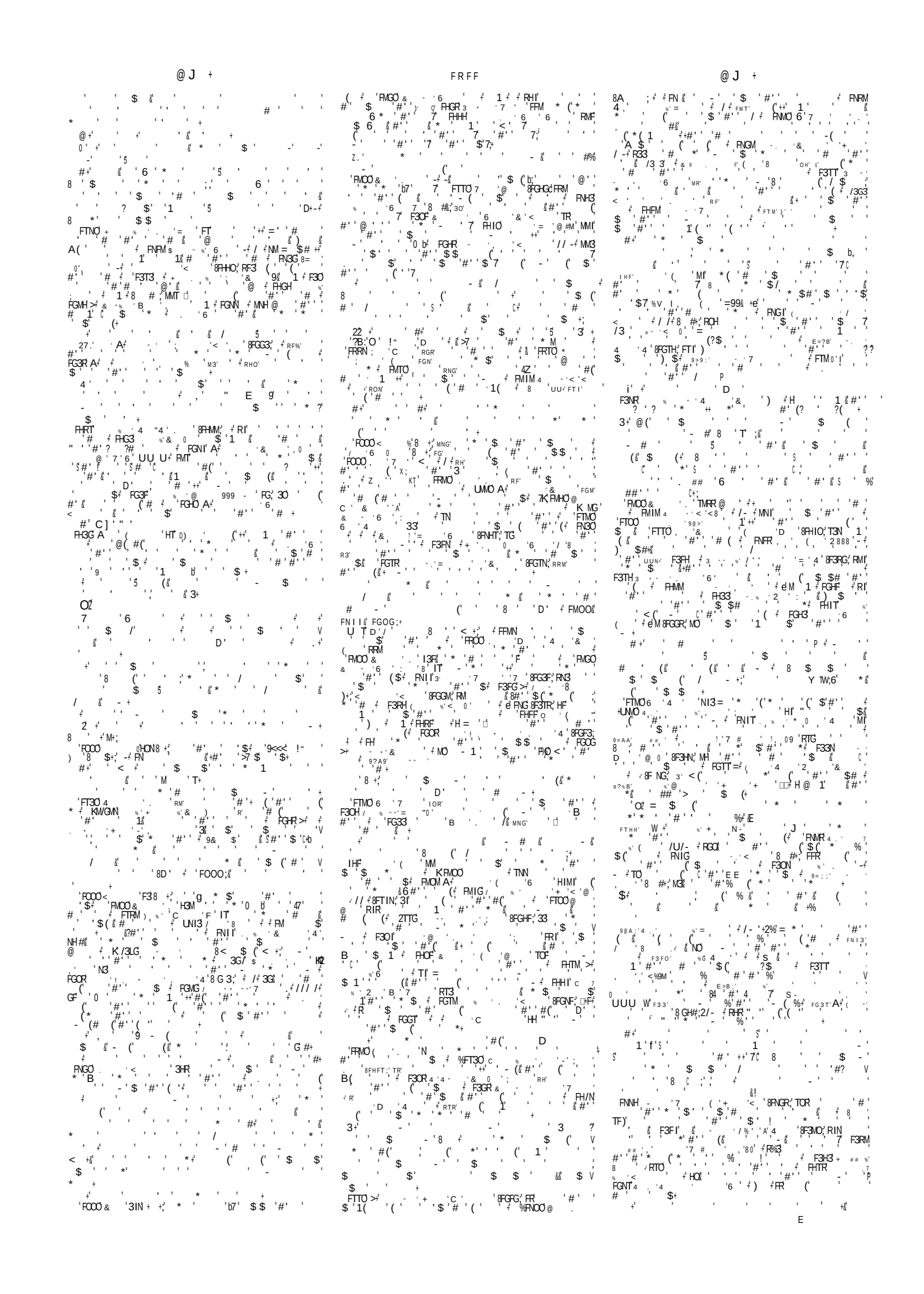

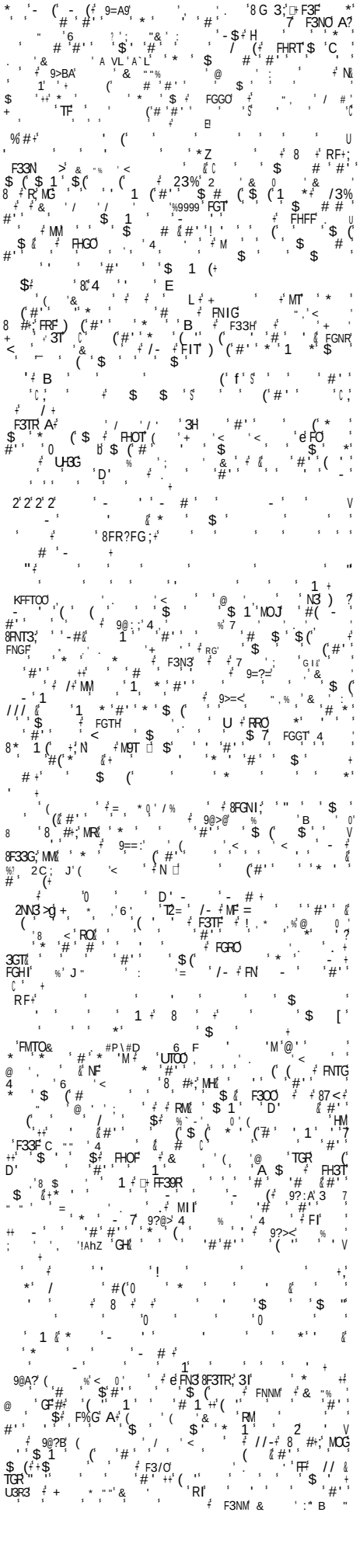

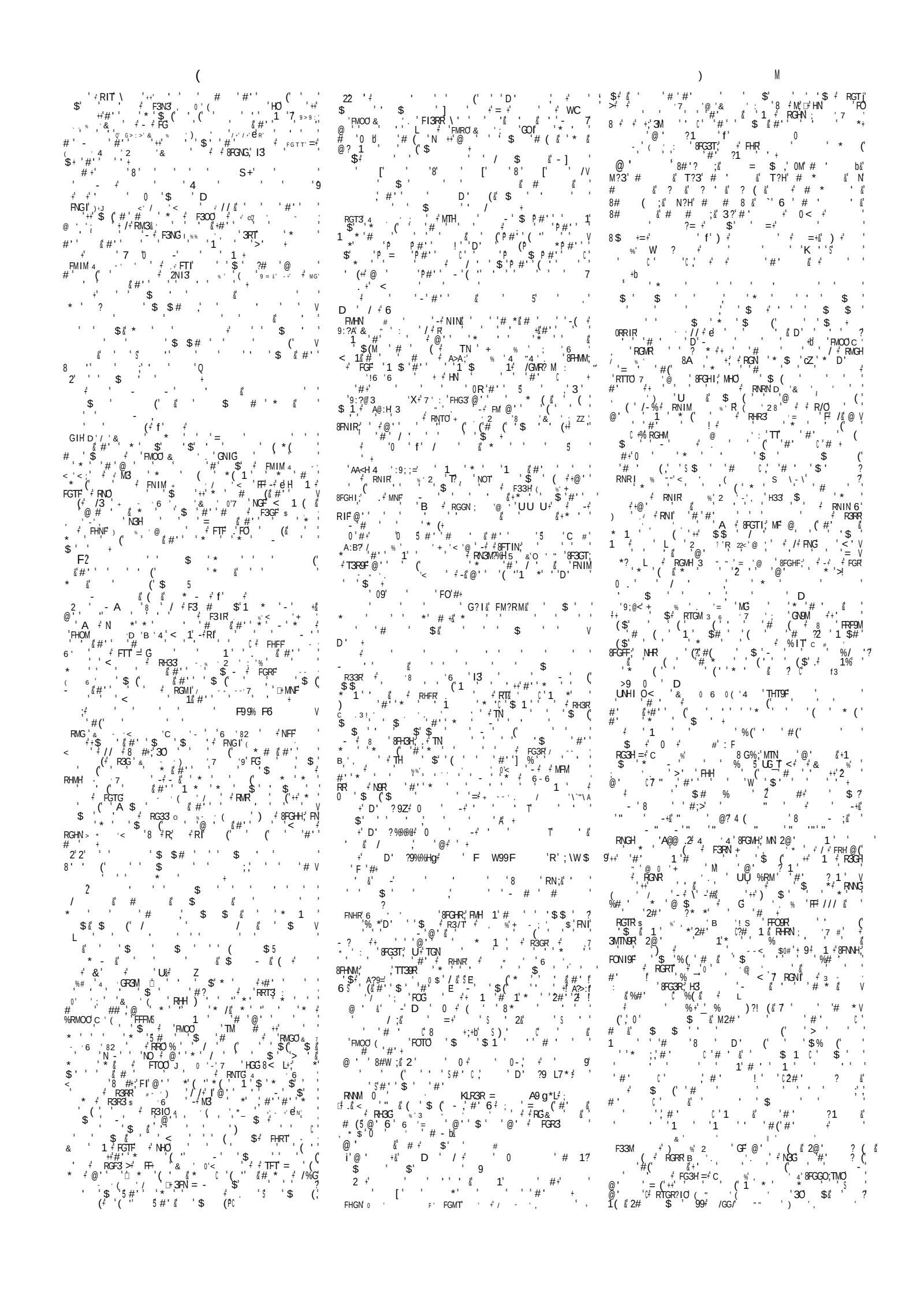

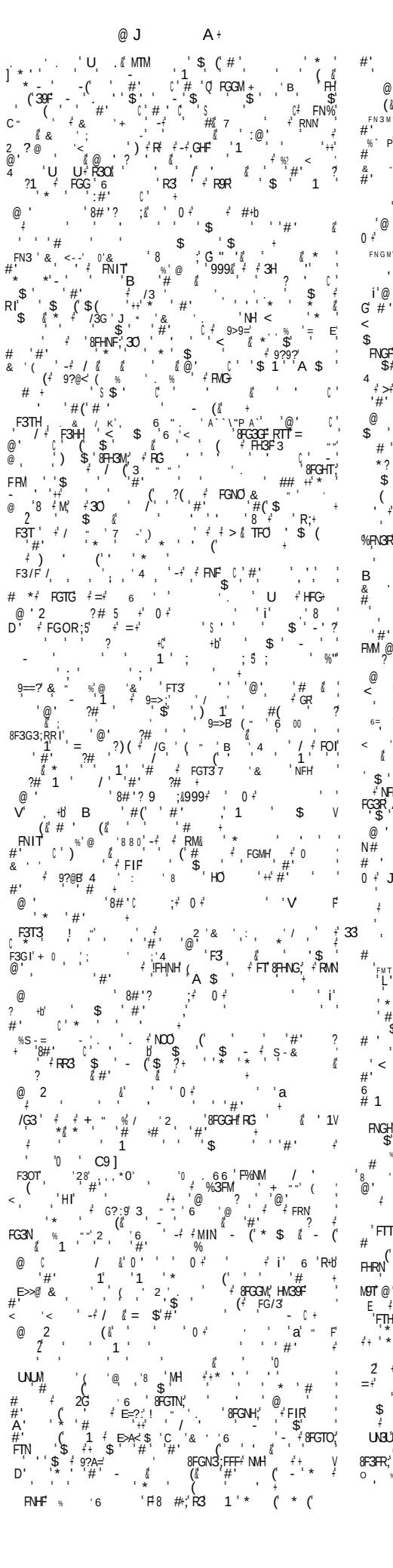

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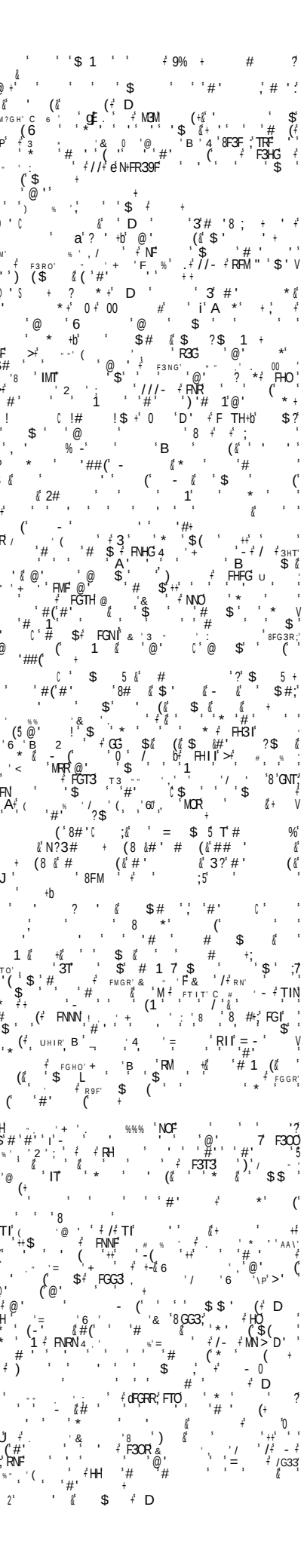

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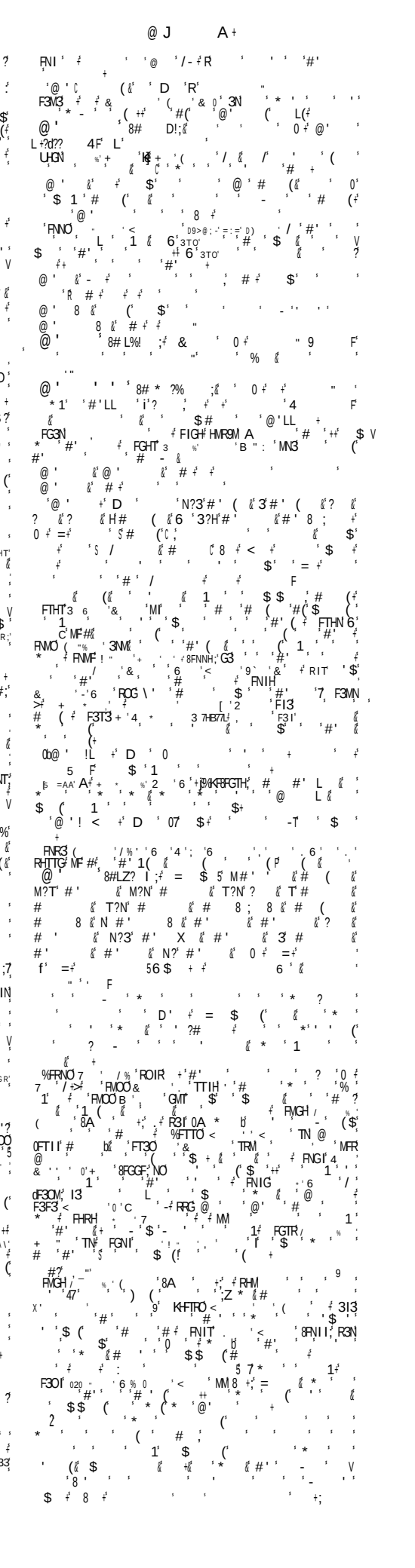

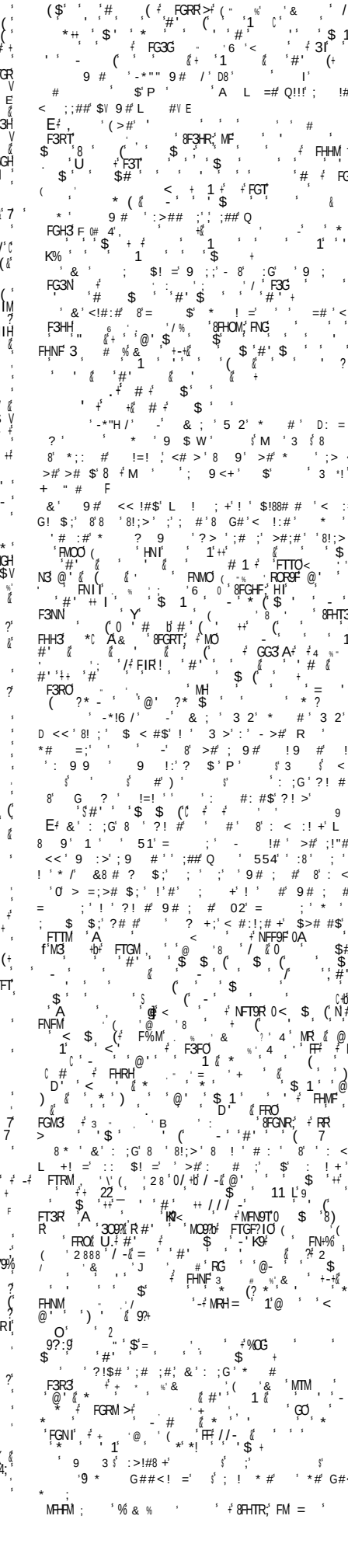

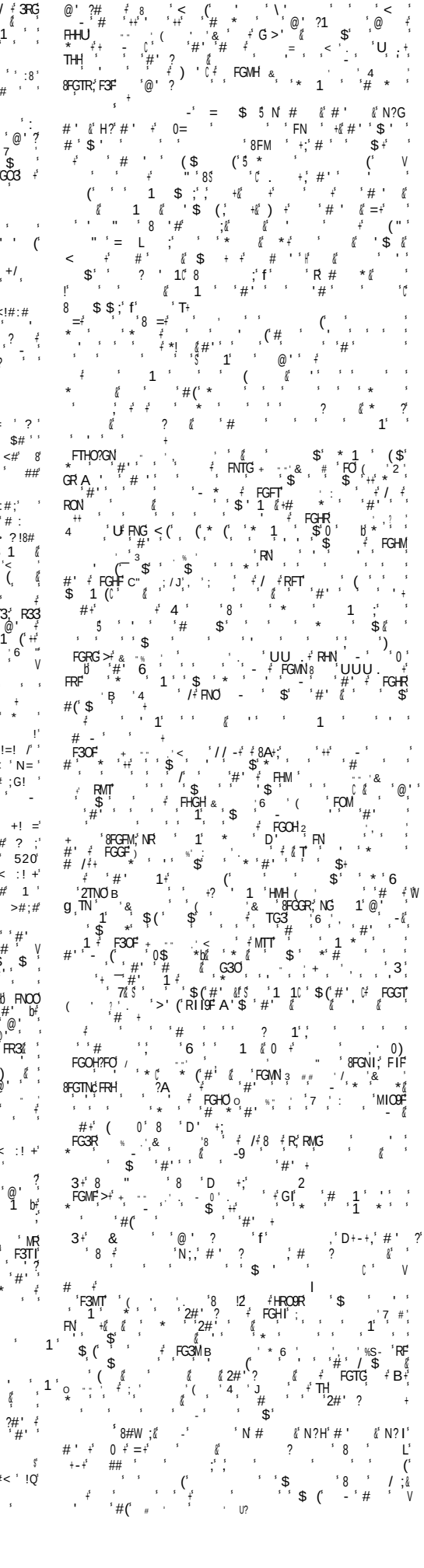

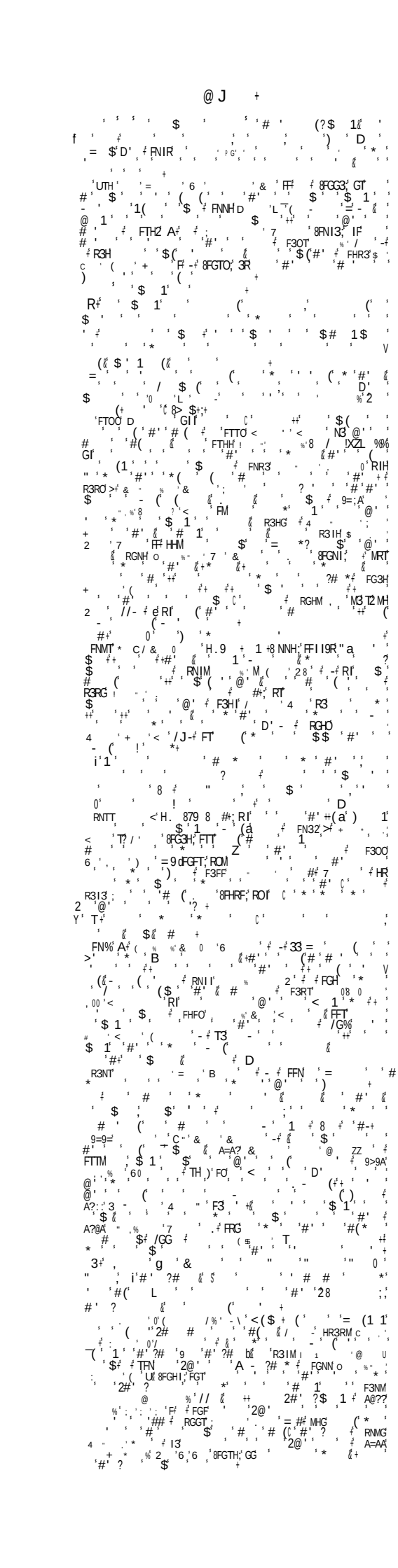

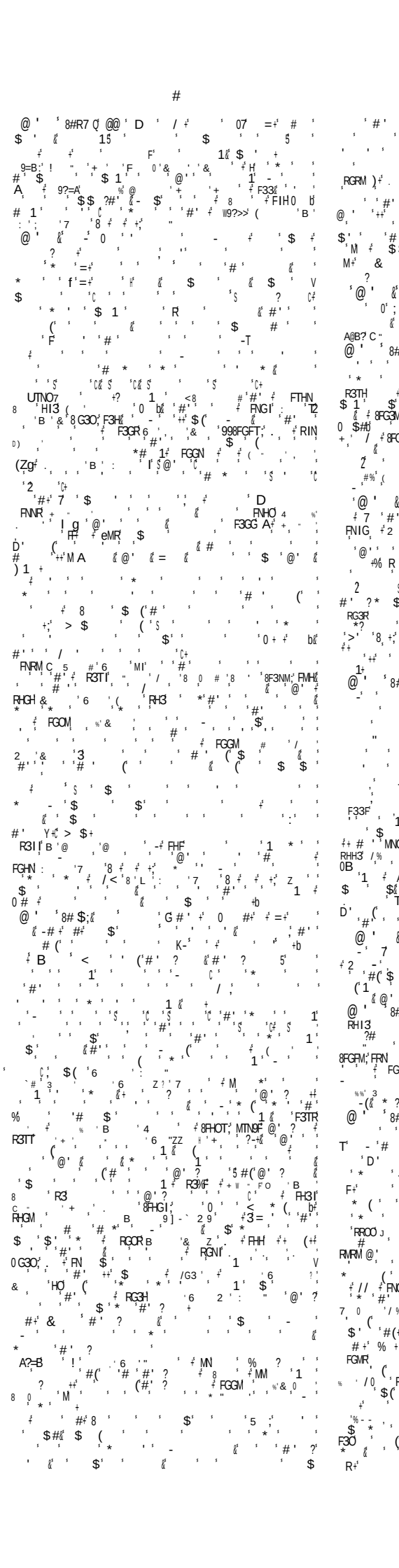

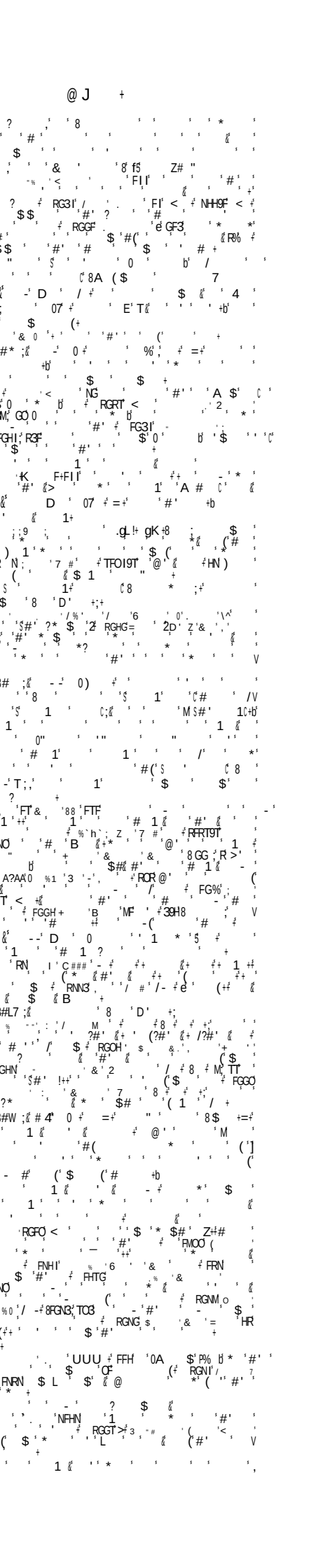

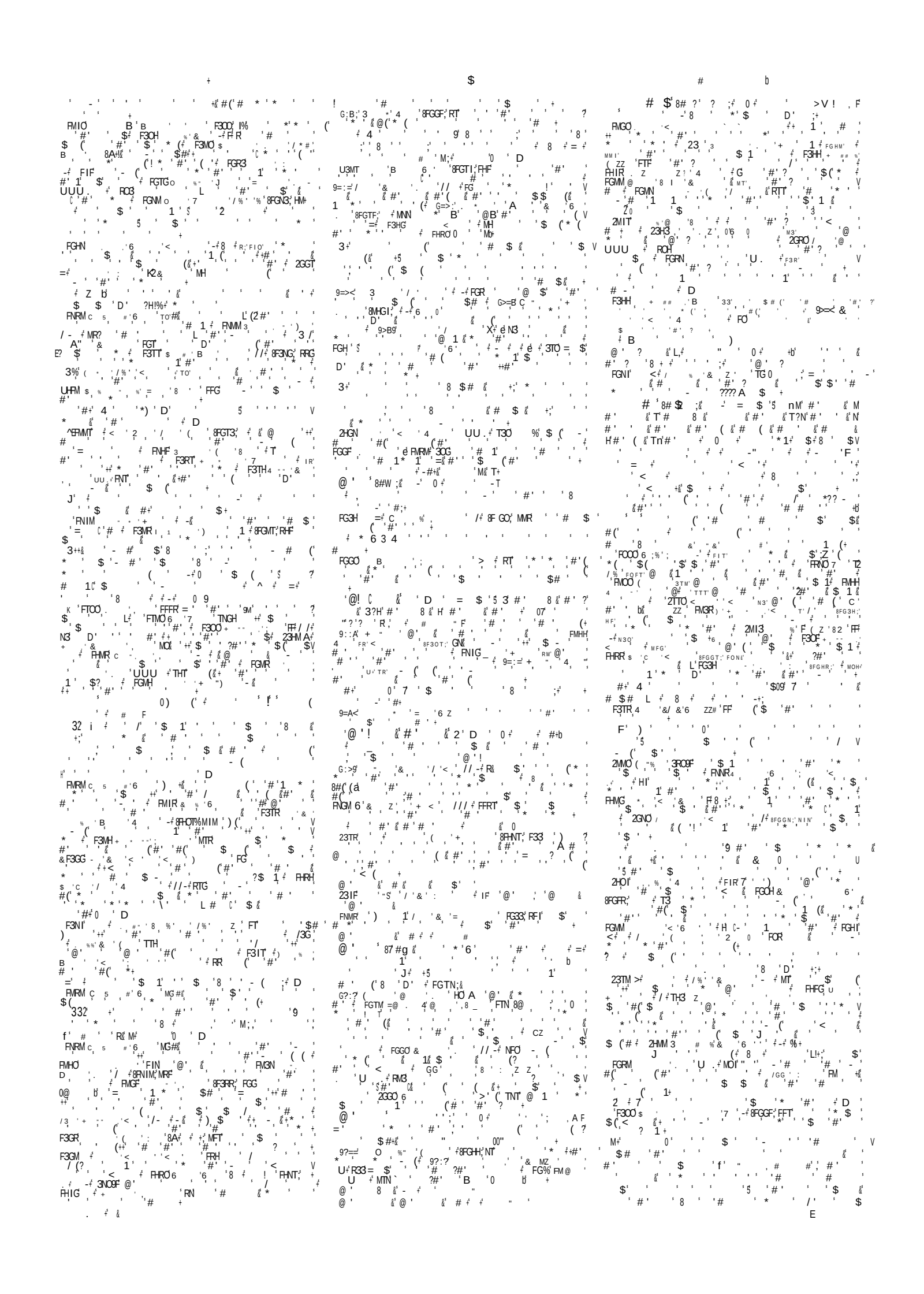

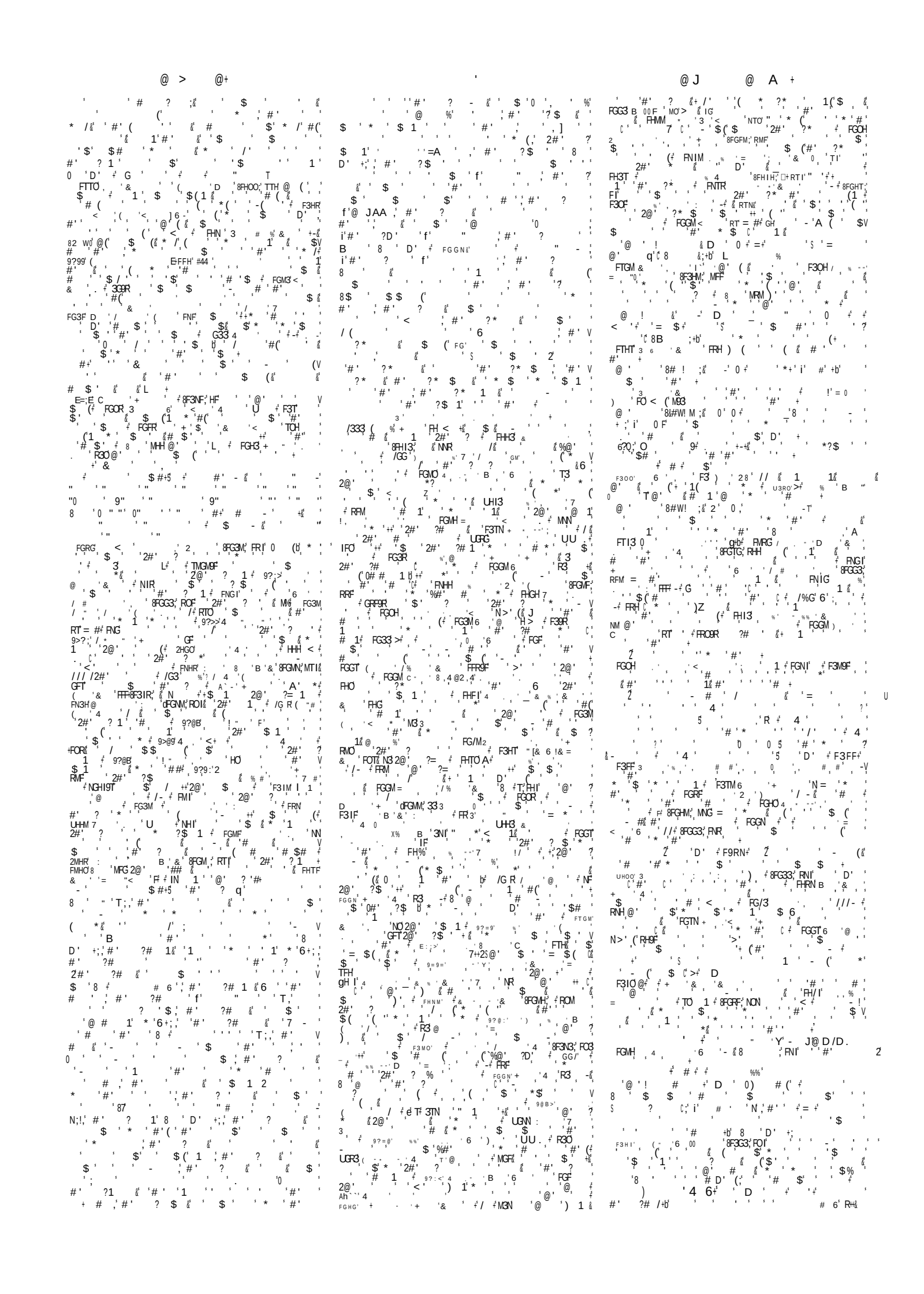

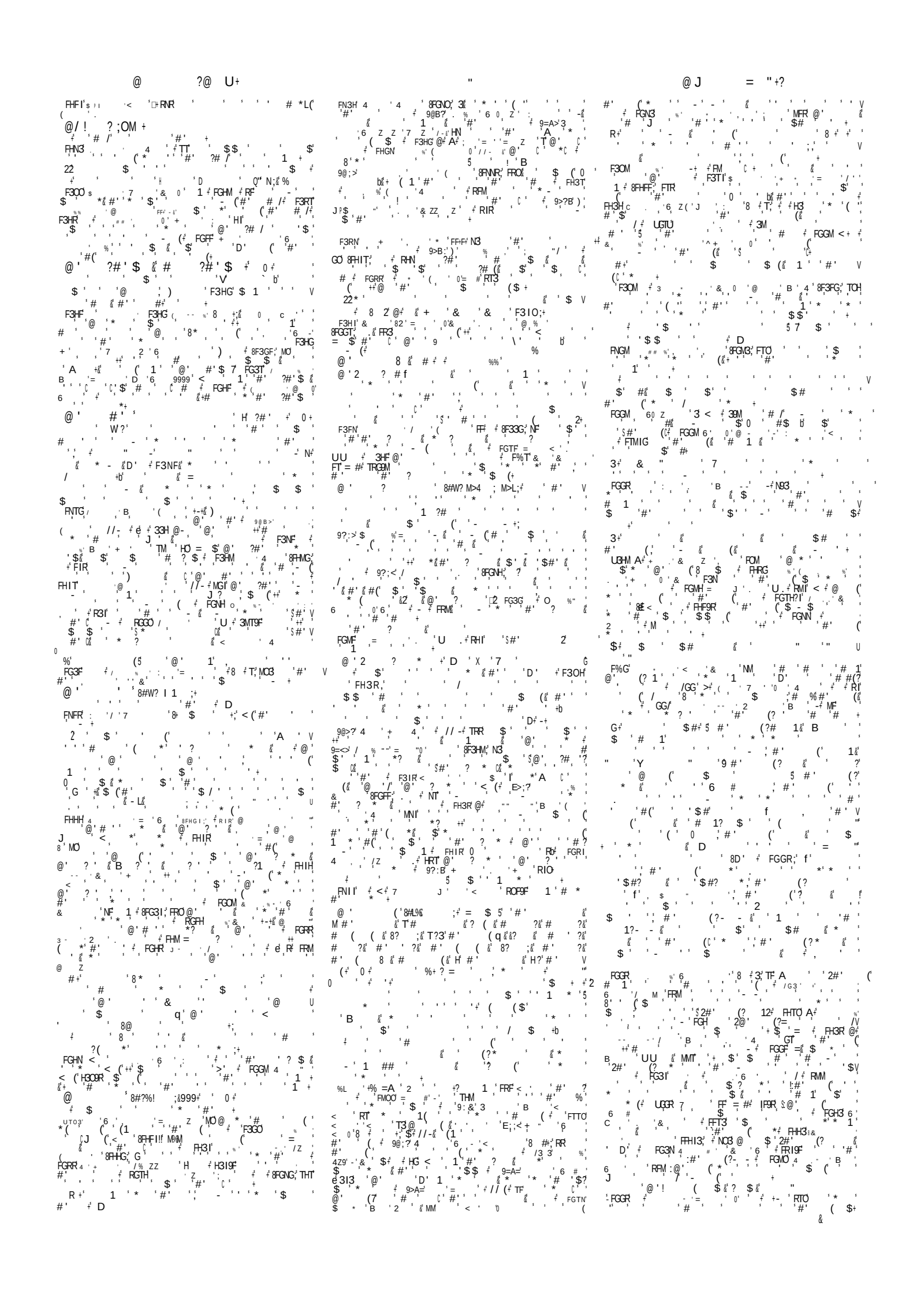

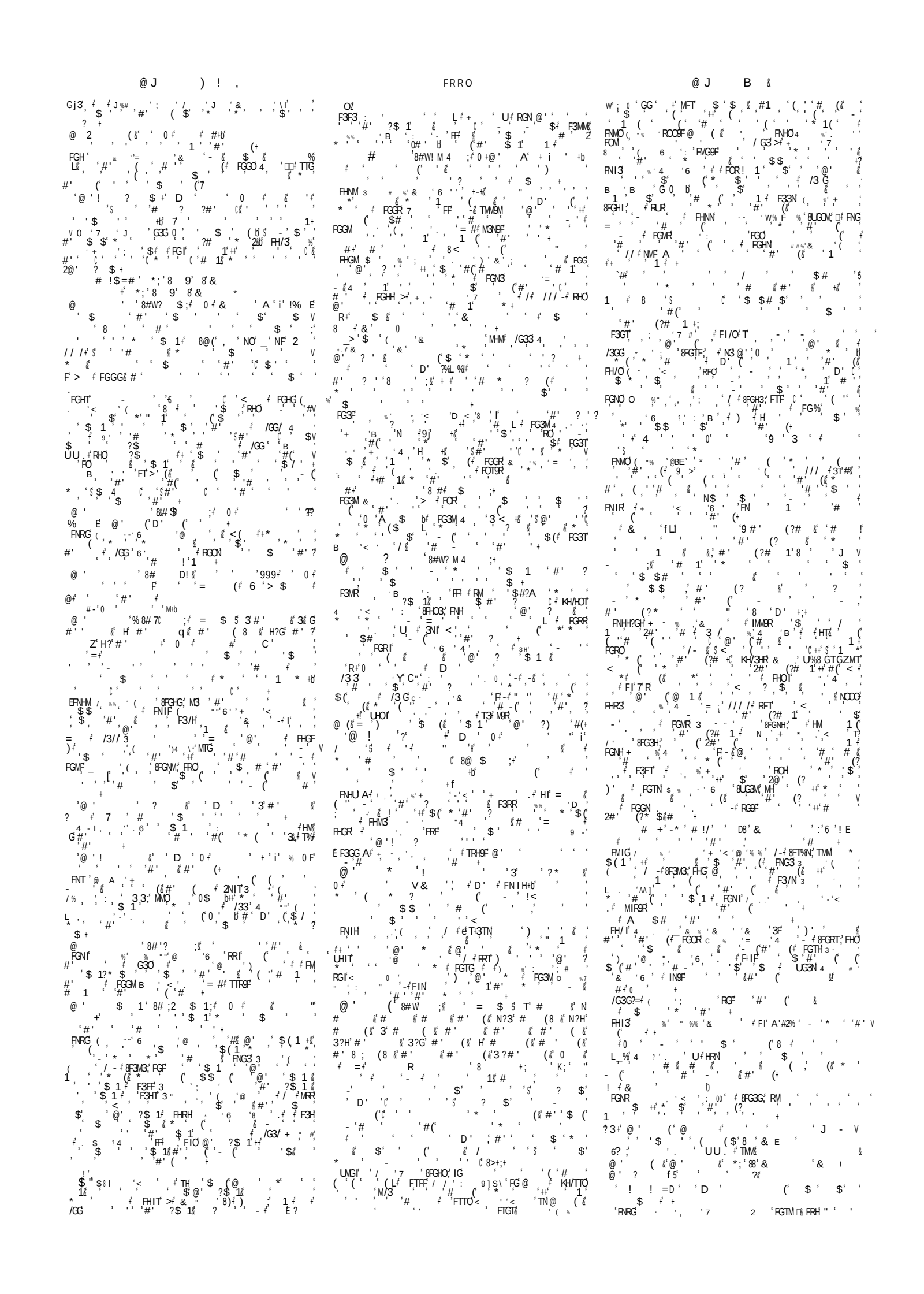

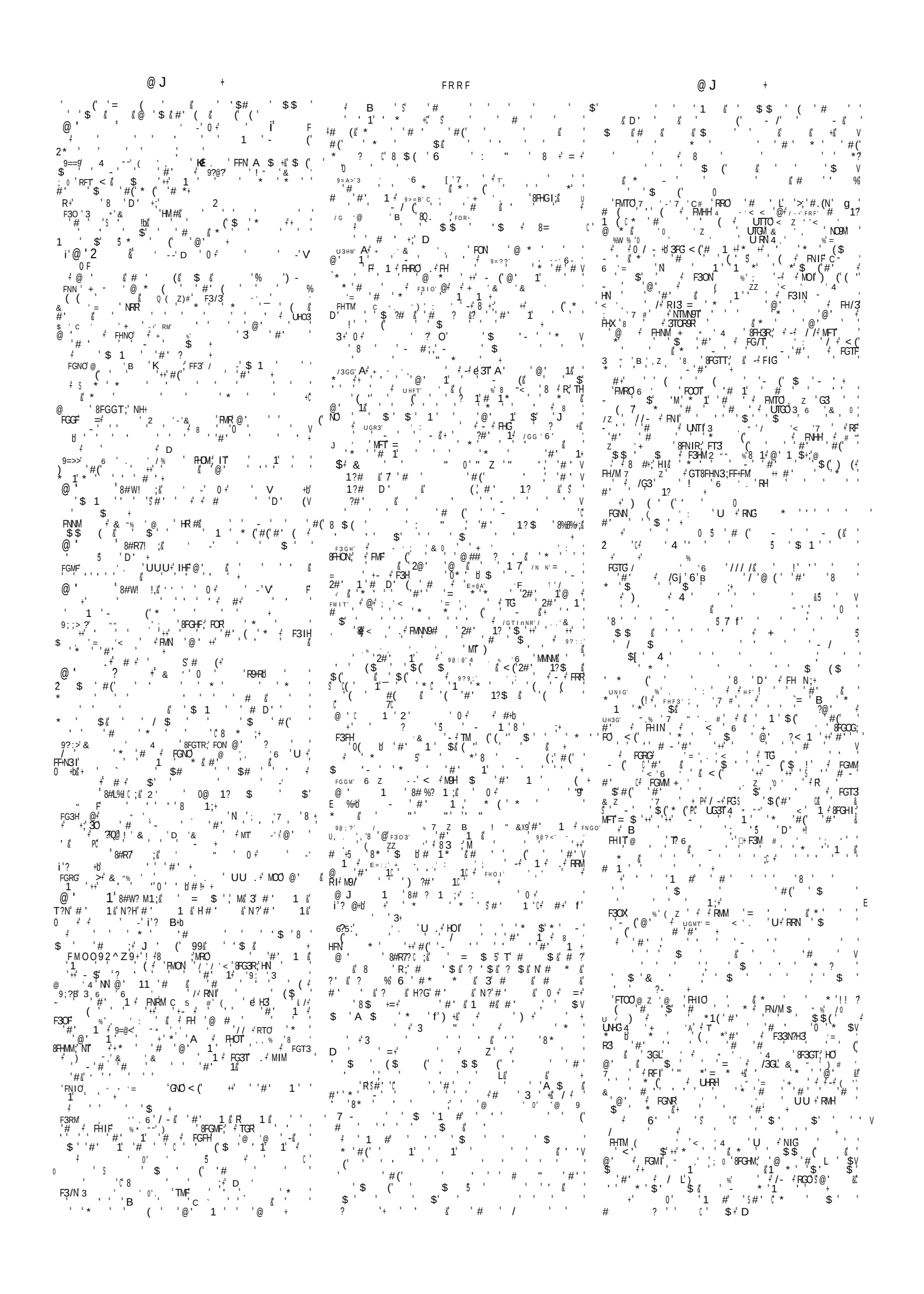

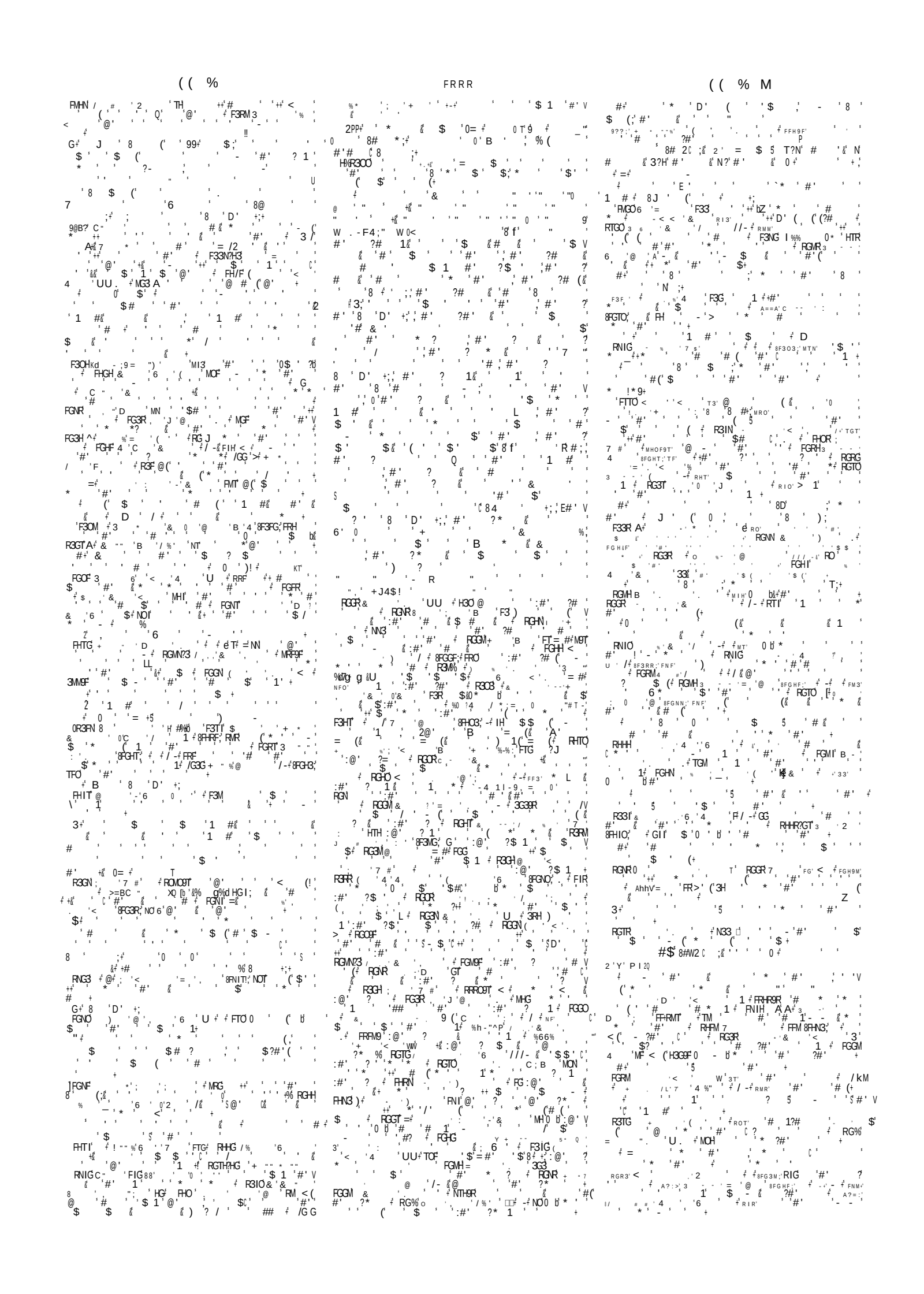

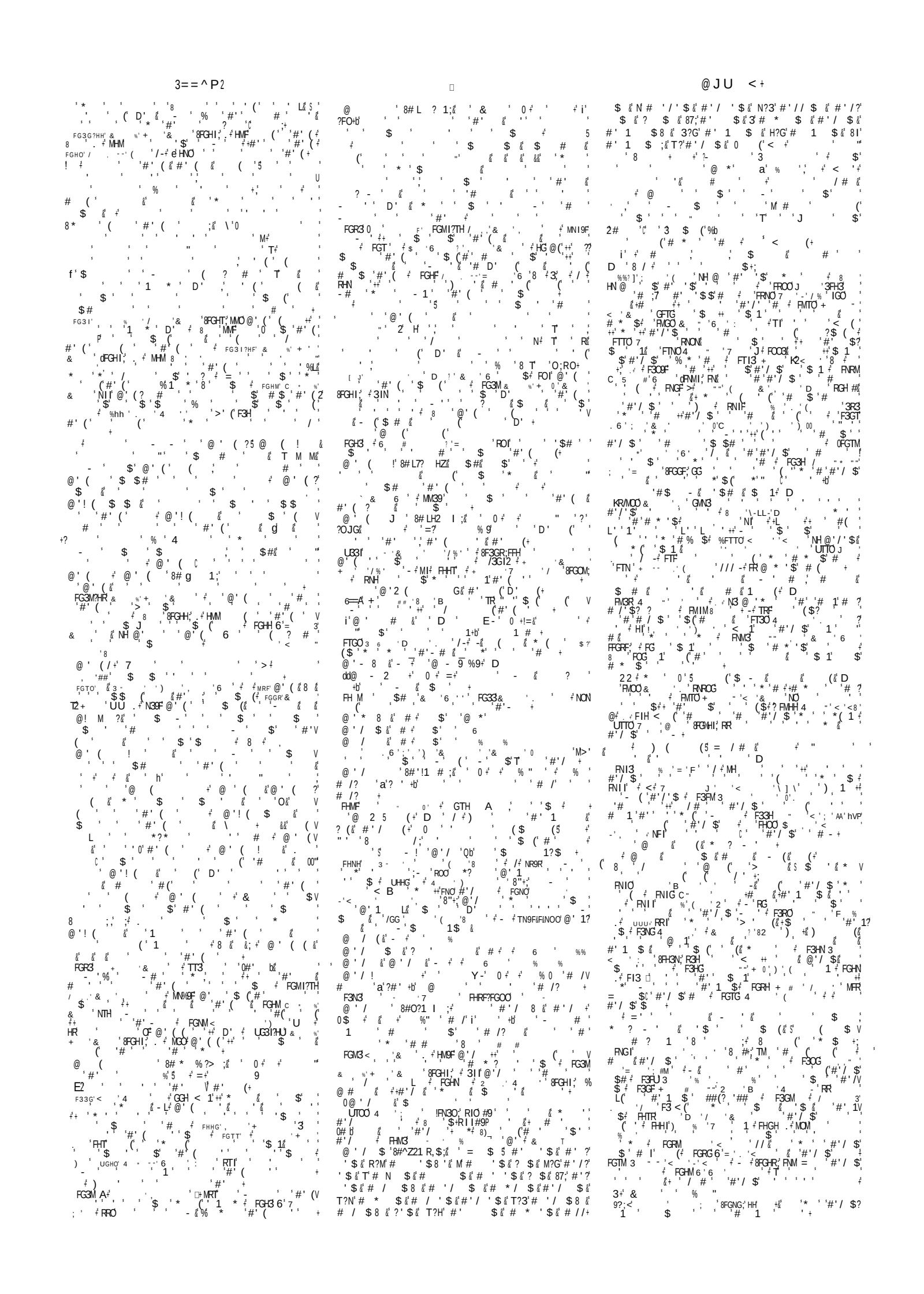

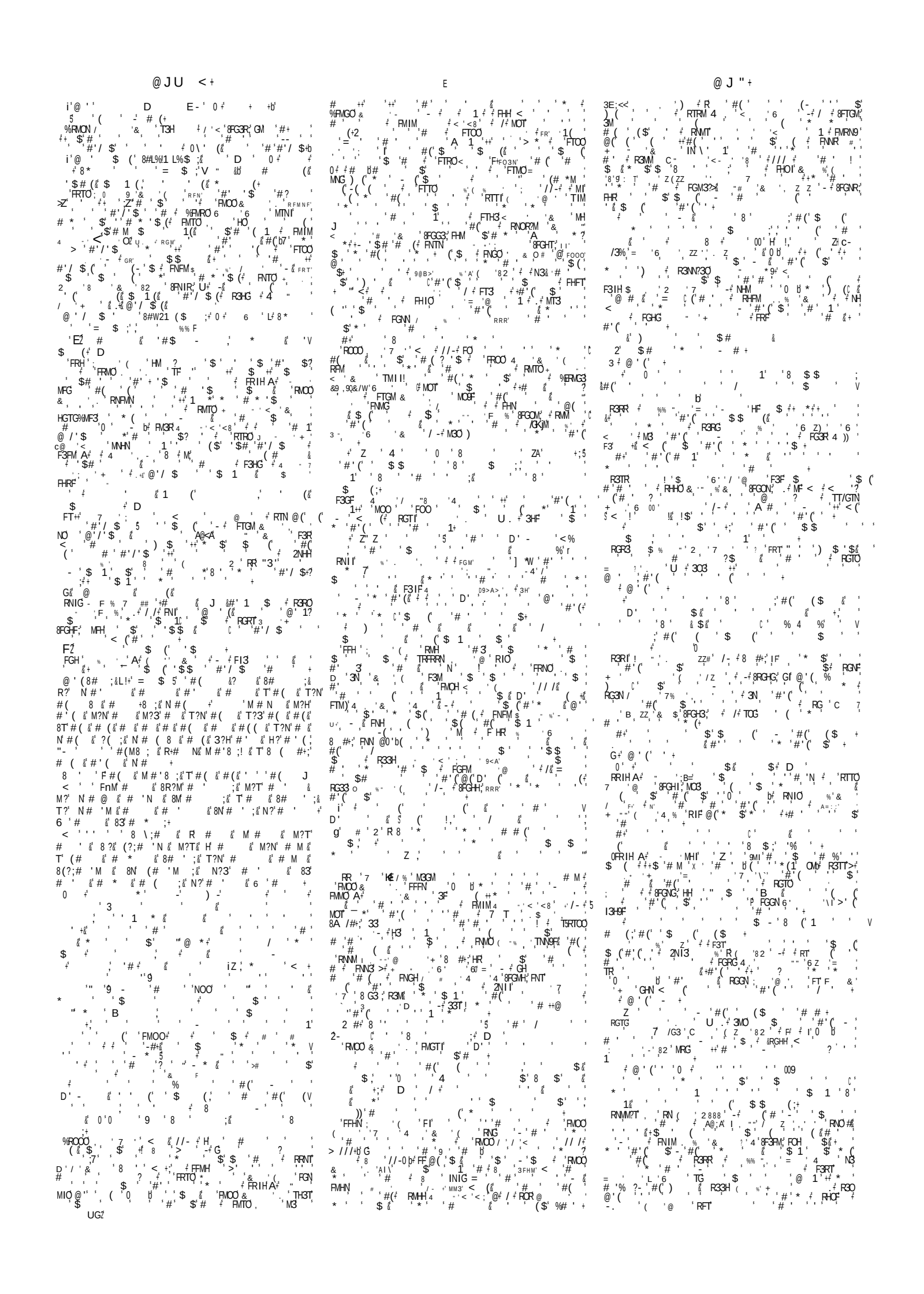

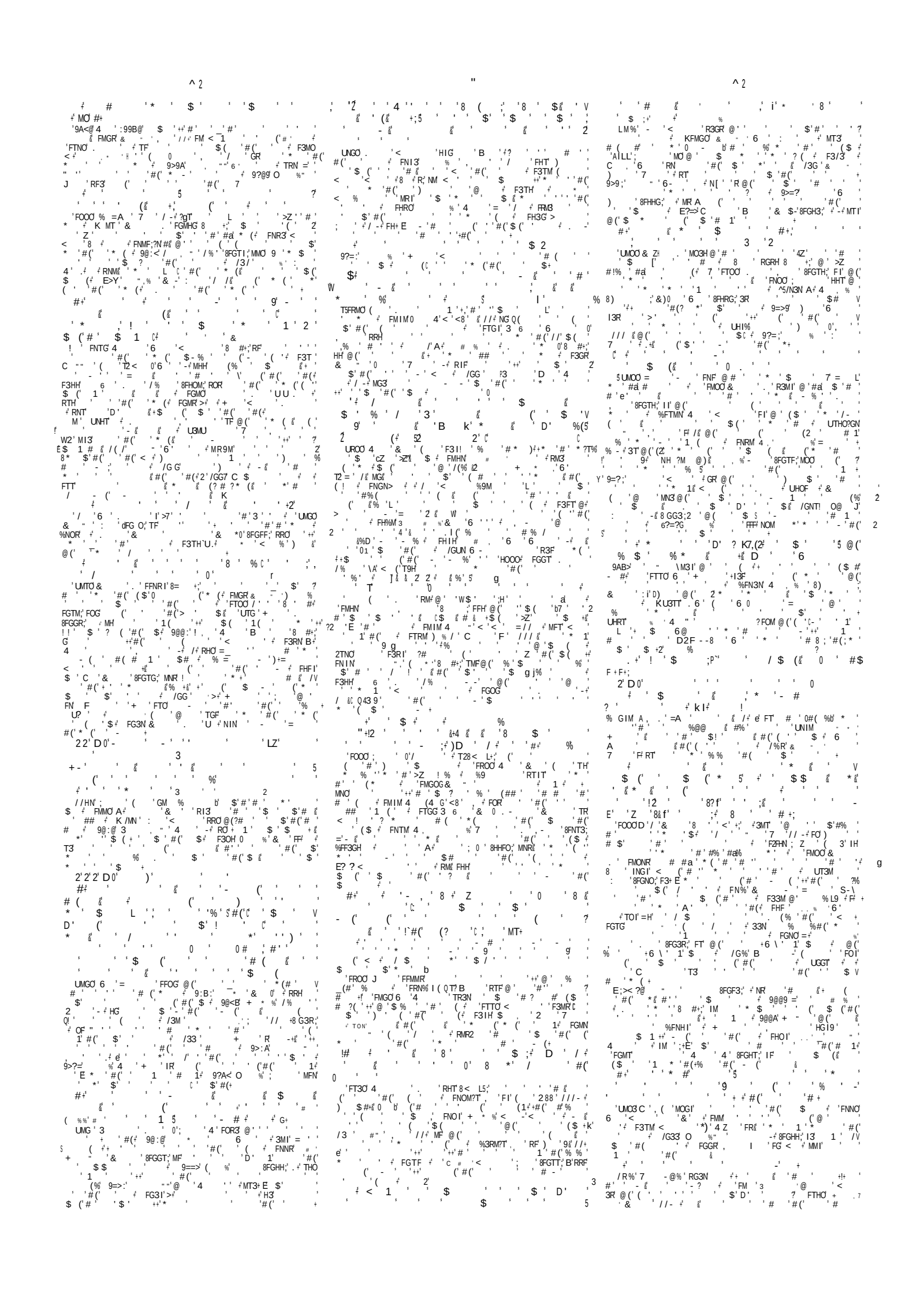

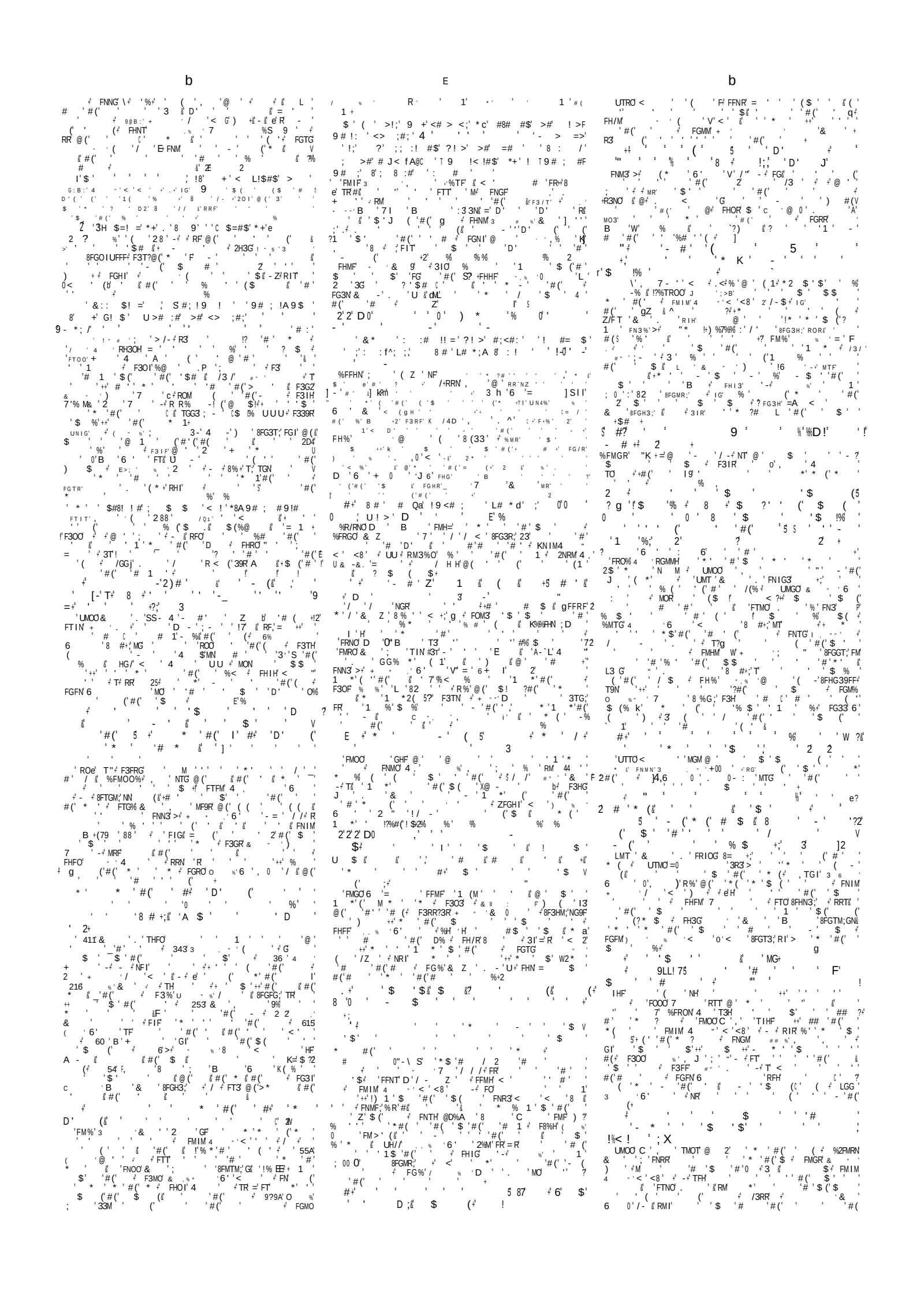

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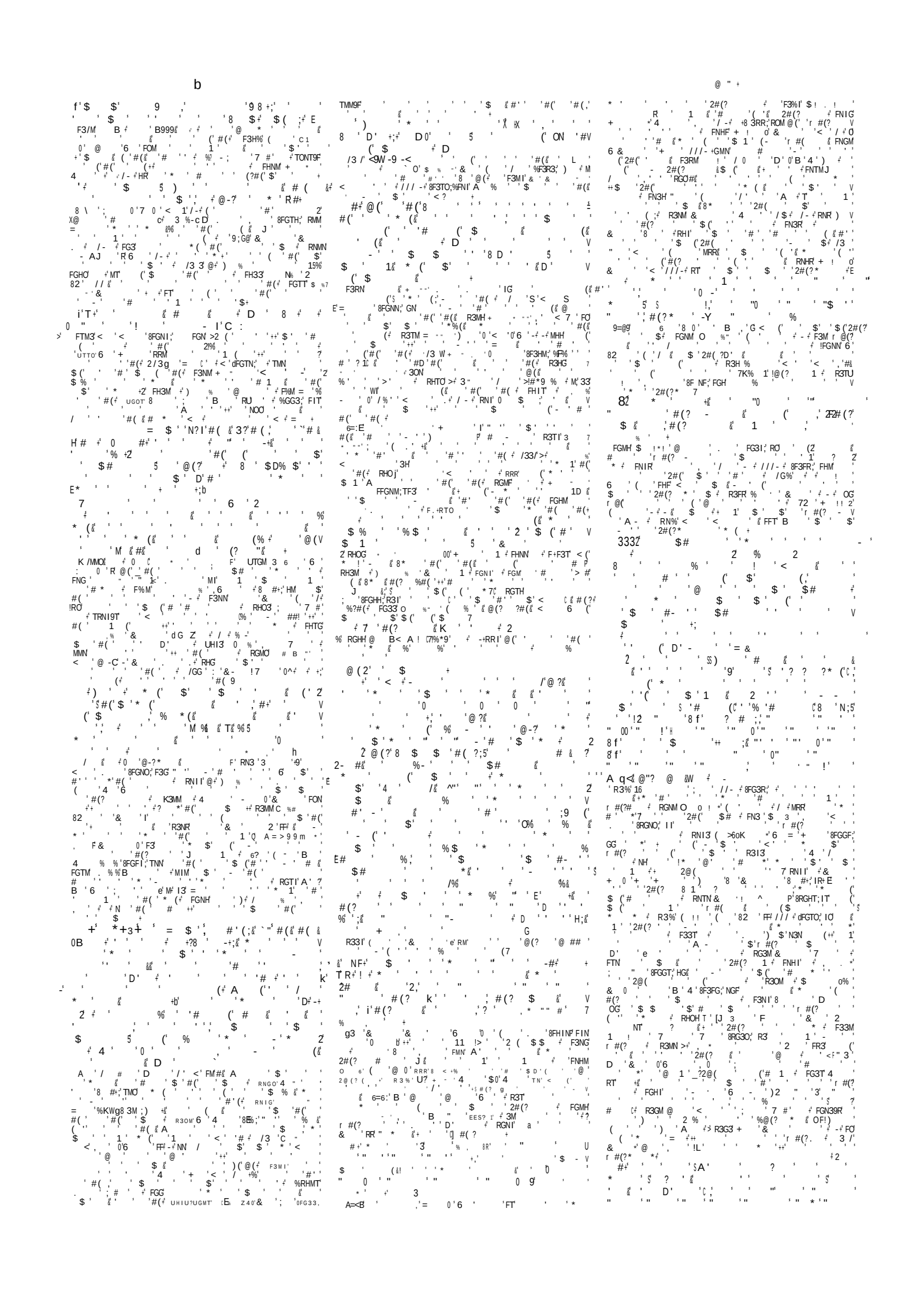

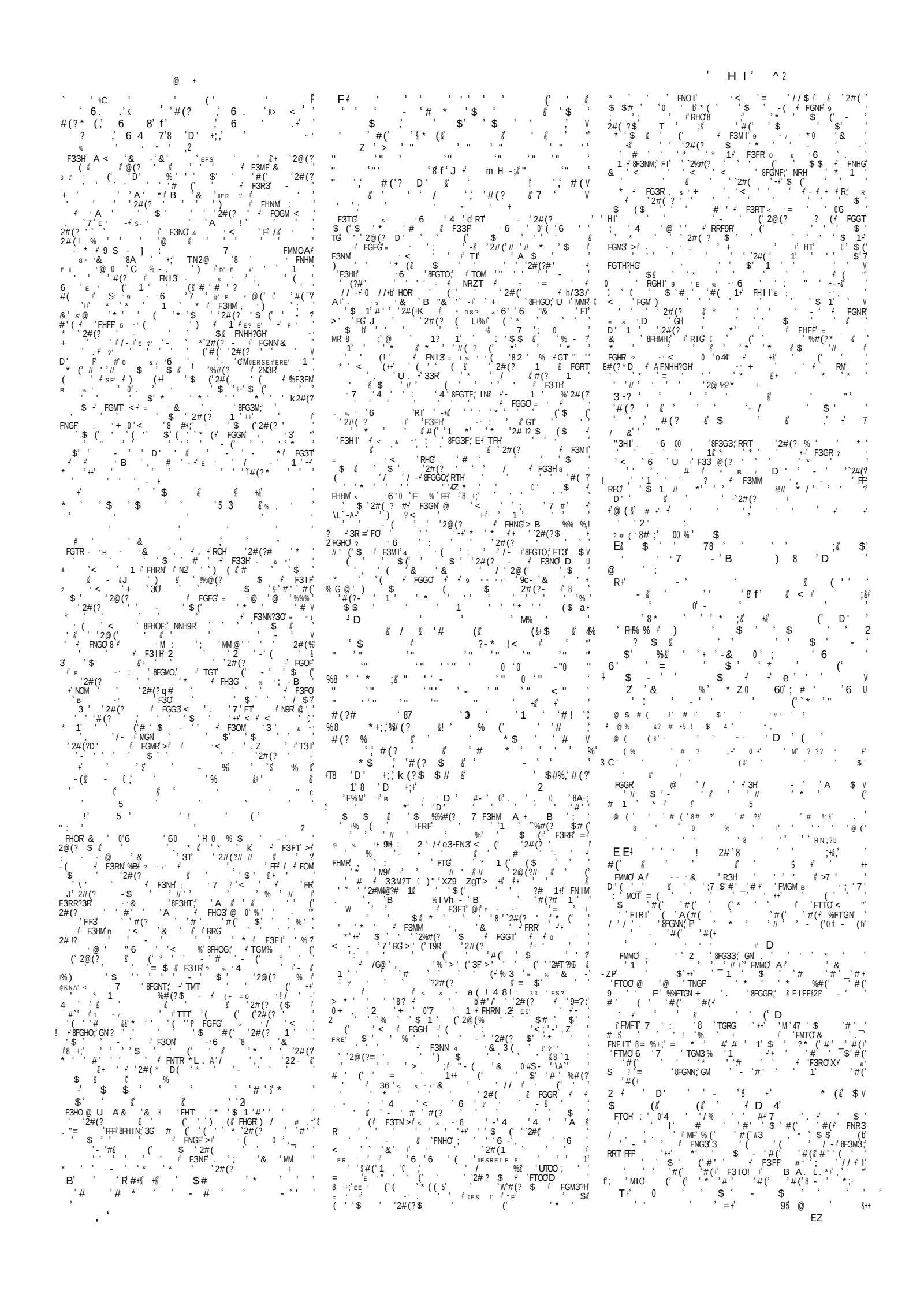

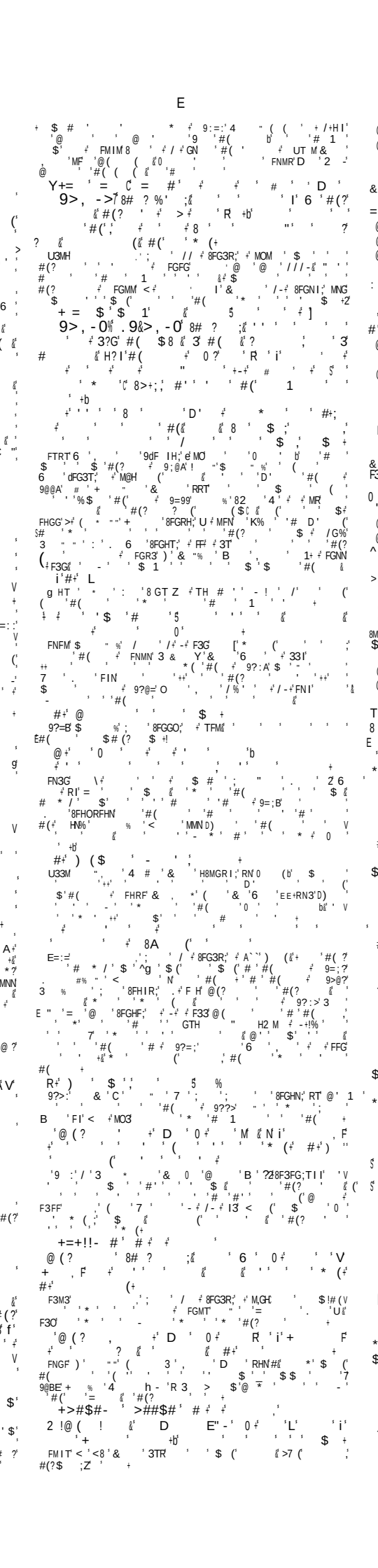

in partibus Kantiæ vulgaliter appellatur, sic se habere consuevit: quod cum contentio vel controversia aliqua suborta fuerit inter aliquos super finibus, seu limitibus, debent seneschalli seu ballivi partium, vel aliæ personæ fide dignæ, ad hoc per partes specialiter deputatæ, in loco de quo est contentio convenire, remque oculis subicere, informationeque per viros vicinos fide dignos habita, absque strepitu judiciali, & figura judicii, mox totam dirimere quæstionem.

b. Often specially applied to ordinances made by common assent in a Court-leet or Court-baron. Cf. BYLAW-MAN.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Bilawes* [*ed.* 16 *adds* 'or rather *By-laws*, that is Laws made *obiter* or by the *By*'] are orders made in court leets or court Barons by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farder then the publique law doth binde. These in Scotland are called (burlawe) or (birlawe) Skene *de Verb. Sign.* verbo *Burlawe*. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 230 Also Ordinances may be made by the power of a Court, as in a Court Baron to make Orders, or by the Inhabitants of a Town by Custom..And these are more properly by-Laws then Laws. 1642 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 225 A Barmeby gent. presented for not paying the sum in which he was assessed according to an ancient custom of the inhabitants called a Bylaw. 1676 COLES, *Bylaw*, *Burlaw* or *Byrlaw*, laws determined by persons elected by common consent of neighbours. 1689 SELDEN *Table Talk*, *Convocation* § 2 A Court-Leet, where they have a power to make By-Laws, as they call them. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 91 In the courts of the manor are transacted the other remaining portions of the old township jurisdiction; the enforcing of pains and penalties on the breakers of by-laws, etc.

c. In Old Danish, *bylag* had also the sense 'Payment or contribution in order to receive citizenship or the freedom of the *by*' (see Kalkar); the following quotation applies the name to a proportional charge or assessment made for a local purpose: cf. 1642 in b.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Bi-sect*, 9 Edw. 3, At a Session of Sewers held at Wigenhale in Norfolk, it was decreed, That if any one in those parts of Marchland, should not repair his proportion of the Banks, Ditches and Causeys, by a day assigned, xiid. for every Perch unrepaired (which is called a Bilaw) should be levied upon him.

2. A 'law' or ordinance dealing with matters of local or internal regulation, made by a local authority, or by the members of a corporation or association. More particularly: An ordinance made by the members of a corporation for the better government of their own body, or for the regulation of their dealings with the public; in modern times most commonly (as by railway companies) in the exercise of powers expressly conferred by the Legislature.

a. of a town or local authority.

1370 *Yearbook* 44 *Edw. III*, 19 Inhabitants dun ville, sauns ascun custome poient fayre ordinaunces ou Bilawes pur reparation del Eglise, ou dun haut voy, ou dascun tiel chose, que est pur le bien publique generalment, & in tiel case le greinderpart liera touts sauns ascun custome. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. (Bohn) 459 There was likewise a law to restrain the by-laws, or ordinances of corporations. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 110 b, An vpland Towne may alledge a Custome..to make By-lawes for the reparations of the Church, the well ordering of the Commons, etc. 1732 (*title*) City Liberties..and Bye Laws, relating to Carts, Coaches, Fire-cocks, Fairs, etc. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, A by-law of the corporation of Newcastle.

b. of a society or corporation.

1366-80 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 276 þat þe ordre of presthod..be holden..sikerer þan ony newe secte wiþ bilawes, customes, obseruancis founden of synful men. 1523 in Turner *Sel. Records Oxford* 40 By lawes w^ch the..Schollers..have made. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 98, I heard a man was in trouble..upon a By-Law in the Stationers Company. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 355 The new bank..have appointed a committee of 15 to make by laws. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 450 The power of making by-laws, subject to parliamentary control. *Mod.* Prosecuted for a breach of the Company's Bye-Laws.

3. A secondary, subordinate, or accessory law.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* vi. Wks. 1844 I. 41 As for all the laws and ordinances which afterward were added unto these two tables, they were not joined thereunto as principal laws, but as by-laws. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 209 Great Philosophers..proudly think t' unriddle ev'ry Cause, That Nature uses, by their own By-laws. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.) In the beginning..is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* x. (1876) 13 In detail, or what may be called the by-laws of each art.

Hence **Bylaw-man** = BYRLAW-MAN.

1552-84 *Court-leet Rec. Manchester* in *Athenæum* 2 Aug. (1879) 140 Byrlamen; birlamen; 1590 bylawmen; 1593 berlawmen. 1591 *Acc. Feoffees of Comm. Lands Rotherham*, ibid. 9 Aug., To the byer law-men for casting open closes. 1620 — Bye-lawe men with the rest of the neabors..The multitude of pore people which follow the Bye-law men. 1622 — Ale and bread which was bestowed on the Bylawmen. *a* 1800 *Form of Bylawmen's Oath*, formerly used in the Cholmley Courts (MS. communicated by Rev. J. C. Atkinson) 'You shall well and truly execute the office of Bylawman for the year ensuing for the Township of ——, and you shall take care that the commons and common fields be broken at the usual time, that the common gates, fences, and bridges be duly made and repaired, and the bylaws be duly kept and observed, etc.' 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 91 *note*, The officers elected [at Aldborough, Yorksh.] in the ninth of Charles I were four by-lawmen or *plebiscitarii*, two constables, etc.

Bylboes, bylbres, obs. pl. form of BILBO 2.

Byld(e, obs. f. BUILD *v.*; obs. pa. t. BUILD *v.*

Bylders, var. of BILDERS, narrow-leaved water-parsnip; in Ireland water-cress. [It has been shown by the Rev. A. L. Mayhew, in *N. & Q.* Ser. vii. III. 365, that the etymological form is (in the sing.) *biller*, adopted from the Irish *biolar*, a late variant of *biorar* water-cress:—OIr. *biror* (corresp. to Welsh *berwr* water-cress), f. *bior*, *bir* water, well, spring. The forms *billern* and *billers*, *bilders* are plural. The word appears in med.L. as *berula*, and is the F. *berle* = *Sium angustifolium* (Littré). It is also discussed by J. L. G. Mowat in *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.), 21, s. v. *Berula*.]

Byle, obs. form of BOIL *sb.* and *v.*

† Byles, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 6 bilis, bylis. [Prob. (although the phonetic correspondence is not quite clear) a. F. *bille* 'ball', also 'a piece of wood'. In French *jeu de billes* has been the name of three distinct games: (1) a game with balls, identified by some with billiards, (2) a game like 'knur and spell' or 'tipcat', (3) skittles: see Littré s.v. *bille*, and Charpentier s.v. *billa*.]

An obsolete game with bowls, mentioned chiefly as Scotch.

1530 PALSGR. 200/2 Bowle to playe at the byles, *bille*. *c* 1565 in Chalmers *Life Mary* (1818) I. 133 (JAM.), I had the honour..to play a party at a game called the Bilis. 1565 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 26 (JAM.) Cartis, dyiss, tabillis, goif, kylis, bylis, & sic wther playis.

Bylet, byllet, obs. forms of BILLET 2.

Byleue, -leve, -liue, obs. ff. BELIEF, -LIEVE, -LEAVE, -LIVE.

Bylike, -lyke, obs. ff. BELIKE.

† By-live, by-lif(e. *Obs.* Also 1 biȝ-, bic-, bileofa, bilifen, 1–3 biliue, 3 bileue, -leoue, -lif, 4 bylyf, -lyue. [OE. *bigleofa*, f. *big*, *bi*, BY + *lif* life, *-leofa* living.] That which one lives by; living, sustenance.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 21 Of eallum mettum..þæt biȝ beon æȝþer ge ðe ge him to biȝleofan. *c* 1000 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 492 *Pulmentum*, bilifen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 He let hem reine manne to bi-liue. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Kinges & kaiseres habbeð hore bileoue of oure large relef. *c* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 96 in *O. E. Misc.* 109 His medis to mowen, his plouis to drivin to ure alre bilif. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 230 With sellyng and buggynge her bylyf to wynne. 1393 *Ibid.* II. 18 He het þe elementes..brynge forth ȝoure bylyue.

Byllament, var. of BILIMENT. *Obs.*

Bylle(n, obs. form of BILL *v.*

Bylled, bylt(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of BUILD *v.*

Byllerne, obs. form of BILDERS. (See BYLDERS.)

Bylly, obs. form of BELLY.

Byloke, var. BELOUKE *v.*, to shut up, keep close. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2127 Fyrum[bras]..bad me kepe þys & faste hit her by-loke.

Bylowȝ, pa. t. of BILAUH *v. Obs.* to laugh at.

Bylynne, -lyve, var. BLIN, BELIVE.

By-matter (bəi·mæ·təɹ). [f. BY- 3 c, 5 + MATTER.] Something beside the main business; a side incident; a trivial, unimportant matter.

1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. No. 145 II. 197 Few men..was sente soe manye tymes to the Counsell privylye, for bye matters as I was. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 286 His Accusers..running into other by-matters, left the chief matter. 1674 *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 8 Dissenters and Scruplers in by-matters. 1685 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* vi. Wks. 1870 I. 314 Christ answereth to the main point, not to by-matters. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, By-matter, *incident*.

Bymene, obs. form of BEMOAN.

† Bymo·dered, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BY- = BE- *pref.*; cf. Du. *modder*, Ger. *moder* mud.] Besmeared with mud, bemired.

a 1307 *Pol. Songs* 158 Ant heo cometh by-modered ase a mor-hen.

Bymolen: see BEMOLE in BE- *pref.* 6.

Bymoorne, -mowe, obs. ff. BEMOURN, BEMOW.

Byn, -ne, obs. ff. BIN, BEEN; = *are* (see BE *v.*).

Byname, by-name (bəi·nēim), *sb.* Also 9 bye-name. [f. BY- 5 + NAME.]

1. A name other than the principal or main one; a subsidiary name or appellation; *esp.* a cognomen or surname; a sobriquet.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. ix. 84 Suffisaunce, power, nobilesse, reuerence, and gladnesse ben only dyuerse bynames [of happiness], but hir substance haþ no diuersite. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 644 Lions-heart, is..the by-name of K. Richard. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 52 Some of these by-names..remained many years after to them, and theirs; amongst which Plantagenist was entailed on the Royal bloud of England. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lviii. 16 Eutropius..gives him the additional name of Crinitus, perhaps a by-name of his family.

2. A nickname given in sport or ridicule.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 975 Pleasant by-Names against Augustus, Livia, and their familiars, whereat every one of them laughed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 212 A by-name geuen in sport..As, Tiberius the Emperor, because he was a great drinker of wine, they called him..Caldius Biberius Mero, in steade of Claudius Tiberius Nero. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 504 Callimachus is the workeman of greatest note, in regard of a by-name giuen vnto him, and that was Cacizotechnos. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. vii. 70 No By-names of Whig or Tory, Highflyers or Dissenters. 1862 EARL STANHOPE *Pitt* I. 67 Mr. Welbore Ellis ..the butt of Junius, under the by-name of Grildrig.

Byname (bəi·nēim), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To surname, to nickname.

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 442 The Scots in like manner bynamed a parliament..and called the same a running parliament. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 20 Edward, by-named (not of his colour, but of his dreaded acts in battle) the Black Prince. 1638 BROME *Novella* Dram. Pers., Paulo, By-named Burgio. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Byname, -nemme, -nom, etc.: see BENIM.

Bynd, Bynte, obs. ff. BIND, BOUND.

Bynempt, pa. t. of BENAME *v. Obs.*

Bynethe(n, -neithe, etc., obs. ff. BENEATH.

Bynfet, Byngger: see BENEFIT, BENGER(E.

Bynge, Bynk(e, obs. ff. BINGE, BINK.

† By-ni·ght. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. BY *prep.* + NIGHT.] ? A letter dispatched by the night post.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is..a clerk of the by-nights, and his assistant.

† Bynny-pepper. *Obs.* A kind of pepper.

1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas I*, xix. § 1 All Spices..and other Merchandises garbleable..Long-pepper..Coliander seeds, Bynny-pepper.

Bynym, obs. f. BENIM *v.*

By·-office. [f. BY- 4, 5 + OFFICE.] a. An office other than the main one. b. A form of religious service for by-occasions.

1577 VAUTROULLIER *Luther's Ep. Gal.* 185 It is not the proper office of Christ..to teach the law, but an accidentall or a byoffice. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 12 Not medling..with the Discipline, By-offices, etc. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 40 Exceptions some may have against some Things in the By-Offices, and Occasional Service.

Byofpe, var. BIHOFTH(E, *Obs.*, behoof.

By ordinar, extraordinary: see BY *prep.* 7.

By·-passage. [f. BY- 3 b, c, 5 + PASSAGE.] a. A side passage or alley. b. A casual and incidental passage in a book or document.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 232 What need I contend about by-passages relating to the Recantation? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Life* (1721) I. 61 When People crouded to see him, he [Virgil] would slip into the next Shop, or By-passage to avoid them. 1864 in WEBSTER.

By-passer (bəi·pa:səɹ). [cf. BY- 2 a.] One who passes by, a passer by.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 32 No blazer of her beauty..at the dore for the bypassers. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 156 Each window has blinds, to prevent the by-passers from looking in. 1862 *Times* 23 Dec., Appealing with mute looks to the sympathy of the by-passers

† By·-passing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BY- 2 a.] The action of going past: said both of the movements of a person and of the lapse of time.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 3 The great mystery of this by passynge of god. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, iii. ᵖ 1 If they fayle therein at the by-passing of every one of the sayde Tearmes.

By·-passing, *pr. pple. rare.* Passing, surpassing.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* X. (1848) 107 By-passing all night's constellated chart.

Bypast, by-past (bəi·pa:st), *ppl. a.* Also 6 bi-, bepast, byepassed, 7 biepast (all *Sc.*); 9 bypassed. [f. BY- 2 d + PAST. In earlier use often following the sb.; cf. BYGONE A 1.]

1. That has passed or gone by, (of time) elapsed; that has happened or existed in past time; former.

1452 EARL DOUGLAS in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 Before the xxii day of the moneth of July last bypast. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 2 O y^t I were as I was in the monethes bypast. 1609 *Act agst. Libels, &c.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* 422 Ancient grudges borne in tyme of biepast troubles. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* v. 364 They had promised..to clear His by-past Actions. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 142 The ecclesiastical history of Britain, during the by-past century. 1852 D. MOIR *Angler* iii, The twilight labyrinth Of bypast things.

† b. That has passed out of life; deceased, departed. *Obs.*

1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 Shal pray..for al the now being alive, and also for the by-past, to God. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 74 To be revengit of the skaith Is done to ws, and oure eldaris bipast.

† c. Overdue, in arrear; cf. BYGONE *sb. Obs.*

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 21 Had not the Clergy as good right to their by-past Stipends?

Bypath, by-path (bəi·paþ). Also 4–5 bi path(e, 4–6 bypathe, 8 bye path. [f. BY- 3 b + PATH.] A side path, as opposed to the high-road; a private, retired, or unfrequented path.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1706 Tho swifte stedis thre, Which that drawyn forth the Sunnis chare, Hath go some bi path in despite of me, That makith hit so sone day to be. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Brune..cam in a derke wode..were as reynard had a bypath whan he was hunted. *a* 1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 140 There ys a dyfference bytwyxte an hyghe waye and a bypathe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 70 The Travellers have been made..to walk thorough by-Paths. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 70 Nouronihar..coming to the turn of a little bye path, stopped. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lx, By following by-paths, known to the young farmer, they hoped to escape.

b. *fig.* (Formerly often in a bad sense.)

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275/2 The bypathes to heaven. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* I. xiii. (1859) 10 Bypathes of synne and al vnthryftynes. 1528 MORE *Heresyes* II. Wks. 202/2 Such euil persons as..led his flocke out of the right way in a bypath to helward. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 185 By what by-pathes, and indirect crook'd-wayes I met this

Crowne. 1779 JOHNSON *Butler* Wks. II. 188 The bye-paths of literature. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 142 Shining on the bypaths of history like a rare rich flower.

Hence † **By-pathed** *ppl. a.*

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. of Love* 3, I found a by-pathed gate, which led me into Loves pleasant garden.

By-place (bəi·plē·is). [f. BY- 3 a + PLACE.] A place situated aside, an out-of-the-way spot; an odd corner, also *fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lieux destournez*, by-places. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV, Till in the castle, in an odd by-place, It casts the foul mask from its dusky face. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* Pref. 5, I found it laid in a by-place. 1714 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 256 She liued at a Farm called Whites, a By-place in the Parish of Beconsfield. 1835 HAWTHORNE *Tales & Sk., O. Woman's T.*, Traditions lurking in the corners and by-places of my mind.

By-play (bəi·plē·i). Also bye-. [f. BY- 3 c + PLAY.]

1. Chiefly on the stage: Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb-show, while the main action proceeds.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 803/1 We need not point out these delicacies of bye-play. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 536 If Mr. Kean were to fill up the intervals of his bye-play in tragedy by leaping through the back-scene. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. II. 80 His opponent often has a byplay of malignity even when bestowing commendations. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 46 They probably neglected anything like by-play or making points, which are so effective on the English stage.

2. *transf.* Play or action apart from the main action in any acceptation.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 310 He is certainly most happy.. in the by-play of his fictions. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tong.* (1880) § 629 The various kinds of by-play in poetry, such as alliteration, rhyme, and assonance. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 269 The tide of invasion..is broken up into a number of smaller currents, which..are often in the nature of by-play rather than have any direct bearing on the main issues of the war.

By-plot (bəi·plɒt). Also bye-. [f. BY- 3 a, c, d + PLOT.]

† 1. An outlying plot of ground. *Obs.*

1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xix. 114 Ech surveior amendeth such by-plots and lanes as seeme best for his own commoditie.

2. A subordinate plot by the side of the main one; a plot within a plot.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiv. 93 In an era of revolution there are always by-plots..parallel..with the main action of the drama. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 121 This bye-plot runs through the play.

† **By-post.** *Obs.* Also 8 bye-. [f. BY- 3 a, 4, 5 + POST.]

1. In a building: A side post, a door post.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xli. 21 The bypostes of the temple were foure squared.

2. Service of horses for travelling on cross-roads. Dispatch of letters by cross-roads, or by a post subsidiary to the regular mail.

1593 in *Municipal Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 29 Paide to John Carr, post, for keeping horses for by-poste, 2*s.* 8*d.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/3 The Dispatch of the Bye-Post between Chester and York. 1766 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 174, I have now, by the bye-post, an opportunity of just saying that I am well.

By-product (bəi·prɒ·dʌkt). Also bye-. [f. BY- 4, 5 + PRODUCT.] A secondary product; a substance of more or less value obtained in the course of a specific process, though not its primary object.

1857 ELIZA ACTON *Eng. Bread-bk.* II. 95 German yeast..in many distilleries forms an important by-product. 1876 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* (1879) App. 663 When any proteid is digested with pepsin..a bye-product makes its appearance. 1882 *Standard* 24 Aug., By-products of gas manufacture.

Byqu-; see BEQU-.

Byr, etc.: see BIR.

† **Byr,** *v. Obs.* [The same as BIR *v.*, q. v. for etymology.]

1. *impers.* It belongs to, behoves; see BIR *v.*

2. with personal subject: To owe, ought. [Cf. BEHOVE.]

c 1200 ORMIN 4028 Þat alle þa..Well ȝeorne birrdenn clennsenn hemm I bodiȝ & i sawle. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 507 Þe sor of suche a swete place burde synk to my hert. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 76 Þat vengeance burd be don.

Byr(e, byrre, obs. ff. BIRR *sb.*

Byrad, pa. pple. of BEREDE *v. Obs.*

Byraft, obs. f. BEREFT.

Byral l, obs. f. BERYL.

Byram, obs. form of BAIRAM.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1708 in KERSEY. 1721-1790 in BAILEY.

Byrayn(e, -reyn, var. BERAIN *v. Obs.*

Byrch(e, Byrd, obs. ff. BIRCH, BIRD.

Byrden, -oun, -yng, obs. ff. BORDEN.

Byre [1] (bəi·ɹ). Forms: 1- byre; also 6 bire, 6-9 byer, 8 byar. [OE. *býre*, found only in vocabularies and hence of doubtful gender and declension; but perh. :—OTeut. type **bûrjo(m*, deriv. of **bûro,m*, OE. *búr*, cottage, dwelling, 'bower', f. **beu-* to dwell: see BOWER. Not the same word as ON. *bý-r*, *bæ-r*, Icel. *bær* str. masc. 'farm house, etc. (in which the final *r* is merely the nom. ending :—**bûi-z*, **bôi-z*); although from the same root.]

1. A cow-house. Perh. in OE. times, more generally, 'a shed'. *To muck the byre* (Sc.): to take out the dung and cleanse the byre.

a 800 *Corpus Gl., Wr.-Wülcker* 32 *Magalia*, byre. *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Gloss.* ibid. 185 *Magalia*, uel *capanna*, byre, *uel* sceapheorden. *c* 1440 *Gawan & Gol.* i. 3 (JAM.) The king farith with his folk our firthis and fellis, Withoutin beilding of blis, of bern, or of byre. 1521 in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 Ther is a bire made for oxen. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 420 Bayth hall and chalmer, bakhous, barne and byre. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 143 A Byre, cowhouse, *bouile*. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 76, I ha' a good ha' house, a barn and a byer. *a* 1775 *Jacobite Song*, 'The mucking o' Geordie's byre.' 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* VIII. (1851) 169 Long ere heat of noon, From byre or field the kine were brought. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. (1858) 440 He had beeves in the byre, he had flocks in the fold.

¶ Misused (from a mistaken notion as to the etymology) to english the Icelandic *bær* (ON. *bær, býr*): 'A farmyard and buildings, including the farm-house', called in Scotland a 'farm-toun'.

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 137 He set about erecting a byre with a great hall one hundred feet long.

2. *attrib.*, as in *byre-door, -dung, -loft, -man, -woman*; and in *comb.*, as **byre-mucker**, one who 'mucks' or cleanses a byre; **byrewards** *adv.*, towards the byre.

1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 495/2 From the *byre door, he watched the birds. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, xlvi. § 3 Stable and *byre dung. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 19, I always took up my abode for the night in the *byer-loft. 1814 *Edinb. Corresp.* 4 June (JAM.) Mr. Heriot's byreman..was found..dreadfully bruised. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Dr. Moore* 14 July As ill-spelt as country John's billet-doux, or as unsightly a scrawl as Betty *Byremucker's answer to it. 1880 MRS. C. READE *Brown Hand & Wh.* I. Prol. 30 The goat and kid now being driven *byrewards by a boy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, 'There is na ane fit to do a turn but the *byre-woman and myself'.

Byre [2]. ? Obs. form of BIER.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 427 For iij. flytes, ij. bottebolts and ij. byres, xvij.*d.*

Byred, ? pa. pple. of BEREDE *v. Obs.* to advise.

1620 *Hist. Fryer Bacon* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* I. 223 You are byred reasonable well already.

Byrelaw(e, byrele, var. ff. BYRLAW, BIRLE.

† **By'-respect.** *Obs.* Also 7 bie-. [f. BY- 3 c, d + RESPECT *sb.*] Regard to something other than the ostensible main object; a side aim or motive; a by-consideration.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 341 Nor any other by-respect in the world was able to stay them. 1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 12. 362 Many make profession on bie-respects..to serue their own turns. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John vi. 27 How natural it is for men to seek Christ for sinister ends and by-respects. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Byriels, var. of BURIELS. *Obs.*

Byrk(e, Byrkyn, obs. ff. BIRCH, BREAK.

Byrla'dy, *int.*; still *dial.* Forms: 6 byrladye, ber-, burlady, byr lady, 6-7 bir lady, ber-, birladie, barlady, 7 birlady, b'ar ladie, 9 *dial.* by'r leddie, by-leddy, 6- byrlady, by'r-lady. Contraction of *by our Lady*, used as an oath, form of adjuration, or expletive.

1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 18 Byrladye, not thou wench, I judge you. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 35 Byr lady, this would be lookt into. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 35 Berlady thirtie yeares. 1616 *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 182 B'ar Ladie, that's a bumming sound. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* IV. iv, Birladie a competent modern portion. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers., &c.* I. 221 Very late, or, by'r lady, it might be early in the morning. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 6/1 The farmers [near Ludlow, Shropshire], although none of them are Roman Catholics, swear 'by'r Leddie'.

† **Byrla'kin.** *Obs.* Also 6 bylakyn, belakin, byrlakyn, berlaken, 7 birlakin. A contraction of *By our Ladykin*; cf. prec.

a 1528 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 341 By lakyn, Sir, it hath cost. 1548 *Warrikin Fair* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1740) Sept., 'Belakin' quo hee, 'but I connau tel'. 1570 *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 52 Byrlakyn! Syr. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 14 Berlaken, a parlous feare. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Val.* III. i, Birlakin sir, the difference of long taggs Has cost many a man's life.

By'rlaw. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 birelage, birlawe, (birelegia), 5-7 byrelaw(e, 6 byerlaw, 6-7 berlaw, burlaw, 7-8 birlaw, 9 bourlaw, *dial.* byar law, 6- byrlaw; also corrupted, esp. in comb., into 6 byerley, byrla, birla, 7 birlay, burlie, 7-8 birley, 8-9 birlie, 9 burley; see BIRLEY, BOURLAW, BURLEY, BYLAW. [app. a. ON. **býjar-lög*, f. *býjar* gen. case of *bý-r* (= BY *sb.*), dial. variant of *bœr* (*bær*) village, town, farm + *lög* (pl. of *lag*) law, 'law community, communion, also a law district' (Vigf.); cf. BY-LAW.

(The existence of **býjar-, bœjar-lög* in ON. is scarcely proved by the occurrence of *bæjar-lögmaðr* 'a town justice' in *Diplomat. Norvegicum* of 13-14th c. (Vigf.), as a 'by' might have its own *lögmaðr* 'lawman' without having its own special law.]

1. The local custom or 'law' of a township, manor, or rural district, whereby disputes as to boundaries, trespass of cattle, etc., were settled without going into the law courts; a law or custom established in such a district by common consent of all who held land therein, and having binding force within its limits. Hence *byrlaw-court* and BYRLAW-MAN, -GRAYVE, q.v.

These laws regulated such matters as the dates of ploughing, the turning out of cattle, the number of cattle turned out by each tenant of common land, the fines for trespass and damage done to fences, etc., the keeping up of fences, sea banks, the pound, the 'balks' in fields, and the like.

1257 *Composition betw. Convent & W. de Furness*, in *Coucher Bk. of Furness Abbey* (1887) 458 Si contingat averia ipsius Abbatis vel succ. suorum dampnum facere in bladis vel pratis ipsius Willelmi,..[or *vice versa*]..emendabitur ex utraque parte secundum Birelag' absque placito. 1412 *Tabula Sententialis*, ibid. 84 Ex utraque parte fient emendæ secundum Birelegia absque placito. 1292 *Assize* 20 *Edw. I* (Devon) *Abbreviatio Plac.* 286 b, Quod quidem factum [destruction of the parson's crops] manifeste est injuriosum et non per aliquod Birlawe sustinendum, consideratum est quod, etc. *a* 1400 GLANVILLE *Reg. Maj.*, Exceptis burlawis [SKENE *tr.* Birlaw Courts] quæ per consensum vicinorum concurrunt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 32 A Byrelawe, *agraria, plebiscitum*. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Cath. Angl.* 32 *note*, *Plebiscitum, statutum populi; anglice*, a byrelawe. 1597 SKENE *Verb. Sign.*, Laws of Burlawar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the Byrlaw courts. In the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called Byrlaw-men. 1609 HUME *Admon.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 587 Comparing them to Birlay Courtis, where is much jangling. 1883 D. GRAHAM *Wks.* II. 102 *note*, This birley-court consisted of certain parties in the barony who looked after local affairs. 1881 W. DICKINSON *Cumbrld. Gloss.* 2nd Supp. (E. D. S.) *Byar law, Byr law*, a custom or law established in a township or village. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) [The bellman at Tollerton used to say] 'Aweay to t' Bahlaw' [*i.e.* to a parish meeting].

2. *transf.* A district having its own byrlaw court, or local law.

1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 92/2 The above are the four byerlaws or divisions of the parish, and the Churchwardens used separately to collect in their respective byerlaws.

In the form *Bierlow* this word is common as an appendage to place-names in Yorkshire: *Brampton Bierlow, Ecclesall Bierlow, Brightside Bierlow*. These are the names of somewhat extensive parishes; it is to be presumed that the various hamlets forming each were originally connected by their resort to a district court of justice.

By'rlawman. Also byerlaw-, birlaw-, berlaw-, byrelaw-, and BURLEY-, q.v. [f. prec. + MAN: cf. the Norse form there cited.]

An officer appointed at a Court-leet for various local duties, as the framing and execution of byrlaws, looking after nuisances, administration of justice in minor matters, arbitration in agricultural disputes, etc. etc. Also occas. called **Bierlaw-grayves** (see GREAVE).

1432 *Ingleby Arncliff Manor Court Rolls* (per Rev. J. C. Atkinson) Juratores elegerunt in officium de Birlawmen John North et Rob. Phelipson. 1477-8 *Ibid.* Elegerunt Joh. Hardwyke et Joh. Jacson Bierlaw-grayves [explan. in Latin *custodes plebisciti*] pro anno futuro, et jurati sunt. 1521 *Ibid.* That no bruester shall sell anie aile but according to the price of the cuntrie, and at the sight of the Bierlaymen. 1588 *Ibid.* That euerie one shall comme to the byerleys & other common workes after warning be gyven them eyther by constable or byerley men vpon payne of euerie defawte iv*d.* 1552-1584 *Manch. Court-leet Rec.* in *Athenæum* 2 Aug. (1879) 146 Byrlamen, birlamen. 1595 *Ibid.*, Berlawmen [fined for suffering swine to go up and down the street unyoked]. 1591 *Acc. Common Lands Rotherham* ibid. 9 Aug., To the byer law-men for casting open closes according to our custome, 2*s.* 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 40 Sworn appraisers or valuers (called Byrelawmen)..are called mutually by each party, to settle disputes between landlord and tenants, or between one tenant and another. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 62 *Burly-man*, an officer appointed at a court-leet to examine and determine respecting disputed fences.

This still survives locally in Scotland and the north of England under various forms, e.g. BOURLAWMAN, BURLEYMAN (also *burlie bailie*), BIRLEYMAN, q.v. for further examples.

Byrle(r, -let, obs. forms of BIRLE(R, BURLET.

Byrn(e, obs. f. BURN; var. BERNE, *Obs.*, warrior.

Byrnacle, -akille, obs. forms of BARNACLE.

† **By'rnie.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 (9 *Hist.*) byrny, 4-6 (9 *Hist.*) byrnie, 6 birny(e. [Sc. variant of ME. *brynie*, BRINIE, with metathesis of *r*. The word was thus brought nearer to OE. *byrne*, from which however it could not directly come, as this gave only the monosyllabic **byrn*, BURNE, BRYN.]

A cuirass, corslet, coat of mail; = BRINIE.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 352 The blud owt at thar byrnys brest. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 106 Into y^e^ byrneis [*v. r.* birny] y^e^ formast can he ber. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 95 His breistplayt strang and his byrnie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With breistplait, birny, as the burnall brycht. 1864 SIR G. DASENT *Jest & Earn.* (1873) II. 273 He had armed himself in two byrnies or shirts of mail. 1870 MAGNUSSON & MORRIS *Volsungs* xi. 37 No shield or byrny might hold against him.

Byrnysh, byrnyst, obs. ff. BURNISH, -ED.

Byrnstone, obs. form of BRIMSTONE.

By-road (bəi·rōud). Also 8-9 bye-. [f. BY- 3 b, + ROAD.] A road which is not a main road;

a side road which does not form the highway between towns or places of importance; an out-of-the-way, little-frequented road.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 91 Choose when you travel, the By-Roads. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ? 1 Strolling wherever Chance led me, I was insensibly carried into a By-Road. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 691 There's no bye-road To bliss. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 377 On byroads .. goods were carried by long trains of pack-horses.

Byronic (bəirǫ·nik), *a.* [f. the name of the poet Lord Byron; see -IC, and cf. *Miltonic.*]

1. Characteristic of, or after the manner of Byron or his poetry. Also *absol.*

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 511 His Byronic muse procured for him the hand of one of our fair countrywomen. 1830 *Diary of Nun* II. 35 A Byronic contempt for our fellow creatures. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 228 A Byronic youth in a turn-down collar. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw., &c.* 35 The Byronic in poetry is, in some respects, the contradictory of the Wordsworthian. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 83 No sentimental passion.. no Byronic mock heroics.

2. quasi-*sb. pl.* [after *philippics.*] Declamatory utterances or invectives in the style of Byron.

1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 394 Vociferating impotent Byronics against conventional morality.

Byronism (bəi·ərənizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

a. The characteristics of Byron or his poetry. b. Imitation of Byron.

1817 W. S. WALKER *Poet. Rem.* (1852) Introd. 38 Lord Byron's drama of Manfred is .. the perfection of Byronism. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 66 When Byronism was at its height, when..you could not be interesting unless you were miserable and vicious. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 307 One of his [de Musset's] decoctions of watered Byronism.

So also **Byro·niad** (-ōu·niăd), [see -AD 1 c], ? the epic of a Byronian hero. **Byro·nian** *a.*, of or pertaining to Byron, resembling Byron; also *sb.*, an admirer or imitator of Byron. **Byro·nical** *a.*, **By·ronish** *a.*, = BYRONIAN; **Byro·nically** *adv.*; **By·ronist, By·ronite** [see -IST, -ITE], a follower or imitator of Byron. **By·ronize** *v.* [see -IZE], a. *trans.* to invest with the characteristics of Byron; b. *intr.* to affect or play the Byron.

1819 *Literary Gaz.* 546 The prose *Byroniads which infest the times. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 753 Old-established freeholders on the *Byronian Parnassus. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/1 Alfred de Musset and the French *Byronians. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* (1878) 225 Silly *Byronical votaries, who only half understood their idol. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 356 Wearing his shirt collar *Byronically tied in front with a slip of black ribbon. 1830 WILSON *ibid.* XXVII. 674 An exceedingly neat small *Byronish hand. 1830 CAMPBELL in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 485 If the *Byronists were to face the savage ordeal. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 587 The smallest perceptible *Byronite or Wordsworthian. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 267 *Byronized Cockneys. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXII. 299 His gentleness and devoutness would have Byronized but ill. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 430 Let others .. fling their curls back from their brows, unbutton their shirt-collars, and, thus Byronised, begin.

By·-room. [f. BY- 3 a + ROOM.] A side or private room; a smaller room opening out of another.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 32 Doe thou stand in some by-roome, while I question my puny Drawer. *c* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 545 Himself lay in a by-room, far above. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cabbage*, Lay them in some Cellar or by-room. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Byrral(l, obs. form of BERYL.

‖ **Byrsa** (bə·rsă). *Med.* [L.; a. Gr. *βύρσα* hide.]

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Byrsa*, a leather skin, to spread plaisters upon. 1881 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (citing Quincy).

Byrse, obs. form of BURSE.

Byrselle, var. BERCEL, *Obs.*, archer's butt.

Byrsle, Byrst, obs. ff. BIRSLE, BURST.

Byrt(e, **Byrth**(e, **-yn,** obs. ff. BIRT, BIRTH, BURDEN.

† By·rthynsak. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **berthynsak,** 3 **byrthynsak, berthinsak,** (6–7 **byrthinsak, berthinsek, birdinsek, burdingseck, burdensack**). [Derived by Skene (1609) from BURDEN + SACK, and explained accordingly; but no reference to a 'sack' appears in the original passages in the *Assisæ* of William the Lion (and its vernacular version), or in the *Regiam Majestatem.* The early vernacular form *byrthynsak, berthinsak,* appears to be f. OE. *byrðen* burthen + *sacu* legal process, action at law, jurisdiction. But the latinized forms *iburpenenseca, yburpananseca,* present features not easily explained.] (See quots.)

?1177 *Assise Regis Willelmi* xiii [earliest MS. *a* 1300], De Iburpenenseca seu Berthynsak id est de furto vituli vel arietis vel quantum quis supra dorsum suum portare poterit. 15th c. *transl.* Of byrthynsak þat is to say of þe thyft of a calf or of a ram or how mekil as a man may ber on his bak þar is na court to be haldyn. *a* 1400 *Reg. Maj.* (1844) iv. 12 De berthinsak seu yburpananseca. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* [*Scotch transl.*] 68 Table, Byrdingseck, be the Law of burdingseck, na man sould be hanged for sa meikill of stollen meat, as he may beare in ane seck vpon his back: as for ane scheepe or ane calfe. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† By·-run, *sb., pa. pple., ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BY- 2 a + RUN *sb.* and *pple.*]

A. *sb.* Running by, course, current.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 143 Time all the while holding on its even by-run.

B. *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **byrunnyn.** 1. Past, elapsed; (of payments) in arrear, overdue.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 54 Lo, sen the fall of Troy .. Byrunnyn is the sevint somer. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 241 The day byrunne, all Scottis war exilit. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* VI. (1677) 325 The by-run profits intromett ed by the Thesaurer. 1653 in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 41 Byrun stipends owing by the toun.

2. As *sb. pl.* Arrears (of rent, etc.). Cf. BYGONE B. 1 b.

1573 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1597) § 58 For the by-runes awand them. 1613 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Index s.v. *Maister* (JAM.) The byrunis of his ferms.

† By·-ru·nning, *pr. pple.* and *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. BY- 2 a + RUNNING.]

A. *pr. pple.* Going by, passing, current. B. *vbl. sb.* The action of going by or passing.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 18 The very existence of God, with an outward badge or denomination from time by-running. *Ibid.* 201 There were framed, the sundry ages or by-runnings and wheelings about of things in this world.

Byryall, -ele, -ell, obs. ff. BURIAL.

Byryne, Byryyde, obs. ff. BERAIN, BURIED.

Byrynnyn, pa. pple. of BERUN, to encompass.

By's, by't = by his, by it; see HE, IT.

Bys(e, obs. and var. ff. BICE, BYSE, BYSS.

Bysale, -ayeul, var. BESAIEL, great-grandfather.

Bysantin, obs. form of BYZANTINE.

† By·sawe. *Obs.* Also 3 bisawe. [early ME. *bisawe,* f. *bi-,* BY + *sawe,* SAW, saying; cf. BY-WORD.] A current saying; a proverb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Me seið ine bisawe—'Vrom mulne & from cheping .. me tiðinge bringeð'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rolls Ser. V. 461 Hit is a bysawe, 'God have mercy of soules, quoth Oswalde, and fil to þe grounde'.

Bysb, var. of BISP, *Obs.*, bishop.

† By·-scape. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BY- 2 b + *scape,* aphet. f. ESCAPE.] A bastard; cf. BY-BLOW, -SLIP.

1646 EARL MONM. *Biondi's Hist.* VI–IX. 197 For his being God-son to her Brother, and .. for that (being very fair) she thought him a by-scape of his.

Byschelle, -schop(e, obs. ff. BUSHEL, BISHOP.

† Bysco·rn, *v. Obs.* [= BESCORN; see BE- *pref.* 2.] *trans.* To cover with scorn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16611 þe riche men bi-scornd him. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* ? 204 Thanne was he bescorned [*v.r.* by-scorned, bi-scorned].

† Byscorn, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **byskorne.** [f. prec. vb.] Contempt, scorn.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (1865) I. 179 Ymages of false goddes .. he broȝte to byskorne and bysmere.

Byscute, obs. form of BISCUIT.

† Byse. *Obs.* Also 3 **bise,** 5 **bys, besshe,** 6 **bice.** [Origin unknown: possibly F. *bis* dark brown. The suggestion that it is the same as BISSE, OF. *bisse, bisce, biche* 'female deer', hardly suits the sense, and the forms do not agree.]

Some kind of (? brown) fur, much used in the 15th c. for trimming gowns, etc.

c 1280 *A Sarmun* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Silk no sendale nis þer none no bise no no meniuer. 1407 *Will of Escryk* (Somerset Ho.), Furrata cum Bys. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50 A gown furred with Besshe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 50/3 A double stole furryd with byse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 57 Byand byssely .. beuir and bice.

Byse(e, **Bysege,** obs. ff. BESEE, BESIEGE.

† By·sen, *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **bysen, bisine,** 1–4 **bisen,** 2–3 **bisne,** 3 **bisin,** 4 **bysine, -yne,** 5 **bysyn (bysynt),** 6–7 **bysin,** 9 **bison, byzen, bysen.** [partly OE. *bysen* example; but the later use is exclusively northern, and apparently from the cognate ON. *bysn* wonder, portentous thing. See also BYSYM.]

I. 1. An example, a pattern.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 15 Bisen [*Rushw.* bisine] forðon ic salde iuh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Godalmihti .. sette us bisne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 After þe bisne of þat eadi meiden. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Ure lauerd ..teacheð us þurh a bisne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1027 þe bodys of þe world .. Shewes us for bisens .. How we suld serve God.

II. 2. Something monstrous or portentous; a shocking sight, sorry spectacle, disgraceful thing.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* ix, I am nytherit ane Owll .. Bysyn of all birdis that euer body bure. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiv, Fy, lothsome lyfe! Fy, death, that dou not [serve me] Bot quik and dedd a bysin thow must [preserve me]. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 63 She's a shem and a byzen to aw the heale town. 1874 WAUGH *Jannock* ii. 13 in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), It'll be a sham an' a bizen, if we cannot find him a meeseful of a dinner.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Monstrous, shocking, conspicuously bad or disgraceful.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Mathias* 29 He sal be a bysyne mane For his ill to al þat spek cane. —*St. Catherine* 945, & mak a bysine wyf of þe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiii. 59 (JAM.) Eftyre that he wes broucht on bere Til a bysynt best all lyke. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 504 A bison sight .. The warst that e'er you saw.

† By·sen, *v. Obs.* [OE. *bysenian, bysnian,* f. *bysen*; see prec. Cf. also ON. *bysna* to portend, bode.] *trans.*

1. a. To set an example to; only in OE. b. To afford an example or type of, typify, betoken.

a 1000 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII. § 4 Ne bisnode þe nan man, forþam ðe nan ær þe næs. *Ibid.* XXXIX. § 11 Ða bisnodon hiora aftergengum. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 111 Pik that cleues quen it is tan, Bisens deling wit wik man, For his sin clefes on god men. *Ibid.* 124 Water bisenes sin and pliht.

2. To liken, compare.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 37 Mani man mai bisend be Unto the rede.

Bysene, obs. form of BESEE *v.*

† By·sening, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING^1.] The action of setting an example; *concr.* a pattern, example, symbol, type.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Efter þissere bisnunge weren areredе munechene lif mid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21718 Of croice in þe ald testament was mani bisning [*v.r.* bisening]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 138 Forthi wil I schaw other thinges, That er apert biseninges.

† By·sening, bysning, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. BYSEN *v.* (in sense of ON. *bysna* to portend) + -ING^2.] Ill-boding, portentous, monstrous, frightful; also quasi-*sb.* a monster.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *St. Pelagia* 268 To mak hethinge Of me as of a bysninge thinge. —*St. Ninian* 645 Sa wes it borne a bysnynge .. For a-gane kynd wes it sa þat bak-wart stud hele & ta. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 625 Ilk wicht hes sum weilfair .. Saif me bysning. *Ibid.* 740 In till sum bysning beist transfigurat me.

Byset, obs. pa. t. of BUSY *v.*

Bysext, variant of BISSEXT, *Obs.*

Byshehopp(e, **byshop,** obs. forms of BISHOP.

Byside, obs. f. BESIDE; obs. pa. t. of BUSY *v.*

Bysi(e, **Bysily, -nes,** obs. ff. BUSY, -ILY, -INESS.

Bysket, obs. form of BISCUIT, BRISKET.

† By·-slip. *Obs.* [f. BY- 2 b + SLIP *sb.*]

1. A casual or trivial fault.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widow's T.* v, Might it not concur with ..your office .. to wink a little at a by-slip or so?

2. *transf.* A bastard. Cf. BY-SCAPE.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 37 As Pope Paul the third carried himself to his ungracious by-slips (an Incubus could not have begot worse).

Byslober, obs. form of BESLOBBER *v.*

† Bysm(e, aphetic form of ABYSM (cf. BISME).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 94/3 He was a bysme or swolowe by cause he deserued to perse the depnes of dyuynyte.

Bysm-, Bysn-, obs. forms of BESM-, BESN-.

Bysom(e, **byson**(e, **bysount:** see BESOM, BISON, BISSON.

† Byso·ndre, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. BY-, BE- *pref.* + A-SUNDER, after pairs like *afore, before, alow, below,* etc.] Apart, asunder.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. liv. 96/1 Men dwelle in many dyuerse londes many a thousande myles bysondre.

Bysouth: see BY *prep.* 9, and BE-SOUTH.

† Byspa·rkit, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. BY- = BE- *pref.* + SPARK.] Bespattered, spotted.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 74 Wyth blude bysparkit vyssage heyd and hals.

† By·-speech. *Obs.* [see BY- 2 c, 3 c.] An incidental or casual speech: an indirect utterance or allusion; an *obiter dictum*; an 'aside'.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1632) 135 Their common practice is to quote by-speeches in some historicall narration. 1625 K. LONG *Barclay's Argenis* II. vii. 83 His wife..would many times cast out by-speeches of Arsidas.

† By·spel, bi·spel. *Obs.* or ? *dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* and *north.* byspale. [ME. *bispell,* OE. *bi·spell, biȝ·spell,* f. *bi,* BY + SPELL tale, story, narration; cogn. w. MHG. *bîspel, bîspil* 'instance, example', MDu. *bîspel, byspel* (Kilian). As in other nominal compounds, the prefix had the strong accented form, and appears to retain the sound of *by* (bəi) in the dialects in which the word lingers; but it was perhaps shortened to (bi·spel) in ME.]

1. A parable.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 33 Oðero bispell heres ȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Gehyrað me oðer biȝspel. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Geherað nu oðer byspel. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Gode menn, understandeð þis bispel.

2. A proverb.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* XXVIII. 37 And ȝe forwurþaþ þurh biȝspell [WYCLIF & 1611 proverb] and biȝcwidas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 127 Her-bi men segget a bi-spel. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Gospel, Bigspell* (*Deut.* 28. 37) signifies a by-word or Proverb; or (as it is used in the North) *Byspell.*

3. *dial.* One whose worthlessness is proverbial, who becomes a byword.

1691 NICHOLSON in Ray *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), Bispel, nequam, q.d. Qui adeo insignis est Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. 1709 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (1886) II. 281 Byspel, *homo nihili*: Ita Angli Boreales. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., 'He's just a byspale.' 'He's nae byspel mair than me.' 1811 WILLAN *Gloss. West R. Yorksh.* (E. D. S.), *Byspelt.*

4. An illegitimate child, a bastard. Cf. BY-BLOW.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Byspel,* a bastard, or an outcast in a family. 1808 JAMIESON *By-spel,* an illegitimate child.

† Byss, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **bise,** 4 **bies, biis, bijs, biys, bijce,** 4–6 **bis, bys,** 4–7 **byse, bisse,** 5–7 **bysse,** 6 **biss,** 7 **byss.** [a. OF. *bysse,* ad. L. *byssus*: see BYSSUS.] = BYSSUS 1; Fine linen. The word was to English writers often a mere name to which they attached no certain meaning, except that of fineness and value; in the

versions of the Bible it is variously rendered; the version of 1611 has 'fine linen'.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2835 Gode clothes of .. purper and biis. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Clothid in purpur, and biys, *ether whit silk* [TINDALE fyne bysse; CRANMER fyne whyte; *Genev.* fyne lynnen; *Rhem.* silke; 1611 fine linnen]. — *Rev.* xix. 8 With whijte bijce shijnynge [1388 white bissyn schynynge; TINDALE, CRANMER pure and goodly raynes; *Genev.* pure fyne lynen cloth and shining; *Rhem.* silke glittering and vvhite; 1611 fine linnen, cleane and white]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 2071 A robe of purpure bys. 1593 PEELE *Old. of Garter* Wks. II. 228 A canopy of crimson bysse Spangled with gold. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 286 Costly robes of sundry colour'd Bisse. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 13 The rich glutton .. clothed in purple & byss.

†Byss, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [formed by removing the privative *à* from *abyss*, Gr. *ἄ-βυσσος*; cf. Gr. *βυσσός* 'depth of the sea, bottom'.] In the philosophy of Boehme: The opposite of abyss or void; *plenum*, substance, ground of attributes.

1649 tr. *Behmen's Epist.* ii. (1886) 8, I saw..the Being of all Beings, the Byss (the ground or original foundation), and Abyss. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perfection* 63 Here is..neither place nor Limit, but the Manifestation of the Abysse in a Bysse or Ground. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 42 A Byss or Ground, whence come Forms or Properties. *Ibid.* 346 It .. is the greatest substance in the Deity; drawing Abyss into Byss.

†Byss, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **byszyn, bissyn,** 6 **bis.** [onomatopœic.]

1. *trans.* To sing or hum (children) to sleep. Hence **By·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 37/1 Byszyn chyldur, *sopio, nenior.* Byssynge of chyldyrne, *sopicio.* Byssynge songys, *fascinina.*

2. *intr.* To hiss, fizz (as in the fire).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 119 The irne lumpis .. Can byss and quhisyll. *c* 1550 *Fyre of Purgat.* iii. in *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 163 Thay .. lat the saulis burn and bis Of all thair Foundatouris.

Byssaceous (bisē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. BYSS-US; see -ACEOUS.] 'Composed of fine entangled threads' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 362 *Byssaceous*, divided into very fine pieces, like wool, as the roots of some agarics.

Byssal (bi·săl), *a.* [f. BYSS-US + -AL[1].] Of or belonging to the byssus of molluscs.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 204 The posterior, byssal foramen of the bivalve. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 49. 54 The byssal threads.

Bysse, obs. and var. form of BICE, BYSS.

Bysshell, Bysshope, obs. ff. BUSHEL, BISHOP.

Byssiferous (bisi·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. BYSS-US + -(I)FEROUS.] Furnished (as a shell-fish) with a byssus (sense 3).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 702/1 The group of byssiferous Dimyaria. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 269 The foot is cylindrical, grooved and byssiferous.

Byssine (bi·sin), *a.* In 4 **bissyn, bijcen.** [ad. L. *byssin-us*, a. Gr. *βύσσινος* made of byssus.]

1. Made of byssus or fine linen.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Byssine*, silken, or which is made of fine flax or cloth, 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. v. 14 That delicate Down..which sticks to a certain kind of Shell-fish .. whence are made a sort of Garments called Byssine. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 173 The East sent to Rome 2000 years ago its 'byssine garments'. 1877 PLUMPTRE *Sophocles* 407 Æneas .. on his shoulders bears his sire, Who lets his byssine mantle fall in folds.

2. quasi-*sb.* [L. *byssinum.*] = BYSS *sb.*[1]

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 8 And it is 3ouun to hir, that she couere hir with whijte bijce [1388 bissyn] shijnynge; forsothe bijcen [1388 bissyn, Vulg. *byssinum*] ben the iustifiynges of seyntis. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. iii. 106 Perhaps a yellow byssine would suit me better.

By·sso-ark. Anglicized form of *bysso-arca*, a sub-genus of molluscs, having a byssus.

[1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 80/2 Byssoarca.] 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 267 The Bysso-arks secrete themselves under stones at low-water.

Byssoid (bi·soid), *a. Bot.* [f. BYSS-US + -OID.] Like a byssus; having a fringed structure with threads of unequal lengths.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 160. 185 Nucleus surrounded by a whorl of byssoid branchlets. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 140 The yellow hyaline filaments found at the bottom of wine bottles .. their byssoid nature.

Byssolite (bi·sŏlait). [f. Gr. *βύσσος* + -LITE.] An olive-green fibrous mineral, a variety of AMPHIBOLE; the same as ASBESTOID.

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct., Columns of Oriental byssolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 131 Byssolite is more compact in aggregation.

Byssop, -ryche, obs. ff. BISHOP, -RIC.

Byssus (bi·sŭs). Also 5–7 **bissus.** [a. L. *byssus*, a. Gr. *βύσσος* 'a fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it, but in later writers taken for *cotton*, also *silk*, which was supposed to be a kind of cotton' (Liddell & Scott), ad. Heb. בּוּץ *būts*, applied to 'the finest and most precious stuffs, as worn by kings, priests, and persons of high rank or honour' (Gesenius), transl. in Bible of 1611 'fine linen', f. root *בּוּץ *būts*, Arab. باض to be white, to surpass in whiteness. Originally therefore a fibre or fabric distinguished for its whiteness.]

1. An exceedingly fine and valuable textile fibre and fabric known to the ancients; apparently the word was used, or misused, of various substances, linen, cotton, and silk, but it denoted properly (as shown by recent microscopic examination of mummy-cloths, which according to Herodotus were made of *βύσσος*) a kind of flax, and hence is appropriately translated in the English Bible 'fine linen'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (1495) 664 Therbe many manere flexe . but the fayrest of al growyth in Egypte: for therof is Bissus made ryght fayre and whyte as snowe. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 194 Bissus was a plante or kinde of silke grasse. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. v. 13 Byssus was a fine sort of Flax, which grew in Greece. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Toilette Hebr. Lady* Wks. XII. 117 For wool and flax was often substituted the finest byssus or other silky substance. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vi. 38 Hair-nets made of golden thread or silk or byssus.

†2. A name formerly given to filamentous fungoid growths of different kinds, which are now more accurately classified. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Byssus*..a genus of mosses the most imperfect of the whole class of vegetables. 1770 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 143 Cryptogamia. Algæ. Byssus, substance like fine down or velvet, simple or feathered. 1838 *Econ. of Vegetation* 152 The mouse-skin byssus may be seen attached to the roof of the vault in wine cellars.

3. *Zool.* The tuft of fine silky filaments by which molluscs of the genus *Pinna* and various mussels attach themselves to the surface of rocks; it is secreted by the *byssus-gland* in the foot.

'These filaments have been spun, and made into small articles of apparel .. Their colour is brilliant, and ranges from a beautiful golden yellow to a rich brown; they also are very durable..The fabric is so thin that a pair of stockings may be put in an ordinary-sized snuff-box' (BECK *Draper's Dict.* 39).

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 702 The byssus is a bundle of horny or silky filaments. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 546 They .. moor themselves to rocks and stones by the tiny cables of their byssus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 199 Mussels are used at Bideford to fix, by means of their byssus, the stones of a bridge, which is difficult to keep in repair, owing to the rapidity of the tide.

4. *Bot.* 'The thread-like stipe of some fungi'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v.

†5. A name formerly given to ASBESTOS.

1864 WEBSTER cites NICHOLSON.

Byst, for *biddest* = prayest: see BID *v.* 7 b.

Bystade, obs. form of BESTED.

Bystander (bəi·stæ·ndəɹ). Also 8–9 **bye-stander.** [f. BY- 2 a + STANDER.] One who is standing by; one who is present without taking part in what is going on; a passive spectator.

a 1619 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 137 Such an act, either in Executioner or by-stander, is no way justifiable. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 439 The Gunpowder .. being by chance fired, destroyed many of the by-standers. 1713 SWIFT *Salaman.* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 77 Then I'll appeal to each by-stander, If this be not a Salamander? 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 269 A bye-stander will see nothing of the image. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 366 Bystanders whom His Majesty recognised. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 154 Let the bystander inform the rulers.

By·-standing, *ppl. a.* [f. BY- 2 a + STANDING.] That stands by or near.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 250 A by-standing Table called the Table of Proposition. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Judge* xii. 85 Money .. forthcoming from the pockets of by-standing friends.

Bystarde, obs. form of BUSTARD.

Bystole, Bystorye: see BESTEAL, BISTOURY.

†By·stour. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **boystour, boisture.** [The variant *boistour* suggests identity with BOASTER; and the earlier senses of BOAST (in Sc. *boist*) give a suitable meaning; but the form *bystour* is not explained.]

A loud rude talker; a braggart, bully.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2991 That bystour salbe brunt incontinent. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 125 Bleird, babling, bystour-baird, obey. *Ibid.* 215 Ridand like boistures all beshitten. 655 Beshitten boystour [ed. 1688 by-stour].

By-street (bəi·strīt). Also 8–9 **bye-street.** [f. BY- 3 b + STREET.] A street out of the main thoroughfare; a side street, lying out of the way, and hence less frequented.

1672 DRYDEN *Prol. Women* (Globe) 412 In sum by-street To take a lodging. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/2 They were to watch him at the turning of a certain By-street. 1780 COXE *Russ. Discov.* 216 It has two principal streets .. with two by-streets running South. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pietro* 38 Padua's blackest blindest bye-street.

By-stroke: see BY- 2 c.

Bystrow, Bystryde: see BESTREW, BESTRIDE.

†Bysu·lp, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. BY- = BE- *pref.* 2 + SULP *v.* to sully.] *trans.* To besully, befoul.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 575 þe vylanye .. þat by-sulpez mannez saule in vnsounde hert.

†By·swelt, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. Pa. pple. in 5 **by-swult.** [f. BY- = BE- *pref.* 2 + SWELT.] *trans.* To burn, scorch.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 329 How hurre clothus lye .. Among þe gledys allé by swulte.

†Byswe·nke, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [properly *by-swinke*, f. BY- = BE- intensive + SWINK *v.* to labour, toil.] *intr.* To work hard, exert oneself, labour.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1128 Fulle swythe he byswenkez, Swappez in with the swerde þat it þe swange brystedd.

Bysy, -nes(se, obs. forms of BUSY, BUSINESS.

†By-sybbe. *Obs.* [f. BY- + *sybbe* SIB.] Related, a relative.

[*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 70 And thet ine the selve degre That hy beth here by sybbe.] *c* 1440 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562 *Affinis*, by sybbe.

†Bysym. *Sc. Obs.* [Apparently a corrupt form of BYSEN, and prob. the same as BESOM *sb.*[2]] = BYSEN 2.

c 1445 HOLLAND *Houlate* lxxiv. (Bannatyne MS.) Allace, I am lost, lathest of all, Bysym [*v.r.* bysyn] in bale beft. [Cf. i. 6 Quhame sall I bleme in this breth, a besum [*v.r.* bysyn] that I be?]

Bysyne, Bysynt: see BISEN, -ING.

Byszyn, var. of BYSS *v. Obs.*

Byt, etc.: see BIT.

Byt = biddeth: see BID *v.*

†By-table. *Obs.* [f. BY- 3 a + TABLE.] A side-table; one which is not the main table in a room.

1550 RIDLEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxx. 256 To take down and abolish all other by-tables and altars. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxiv. 229 He had seen a Box of most curious worke, upon a by-table. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 488 His companions [sat] at a by-table.

Bytaken, obs. form of BETOKEN *v.*

†By·-tale. *Obs.* Also 4 **bitale,** 6 **bytaile.** [f. *bi-*, BY- + TALE.] **a.** A parable; cf. BYSPEL I. **b.** An irrelevant tale, a tale by the way.

a 1300 *Life of Jesus* (Horstm.) 242 (Mätz.) Ore louerd prechede þat folk..And seide heom þar to ane bitale. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 48 Tel me no bytailes, such as are to no purpose.

By-talk (bəi·tɑ̨k). Also 9 **bye-.** [f. BY- 3 c + TALK *sb.*]

1. Talk aside; incidental talk away from the main business, or at by-times; irrelevant speech, small talk, tittle-tattle.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 820/1 The sayde bishops bytalke .. was not muche materiall. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 730 Demosthenes .. sought occasions in his by-talk to shew men that he was excellently well learned. 1653 *Lilburn Tryed & Cast* 126 He knew, by such by-talk and impertinencies .. how to take away .. their reason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mannering* iii, 'O troth, Laird,' continued they, during this by-talk, 'it's but,' etc.

†2. The object or butt of such talk; a BYWORD.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 292/1 He shalbe made a mocking stock, & a bytalk in euery mans mouth.

Bytaught, etc.: see BETAUGHT.

Bytch(e, Byte, obs. forms of BITCH, BITE.

Byteche, var. of BETEACH *v. Obs.*

Bytell, -ylle, byttil, obs. forms of BEETLE.

Byten, bytone, obs. forms of BETONY.

By-term (bəi·tɜ̄ɹm). Also 6 **bye-tearme.** [f. BY- 4, 5 + TERM.]

†1. A by-name, a nickname. *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xlii. 60 b, Oftentymes great infamie groweth vppon small causes, and vile bye tearmes, vppon honourable names.

2. In University of Cambridge: A term which is not the main one for entering or for taking degrees.

(The degree of B.A. can be taken after residing for a certain number of terms; but to make this fit with the annual examination for honours, a student must enter at the beginning of the October term.)

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 770 Bulwer took his degree at a by-term, and did not try for honours.

By the by: see BY *prep.* 12 b, BY *sb.*[2] 2 b, c.

Bythenche, -thenke, obs. ff. BETHINK.

By-thing (bəi·þiŋ). [f. BY- 4, 5 + THING.] That which is not the main thing; a matter by the way, or for by-times.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxiv. 174 Not [content to swear] to the whole act, some by-things in it not agreeing to their judgments. 1859 G. WILSON *E. Forbes* x. (1861) 318 Only .. as a kind of by-thing could he find time for zoological .. pursuits. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. 132 These are by-things In the great cause.

†Bythi·nne, bythou·t. Also biþinne, biþute, bythowte, bethout. Altered forms [app. produced by the substitution of *by* for *wi'*, in *with*] of WITHIN, WITHOUT (cf. BEDENE).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 218 Seue hundred tures and two Beoþ in þe burȝ biþute mo. *Ibid.* 244 Ef þer comeþ eni man Biþinne þilke barbecan. *a* 1400 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 354 Euerych defawte by-þinne þe amountaunce of þre shyllynges. *Ibid.* 363 Lese þe tenaunt by-þowte rekenerynge. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 15 Tell me then bethout dissimblation. 1879 JAMIESON, *Bethout*, without. *Fife.*

Bythwind, obs. f. WITHWIND, a plant. (cf. prec.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* viii. 59 He [Saturn] governeth ..Nightshade, Bythwind, Angelica, Sage.

Bytide, Bytimes: see BETIDE, BETIMES.

By-time (bəi·təim). Also 9 **bye-.** [f. BY- 4 + TIME.] Time not occupied by one's main work or pursuits; spare time, odd hours.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* Pref. (1823) 3 To spend some by-time for my recreation in searching out their [bees'

nature. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett.* I. cxxiv. 267, I, therefore, step over at by-times, and of by-times I have enough. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v. In bye-times, as on this holiday.

Bytoken(e, Bytore, obs. ff. BETOKEN, BITTERN.

Bytownite (bəi·taunəit). *Min.* [f. *Bytown*, (now Ottawa) in Canada, where it occurs + -ITE.] A variety of ANORTHITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* 340.

Bytr-: see BETR-.

Byttel, -ell, -il, -ylle, obs. forms of BEETLE.

Byttour, -ur(e, -yr, obs. forms of BITTERN.

Bytumen, obs. form of BITUMEN.

By-turning, a turning, leading aside: see BY- 3 b.

† **By-verse.** *Obs.* [f. BY *a.* + VERSE: cf. BY-WORD.] A verse that passes current, a rimed saw or maxim.

1655 MOUFET & BENN. *Health's Improv.* (1746) 218 The Dutchmen have a By-verse amongst them to this Effect.

By-view. ? *Obs.* Also 8 bye-. [f. BY- 2 b, 3 c, d + VIEW *sb.*] **a.** A side glance, or glimpse; a look directed to an object not immediately before the eye. **b.** A private, unavowed, or self-interested aim; cf. BY-END.

a 1731 ATTERBURY (J.) No by views of his own shall mislead him. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 30 (1756) I. 193 Every Reader of Taste must have been greatly delighted with these Bye-views.

By-walk (bəi·wǭk). Also 6 **biwalk.** [f. BY- 3 b + WALK *sb.*] A private or sequestered walk; a by-path. *lit.* and *fig.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 36 Let vs not take any biwalkes, but let gods word directe vs. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. iii, Have I found you in your by-walks? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 510 *note*, There should be by-walks to retire into sometimes for our ease. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, By-walk, *promenade écartée.*

So **By-walker,** one who frequents by-paths, one who strays from the highway or right way; *lit.* and *fig.*; also **By-walking** *vbl. sb.*

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iii. (Arb.) 78 Excytinge my audience to beware of by-walkynges. *Ibid.* iv. 112 Absalon David's son was a bywalker. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 118 St. Paul noteth other by-walkers.

Byward (bəi·wǭd), *sb.* [f. BY- 3, 5 + WARD.] A ward or guard which is not the main one; as in the *Byward Tower* in the Tower of London.

1840 AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* II, A large drawbridge then led to another portal forming the principal entrance to the outer ward, and called the By-ward or Gate Tower.

† **By-ward, By-wards,** *adv. Obs.* [f. BY *adv.* + -WARD(S.)] Sideways.

(In first quot. *ward* perh. = 'confinement, custody'.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* iv. 28 In eche weake place is wouen a weauing cast, By warde, in warde, to warde the flie more fast. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 75 The spring .. would only be pusht forwards or by-wards.

By-way (bəi·wē). Forms: 4 **biwei,** 5 **bye-waye,** 6 **bie-, by-waie,** 9 **bye-way,** 5- **by-way.** [f. BY- 3 b + WAY.]

1. A way other than the highway; a side road; a secluded, private, obscure, or unfrequented way.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 10145 (Rolls Ser.) By a bywey [*v. r.* bigate] to Totenes lay, Cador & hyse toke þat way. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxii. 65 Þat kennyd þame a by way. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 28 That path he kept, which beaten was most plaine, Ne ever would to any by-way bend. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 6 In the dayes of Iael..the trauellers walked thorow by-wayes. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvi. (1737) 114 Highways, Crossways, and Byways. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 239 Totally unacquainted with the by-ways of the forest.

2. *transf.* or *fig.*; often depreciatively.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyldr.* 23 Suche a man cometh lightly in to a byewaye and for many errours he slideth ful folyly. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 17 He turneth him self, and foloweth ye bywaye of his owne hert. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 203 A Precept that enters it [the Understanding] as it were thro' a By-way. 1768-78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 611 Children drawn into the world through this by-way are looked upon as a burden. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. IV. 439 The by-ways and short-cuts to wealth. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 195 A friend, learned in all the byways .. of Italian literature.

3. *attrib.*

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 84 Undisputed Titles need not..by-way stratagems to ensure their Negotiations. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5910/4 All Bye-Way and Cross-Road Letters are to be paid for.

4. *advb. genitive* (cf. *crossways*) or ? *plural cognate object*: with quot. 1725 cf. BY *a.* I.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, ii. (Arb.) 56 The Iewes .. take vpon them to breke lawes and to go by wayes. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. VIII. 410 Marching by-ways .. they likewise passed over the Thames. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 311 Carrying them by-ways and unfrequented.

Bywelde, obs. f. BEWIELD.

† **Bywe·nt,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [f. BY- 2 d + *went*, pa. pple. of WEND.] Bygone, past.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 40 For thair inveterat vicis ald bywent, By pvnyciovn satisfactioun to mak. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) Introd. 6 Considder of Romanis, in all thare time bywent.

Bywepe, obs. form of BEWEEP *v.*

By-west: see BY *prep.* 9 c.

Byweuen, -ven, var. of BIWEVE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Bywho·pen;** also **by-woopen, -wopen;** ? irregular str. pa. pple. of BEWHAPE *v. Obs.* (It does not appear where Phillips found the word.)

1676 PHILLIPS (App.) *By-woopen* [1678 bywopen], (old word) made senseless. 1775 ASH, *By whopen* (obsolete), stupified, made senseless.

By-wipe, side-stroke: see BY- 2 c.

Byword (bəi·wǭd). Forms: 1-2 **biwyrde, -word,** 4-6 **by-worde,** 6 **by-woorde, bie-word,** 6-9 **bye-word(e,** 6- **by-word.** [f. BY *a.* 2 + WORD.]

1. A proverb, proverbial saying.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 470 *Prouerbium*, biwyrde. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1130 Oc man seiþ to biworde, hæge sitteð þa aceres dæleth. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 769 For which ful oft a by worde here I seye, That rooteles mot grene soone deye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2243 There is a comyn by word .. Wele sellith he his peny that the pound therby savith. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 Is it not a by word, like will to like. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 99 As honest as goodman Andrews, was a bye-word. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* 686 An old byword, which says more people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows.

† **b.** A parable. *Obs.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 3 He spaak vnto yem much in biwordes and said.

2. A person or thing who becomes proverbial, as a type of specified characteristics; an object of scorn or contempt.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXVIII. 37 Thou shalt go to waist, and become a bywordе, and a laughinge stocke amonge all nacions. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 349 Marked like Cain .. to be a bye-word, and an example of Gods justice to all the world. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* IX. 7 Israel shall bee a prouerbe, and a by-word among all people. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 277, I am the talk and the bye-word of half the county. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. Nat.* I. I. x. 116 Apothecaries' profit is become a bye-word. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 252 The Church courts were a byword for iniquity in every country in Europe.

b. A nickname, byname, epithet of scorn.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Epist.* xiii. 104 Give a thousand by-words to my Name, And call me Beldam, Gib, Witch, Nightmare, Trot. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 70 These Doctrines which he traduces under that by-word [*i.e.* Calvinism]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xiv, Her [Venice's] very byword sprung from victory, The 'Planter of the Lion'.

† **3.** A word or phrase of frequent occurrence in speech, esp. in the mouth of a particular individual; a trick of speech, pet phrase. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. x. 106/1 [Bonner] saying, as his by word was, Before God thou art a knaue. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 111 This byword *phy* betokneth bad, And things to cast away. 1651 *Proc. Parliament* No. 104. 1612 Broke his brain with thinking there was something in it, some 'whatchecal e', which is his by-word. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 241 ¶ 8 His By-Words (as they call a Sentence a Man particularly affects).

† **b.** A watchword, signal. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN V. lxxxix. 66 He gaue to theym this watche or by worde, 'Nempnyth your Sexis'.

† **4.** (cf. BY-TALK and BY- III): A casual word, a hint; a word beside the matter in hand. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 18 b, He saied emong his frendes; I would haue bought a robe, if I had had money. He craued nothyng, but did onely after a maidenly sorte geue a bywoorde of his greate penurie. 1572 FORREST *Theophil.* 540 What though a bye worde, unwares, doe owte starte. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. ii. 322 There is no woman, though she use never so many bywords, but yet in the end she will come to the point. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* IV. § 13. 41 In idle by-words.

By-work (bəi·wǭik). Also 9 **bye-.** [f. BY- 3 d, e, 4, 5 + WORK.]

1. Work done by the way, in intervals of leisure, as opposed to one's main business; = Gr. *πάρεργον*; also depreciatively, work done with ulterior or interested motives.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 281 Which of vs doth it [good] not as a by-worke for some other things sake. 1607 T. WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 159 To make a by-worke a worke, is to make our worke a by-worke. 1647 H. MORE *Infinity of Worlds* lvi, The appearance of the nightly starres Is but the by-work of each neighbour sun. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* viii. 385 To make Religion the great business and concern of their Lives, and not as most do a By-work. . 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 82 Which are but the bye-work of her beneficence. 1885 G. ALLEN *Darwin* 128 The by-work with which he filled up one of the intervals between his greater and more comprehensive treatises.

2. An accessory and subsidiary work. ? *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 154 Nailes, pinnes, Riuets, Buttons & such, I haue thought them to be but byworkes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 550 He deuised another by-worke to expresse the same.

† **3.** A work done awry or amiss. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 271 Wherefore Aristotle thinketh .. that the female is a bye worke or preuarication, yea the first monster in Nature.

Byyond(e, obs. form of BEYOND.

Byzant, var. spelling of BEZANT.

Byzantian (bizæ·nʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.*; also 7 **biz-.** [f. L. *Byzantius* belonging to Byzantium: see -AN.] = next.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 44 Doest thou sweare, like a Bizantian, by their yron pence? 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* XXXV, This casket .. of ancient Byzantian workmanship. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* v. 210 Byzantine in all forms but those used by the Byzantians.

Byzantine (bizæ·ntəin, bizæ·ntin), *a.* and *sb.*; also 6 **Byzantin,** 6-7 **Bi-, Bezantin(e,** 7 **By-santin.** [ad. L. *Byzantinus*, f. *Byzantium*: see BEZANT and -INE; cf. F. *byzantin.* Byron has the first pronunciation, which the derivatives also follow; the second is frequent with classical scholars.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Byzantium or Constantinople. *Byzantine historians*: those who lived in the Eastern Empire from the 6th to the 15th c.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. 442 The Byzantine or Spanish-nut. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 183 From the Byzantine maid's unsleeping spirit. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. I. 95 The throne of the Byzantine Cæsars.

b. *spec.* Pertaining to the style of art, esp. of architecture, developed in the Eastern division of the Roman Empire. The Byzantine architecture is distinguished by its use of the round arch, cross, circle, dome, and rich mosaic ornamentation.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 88 Those of the Greek or Byzantine school. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 10 The earliest style that may fairly be called Christian is the Byzantine.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of Byzantium.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 84/2 The Byzantines at one time had 500 ships. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiv. 195 The iron money of the Byzantines .. was token representative money.

2. = BEZANT 1.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 109 A Bizantin, which is .. six pence sterling. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 421 Bizantines of silver valued at two shillings anciently. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* IX. 97 Gave .. one bezantine to his wife. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 248 *note*, Byzantines also, of gold and silver, are constantly disinterred.

† **3.** = BEZANT 2.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 236 The piece of gold valued at £15 which the king was antiently accustomed to offer on high festival days was called a Bizantine.

† **4.** Old name of some herb. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, Syrup of Borage .. of .. Fumitory, Maiden-hair, Bizantine, etc. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 451 Syrups, of the conditure of citron peel, and byzantine.

So also **Byza·ntine-sque** *a.* [see -ESQUE], in the Byzantine style of art; **Byza·ntinism,** the style and methods of art (esp. of architecture) developed in the Byzantine empire; **Byza·ntinize** *v. trans.*, to make Byzantine.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* iv. 193 The Byzantine-sque [design]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. x. 331 Italian painting .. threw off with Giotto the last trammels of Byzantinism. *Ibid.* 321 Either in Constantinople or in the Byzantinised parts of the west.

Byzen, -on: see BYSEN, etc.

END OF VOLUME I.

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